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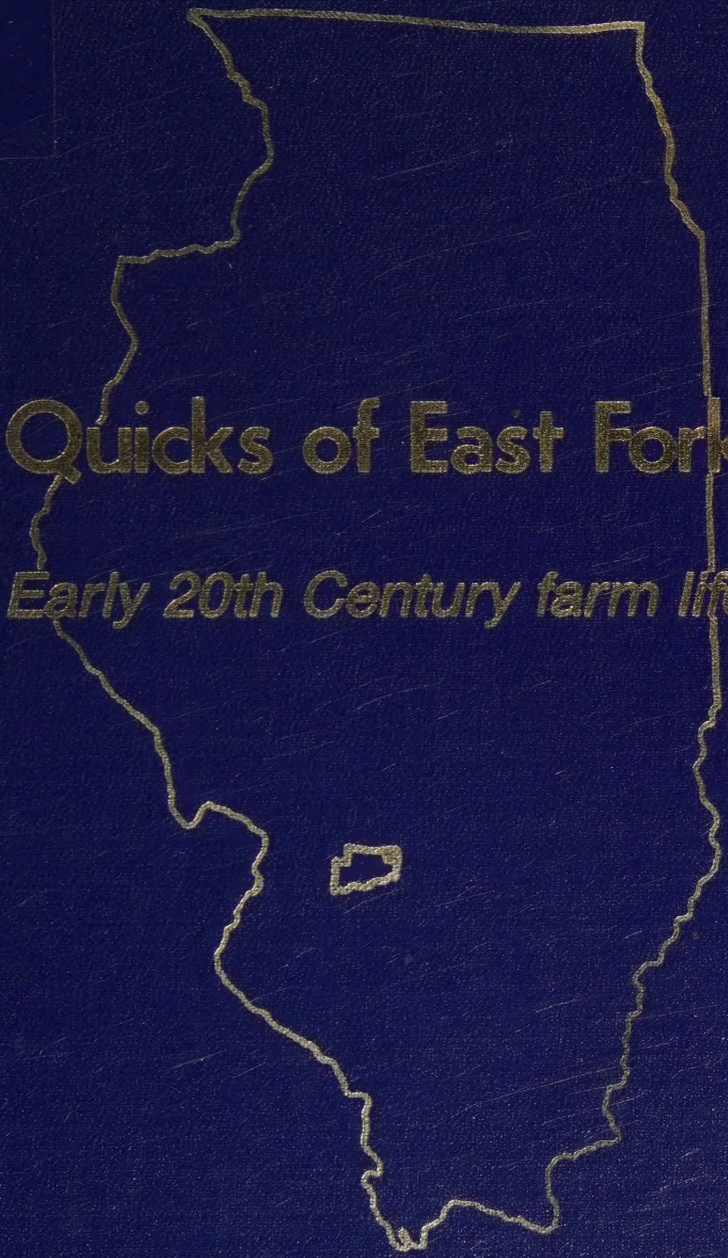

Quicks of East Fork

Early 20th Century farm life

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(See Index, Page 520)

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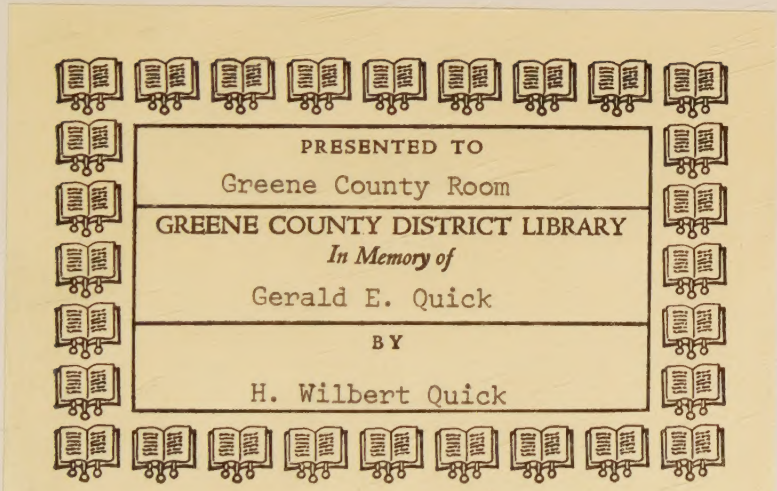
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Quicks of East Fork

Early 20th Century farm life

Quicks of East Fork;
Early 20th Century farm life

Early Clinton County history

History of East Fork Township from 1874 reorganization of local government to 1976

Farming 1820-1976

Railroads, highways and electricity

History of East Fork Township churches

Teachers and students remember one-room country schools

Descendants of George Quick [1828-1883] and related Carter, Brooks, Pigg and Noller genealogies

---

George Quick was born in New York, a son of John Quick who died in Salem, Marion County, Illinois, in 1855.

George Quick was a farmer who lived most of his adult life in East Fork Township, Clinton County, Illinois. All of his grandchildren and nearly all of his great-grandchildren were born on farms in eastern Clinton County or northwestern Marion County.

In 1817, the grandparents and maternal great-grandparents of George Quick's first and second wives settled in what was then northeastern St. Clair County. It became Washington County in 1818 and is now Meridian Township of Clinton County. (Chapter XVI Carter ancestors)

For three generations nearly all of George Quick's descendants were farmers in East Fork Township of Clinton County. In 1978, many of his descendants farm in Clinton and Marion Counties. Others live in cities from Virginia to California.

Material for this book compiled, written and/or edited
by H. Wilbert Quick, a great-grandson of George Quick

$12.95

Parts of chapters on early Clinton County history and growing up on southern Illinois farms were printed in the Bicentennial Edition (July, 1976) of the Centralia Sentinel, Centralia, Illinois.

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Dedication

Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette O. Noller
1895-1974

MEMORIAL

to

Aunt Blanche and Uncle Lafe

for

their love, kindness, understanding and encouragement

(See Chapter XXIV)

c. 1

Foreword

Introduction

This one sentence news story appeared in the Milwaukee Journal in September, 1965:

Genealogy Class

A course in genealogy for beginners will be taught at 9:30 a.m. Tuesdays beginning Oct. 5 at the Wisconsin Avenue School, 2708 W. Wisconsin Ave.

I first became interested in knowing who my ancestors were and something about them in the early 1940s while listening to my mother (Marjorie Kidder Quick), her oldest sister (Elva Kidder Shinneman) and their aunt (Susan Kidder King) talk about Mom's grandparents—Grandfather (Samuel) Morris, Grandmother Morris (Mary E. Eagan) and Grandma Trout (Mary Jane Farmer, widow of John Oliver Kidder who married Jeff Trout)—and some of their aunts and uncles.

The family tree outline I drew in 1943 with the help of Aunt Susie and Mom was put in an Army footlocker, looked at once in awhile, but not worked on until I enrolled in that 1965 genealogy class at the Wisconsin Avenue School in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1965, I began gathering family group information on George Quick's five children and their descendants. Some research was done every year since then on federal census records, land, marriage or probate records. However, little or nothing was done for several periods. Information was gathered in spurts of enthusiasm.

In the 1965 classes, Mrs. Ruth Kline Lee, genealogist and author who has conducted many classes, emphasized that "your goal should be to write your family history and publish a book." It seemed like a nice but impossible goal. How would I get the money to pay for publishing a book?

I was still collecting information in the early 1970s—family information on newer generations and research on their ancestors.

When Aunt Blanche's estate was being settled I talked to a book manufacturer about publishing a book with about 50 pictures. Money was put in a savings account to cover the production cost "if we can sell at least a hundred books for about $10 apiece." The 1975 goal was to have the book printed in 1976.

The major purpose of the book would be:
"Give our great-grandchildren more information about us than we can find about our great-grandparents."

How we did it

Genealogies generally fall into one of two classes:

1. A book on your ancestors.
2. A book on all the descendants of an immigrant ancestor.

"Descendants of George Quick, 1828-1883; and History of East Fork township," the title at one time, is both, although it is not fully either. Research did not give us an immigrant ancestor. Some descendants of George Quick will know the names of more ancestors in other lines of ancestry than is included in this book. Genealogy is never-ending. When you find the father of great-great-grandfather Jones, you try to find the name of his wife, father and mother.

In researching for our immigrant Quick ancestor, we go only to the father of George Quick. John Quick was born in New York and died in Salem, Ill., in 1855. A newspaper clipping says his father was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, but gives no name. An early 1800 list of New York veterans of the Revolution includes seven Quicks in western New York.

So instead of an immigrant ancestor, we have the first Quick in southern Illinois probably in the early 1840s. We believe we have all the descendants of his son George.

John Carter (1794-1869) was the grandfather of George Quick's first and second wives. John Carter was one of the first two settlers in East Fork Township in the 1830s to stay and raise families. The other was James Altom, father of Robert.

George Washington Brooks, grandfather of Luella Brooks, wife of John W. Quick, was in East Fork Township prior to 1841 when he was a juror for the March term of Circuit Court. It is likely that the W. Brooks on the 1840 census was the father of George.

In checking the 1825-1850 records of the Clinton County Commissioners Court for mention of these ancestors we found so much raw history that chapters were planned on early Clinton County.

When working on a list of tombstone inscriptions in Ebenezer Cemetery, Edward "Todd" Crowder told me "the old supervisor record books go back almost to the Civil War. They are really interesting." This golden discovery expanded the family history book to chapters on laying out township roads, annual town meetings and an appendix listing of township officials.

Since our East Fork ancestors were all farmers and nearly all residents of East Fork Township have been farmers, considerable time and space had to be devoted to farming and life on farms in East Fork Township.

What we have

Research, writing, reorganization and rewriting have given us:
A seven generation Quick genealogy.
A substantial start on many other genealogies.
A history of East Fork Township.
A history of early Clinton County; typical county government action the first 40 years of Illinois statehood.
An invaluable reference book for anyone doing genealogy research on 19th Century residents of East Fork Township.
A readable history of rural life in a southern Illinois farming community with basic data since 1820 and emphasis on personal experiences and details from the early 1900s to 1970s.

Serious thought was given more than once to cutting back to only a straight Quick genealogy. Two factors were working against this alternative. One, a sense of dedication to give the 14 individuals who placed the early pre-publication orders for 31 books their money's work—a book they would be happy to have. Second, a desire to share the wealth of valuable and interesting information; a sense that if it were not included in this book it might not get published.

Quincy Dadisman, former Milwaukee Sentinel state editor and a scholarly expert on more subjects than any other Milwaukee newspaper reporter, had an interesting suggestion after reading a couple of early chapters.

Quin suggested that it be written in the style of a historical novel in generally chronological order. It would be more interesting and much more readable, he said. I agreed, but didn't do it for these reasons: It would have been difficult to fit the seven-generation genealogy into the format; I shied from mixing factual data with a touch of historical fiction.

What we did was put as much documented information on our ancestors and East Fork Township in as interesting and readable form as we could as a part time project. We thought writing it was a one year job and it took three years.

It will mean more to those who plowed those fields, or as a boy walked barefoot behind the plow or walked on those dusty roads. Or to their descendants. But we believe anyone with a sense of history will find many chapters interesting.

Acknowledgements

Without the suggestions, assistance, critical comments, encouragement or prodding of many people this book would not have been completed. At least not in 1978 and not with all the features we have. Deserving special recognition are:

Gerald E. Quick for his detailed account of working on the hard road (Chapter VII) and life from the early 1900s to the 1930s and especially his encouragement when the author's enthusiasm for the project lagged in 1977. (See Chapter XXVI)

Doris Quick Wells for her enthusiastic and productive response when asked: "Would you like to do some sketches for the book?"

Mrs. Ruth K. Lee whose 1965 class for beginners in genealogy sparked an interest that apparently will be never-ending and whose 1977 class in "Writing your family history" was a patient explanation of organizing the descendants of an immigrant ancestor.

Aunt Blanche (Blanche Quick Noller) for hours copying several pages of names from the Quick Family Genealogy (1942 by Arthur Quick) when I wrote her for names and dates for family group information in 1965.

Esta Carter Cox, daughter of Uncle Phillip Carter, whose information on the ancestors of Jane and Mary Ann Carter (wives of George Quick) was confirmed by records in probate files. At the wake for Dad (J. Howard Quick), Esta gave me newspaper clippings of obituaries of Albert L. (Bert) Quick and his father, John W. Quick (my grandfather).

Deane DuComb showed me where to find land entry books and probate files in the Clinton County courthouse in 1966 and handed me the County Commissioners Court record books (1825-1835 and 1835-1842) in 1975 saying, "These haven't been looked at in a hundred years."

Fern DuComb Kahlert (Deane's aunt) gave me information on maternal ancestors (Wright and Morris) and for this book copied valuable information from Clinton County marriage, death and probate records.

Peter A. Briggs, regional public relations manager, Burlington Northern Railroad, Chicago, Ill. Scores of letters were written to officials of government agencies and industrial firms seeking information on railroads, farming, highways and other subjects. Many were helpful but the file of maps, dates, data and a letter that answered other questions about the CB&Q line through Boulder from Mr. Briggs stands far above the others for prompt and complete service.

The staff at **Sycamore Press**, especially President **Russell G. Jeske** and typesetter **Theresa [Terry] Gray**, for their suggestions, quality work and co-operation.

Edward (Todd) Crowder told me about East Fork Township books that "go back almost to the Civil War."

Town Clerk **Harold (Bud) Buchele** made the books available to me and helped compile the list of East Fork Township officials.

Clinton County Clerk **Bessie Parker** and County Clerk **Alvin P. (Trix) Erlinger** and their assistants from 1966 to 1976 for their courtesies and assistance.

Quincy Dadisman for suggestions in improving the content and organization of several chapters and the appendix.

Burl Quick spent hours helping with information for the chapter on farming. His car also got stuck in the mud and he walked a mile to get information from tombstones in the Hawkins Cemetery.

My father, **J. Howard Quick** (1901-1971) for stories about his boyhood and father (John W. Quick) and helping me find the Old and New Carter Cemeteries, mentioning Aunt Annie Tabor and others buried in the New Carter Cemetery who "I remember when I was a boy."

My mother, **Marjorie Kidder Quick**, for patiently answering endless questions.

My children, **Joseph, Rose Mary** and **Teresa**, for raising questions to improve several chapters, and **David** for his understanding during my months of working on the book. And Teresa's research and proofreading and Rose Mary's typing of family groups, hand-written contributions and chapters edited beyond easy reading.

My wife **Jo** (Josephine Duchek Quick) for critical suggestions and work on proofreading and indexing but mostly for enduring.

And from the days when the enthusiasm for this project was best described as great waves of silence, I want to thank the first dozen to order one or five, pre-publication copies: Elvena Foltz, Dale and Alice Quick, Norma K. Myers, Thomas H. Quick, Mrs. Don Edwards, Wilma E. Turner, Helen Davidson, Gerald E. Quick, David H. Quick, Mrs. Mark Ryken, Catherine E. Pigg and Rex Franklin.

Many others—especially **Oliver Dippel, Gaylord Smith, Ben Quick, Cleo Cole Dieckmann** and **Lela Quick Keister**—patiently answered questions.

We will not attempt to list the many descendants of George Quick and George Washington Brooks who contributed material and pictures for fear of omitting someone who made a significant contribution. Dozens of mothers, grandmothers, aunts, uncles and cousins filled out Quick family history sheets. Without you, or one of them, your name wouldn't be in the book. All of us are grateful to all of you.

Wilbert

HOWARD WILBERT QUICK

Spelling

For authenticity nearly all excerpts from county and township records are used exactly as written by the clerk or official making the entry.

In cases where apparently the same name was spelled differently, it was most likely an official spelling the name the way it sounded to him. However, the individual could have started spelling his own name differently.

Similar names could mean two different people but that is unlikely. Bartle Hagadorn and Barthol or B. Hagedorn, an East Fork Township highway commissioner, was undoubtedly the same individual.

It is now the Village of Keyesport but early entries usually spelled it Keysport. William or W. Ziems and Zeims, too, is almost certainly the same individual. Brewster and Bruster is more interesting. Was it two families? Most likely it was a matter of spelling since James Brewster and James Bruster in early county records were probably the same person. A. Behle (Chapter 6) was no doubt a phonetic spelling of Buchele (Bee-he-lee).

Names of students at Carter School indicate that some teachers gave the spelling of names a low priority. Several were spelled differently by different teachers. (Appendix E)

In the genealogy section we ignored obvious errors of county clerks and other officials. Some were probably the result of the clerk not understanding the pronounciation. For example, the mother of Luella Brooks on the wedding license application for her and John W. Quick was listed as "Fanny"—an obvious error as anyone in eastern Clinton County over fifty years old knows her name was China, pronounced by most as "Chinee."

Many names ending in A were pronounced with an E sound in the 19th and early 20th Centuries. Examples include the following:

Violetta, Levega, China, Ursula, Lura, Louisa, Luella, Dora, Elva, Anna, Alica, Amanda, Laura, Alvina, Elvina, Letitia, Iva, Linda, Albina, Stella, Alvira, Elza , Esta and Ezra.

In some cases the name was spelled with a Y ending, possibly because of some pronouncing with an A sound and some an E. These included Ivy, Ersley, Lindy and Dory.

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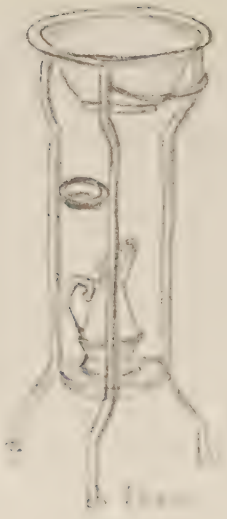


CHAPTER I

Father Marquette to statehood and changes in land and life 1820-1976

A drive across East Fork Township (northeastern corner of Clinton County in southern Illinois) one morning in the fall of 1975 brought a sudden realization. I was alone and thinking about which part of this book I would work on since it was too damp and drizzly to trudge across a field to one of the old cemeteries. I thought about how different the countryside looks today from what it did about 1932.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, from Carter School one could look south and see Jim Jensen's house and barn, trees along the branch that meandered north and west to East Fork Creek, and the hedge trees that ran along many fence rows usually on 40 acre lines both north-south and east-west. In the 1930s and probably since about 1875, one could not see beyond the east-west hedges a half-mile south of the Diamond Springs Church. Most hedges, set about every half-mile by many farmers in the 19th Century, were cut and pulled up after World War II.

In 1975 you could see beyond the Charles Hintz home. It was the Brooks place in the 19th Century, the John W. Quick place from about 1903 to 1924 and the Howard Quick place (Jack Quick to most in the community) from then until the mid-1930s.

Back in 1931, when Bob (my brother, Robert Louis Quick) and I trudged home from Carter School, we thought there was a hill at the Old Ward place. Even then, only a well, a cedar tree and black soil marked where a house once stood on the west side of the road in the northwest corner of Section 23. In 1975, you could see from a half mile away that what had looked like a hill in 1930 was only a slight rise in the ground.

There have been tremendous changes in life in East Fork Township since it was settled 160 years ago.

After gathering data from Burl Quick on farming changes since the 1920s; delving into how township roads were laid out late in the 19th Century and railroads were built in the 1850s and 1880s; looking at the impact of paved roads when concrete state highways were built in the 1920s and rural roads were improved in the 1930s and after World War II; checking U.S. Department of Agriculture histories of American farming and rural electrification, one suddenly realizes that, in less than 40 years, he lived through most of the major changes that took place in the East Fork Township farming community.

But that would have been true any time in the last 160 years that a resident looked back 40 years.

If one had looked only at railroads, roads and transportation in the 1880s, he would have seen "in less than 30 years" railroads less than five miles east or west and six to eight miles south, and a network of township roads built or being laid out.

Proud farmers could recall the advent of the reaper, threshing machine, improved plows, planters and other farm machinery. The saw mill and steam power had revolutionized building of homes, barns and other buildings. It was in 1859 that a little known lawyer and state legislator from Springfield, Illinos, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee. Abe Lincoln predicted that machines would soon be invented "to let one man grow and harvest food that now requires many hands."

By the end of World War I, great changes in life on the farm were at hand. The airplane and automobile were realities even if it would be another generation before they would be commonplace for farmers in East Fork Township. Changing farm life were the telephone and implements, equipment and gadgets which could be ordered from a Sears, Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalogue.

Even greater strides were to be made by farmers in the 1930s and 1940s with the development of fertilizer to bring unimagined crop yields, heavy duty tractors and machinery that enabled one or two men to do more in less time than 10 could only a few years earlier.

And those new roads that were looked at proudly in the 1880s and 1890s were often muddy quagmires in the 1920s and early 30s. Significant improvement of rural roads came with the gravel and chat of the WPA (Works Progress Administration) when Franklin Roosevelt was president. Jokesters of the day said WPA stood for "We Piddle Around." A crew of 10 or 12 on a short stretch of road often found two or three shoveling gravel into the road while eight or ten leaned on their long handled shovels. But eventually those muddy quagmires became solid gravel roads.

Chickens, pigs and cows—the focus of farmers growing nearly all their food from 1820 to the late 1930s—have disappeared from most farms in East Fork Township since World War II. Farmers, like doctors and lawyers, are specialists today.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture tells us that in 1776 a farmer raised food for his family and one other consumer. In 1976 one farmer fed 52 other consumers—like other Americans, most descendants of George Quick have left the farm.

In the 1970s Gary A. Quick, son of Burl Quick and Helen Payne, was one of several fifth generation Quicks farming in northeastern East Fork Township. He is a seventh generation descendant of John Carter and

Dorothy Burton and sixth generation descendant of George Washington Brooks and Nancy Wortman Beck.

According to the 1881 History of Marion and Clinton Counties, (Page 249) John Carter and his father-in-law, Gideon Burton, were the first settlers in the present Meridian Township. Burton "migrated here with his family in 1817 and located on Section 6." In the 1820 Census this area was in the Crooked Creek District of Washington County.

George Washington Brooks reached Clinton County before 1840. According to a Clinton County Land Entry book, John Carter received his first East Fork land title in 1834. George Washington Brooks was a juror in 1841.

But let's take a longer look at the past.

For hundreds—maybe thousands— of years, the trees, grass and wild flowers were owned by the animals and birds with occasional visits from the Indians.

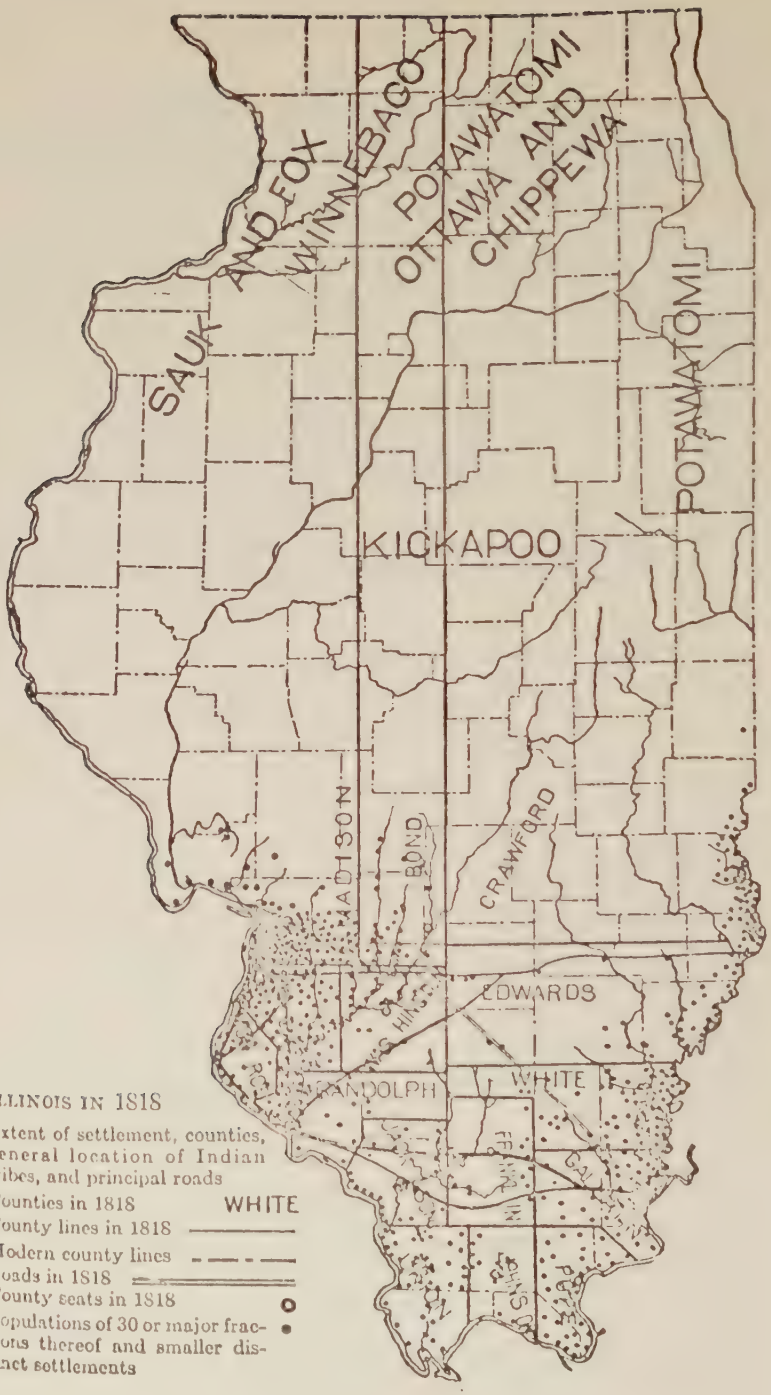
And in the early 19th Century that's the way it was in what is now East Fork Township of Clinton County in southern Illinois.

Father Marquette visits Illinois

Only coastal parts of the present United States had been touched by Europeans in 1673 when Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, with two Indian guides, started across Wisconsin in search of the great river the Indians talked about. After going down the Mississippi to the confluence with the Arkansas River, Father Marquette was satisfied that the Mississippi flowed neither into the Pacific nor Atlantic. He returned up the Mississippi to the Illinois River, then to Lake Michigan. He wrote of the village of the Kaskaskias, where he established a Catholic mission in the name of France. Some thought this Indian village was where the Kaskaskia River flowed into the Mississippi in what is now southern Illinois. However, Thomas Hoyne, who edited the **Early History of Illinois** by Sidney Breese (1884) stated in the concluding sentence of a long footnote on Page 145:

"We may reasonably conclude that the Kaskaskia of our time should date its origin from the fall of the year 1700, and should honor James Gravier and Gabriel Marest as its founders."

Gravier and Marest were Jesuit priests who carried on the mission work of Father Marquette, who died in Michigan in 1675.



ILLINOIS IN 1818

Extent of settlement, counties, general location of Indian tribes, and principal roads

Counties in 1818 — WHITE

County lines in 1818 ——

Modern county lines — - —

Roads in 1818 ═══

County seats in 1818 ○

Populations of 30 or major fractions thereof and smaller distinct settlements ●

Little is known of French settlements north of the Ohio River until 1750 when Father James Vivier, a Jesuit missionary, wrote a letter which has been mentioned or quoted by several historians. **The History of Marion and Clinton Counties, Illinois,** 1881 states the Vivier letter is from **Lettres Edifiantes [Paris, 1781]** vii. 97-106. Vivier wrote "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, on June 8, 1750. This was probably Kaskaskia or Cahokia since a league was from 2.4 miles to 4.6 (usually about 3 miles). Vivier said:

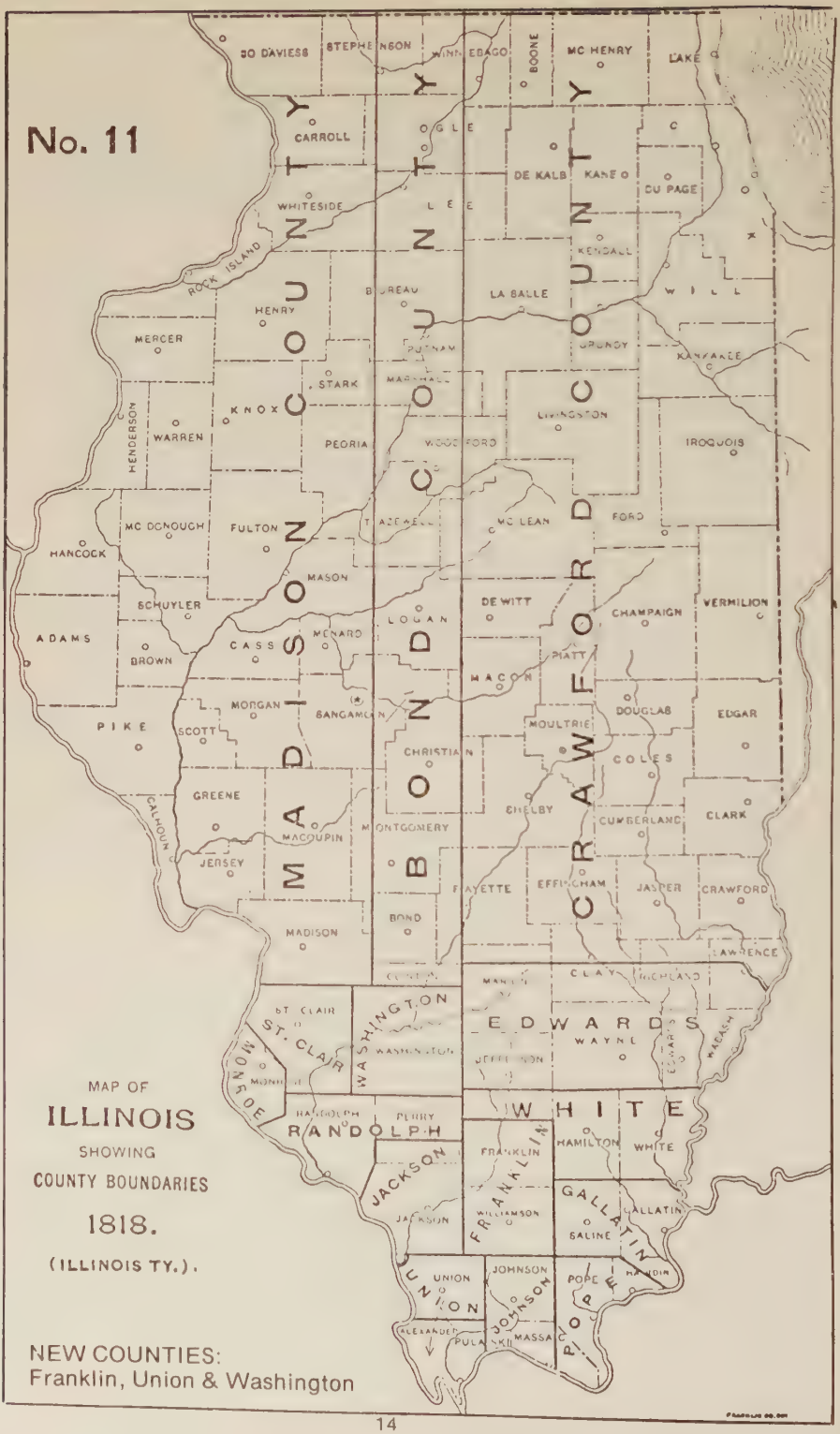
> "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

The French apparently lived this relaxed style in the wilderness through most of the 18th Century. The Illinois country, along with what is now Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, went from French jurisdiction to the British with the Treaty of Paris signed February 10, 1763.

On the 4th of July, 1778, during the Revolutionary War, George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia and as the military subordinate of Gov. Patrick Henry, claimed Illinois as a County of the State of Virginia. His troops, the Kentucky Long Knives, marched across southern Illinois to Vincennes, Indiana, "80 leagues up the Wabash from where it empties into the Ohio." The British had renamed the old French fort Sackville. It was captured by Clark on February 25, 1779. Of the first 20 places designated by the National Park Service as official Bicentennial sites for 1976, Vincennes was the only one west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Clark's march can be traced on the 1818 map (Page 12). Historians believe his route was that of the Kaskaskia-Vincennes Road of 1818, though it was little more than a trail across the prairie and through the woods along streams. By 1818 the Shawneetown-Edwardsville Road crossed the Kaskaskia-Vincennes Road at Walnut Hill, east of Centralia near the present Marion-Jefferson County line. The Kaskaskia-Vincennes Road and the Vincennes-St. Louis Road were one from near Iuka, east of Salem, to Vincennes.

Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania relinquished claims on western lands to the general government in 1784. One of the last major acts of the Congress of Confederation, which some continued to call the Continental Congress, was the Ordinance of 1787, which in July of that year established the Northwest Territory. Included were the lands north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi—now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.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MERCER
STARK
MARSHALL
KNOX
LIVINGSTON
HENDERSON
WARREN
PEORIA
WOODFORD
IROQUOIS
MC DONOUGH
FULTON
TAZEWELL
MC LEAN
FORD
HANCOCK
MASON
SCHUYLER
DE WITT
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WILLIAMSON
GALLATIN
SALINE
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
ALEXANDER
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MASSAC
MAP OF
ILLINOIS
SHOWING
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
1818.
(ILLINOIS TY.).
NEW COUNTIES:
Franklin, Union & Washington

A look at the congressional acts that transformed the Northwest Territory into those six states is a summary of the western migration and settlement of the pioneer period following the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812:

July 4, 1800—Territory northwest of Ohio River (Ohio Territory); admitted to Union as State of Ohio, March 1, 1803.
July 4, 1800—Indiana Territory; state December 11, 1816.
June 30, 1805—Michigan Territory; state January 26, 1837.
March 2, 1809—Illinois Territory; state December 3, 1818.
July 3, 1836—Wisconsin Territory (from Michigan territory); state May 29, 1848.

When Illinois became a state in 1818, Wisconsin, the present Upper Peninsula of Michigan and that part of Minnesota north and east of the Mississipi River became a part of Michigan Territory.

Vincennes was the capital of Indiana Territory. Kaskaskia, the seat of government for the French and British, continued in that role when Illinois Territory was formed and was the first capital of the State of Illinois.

Counties of Illinois was published by the State of Illinois in 1965. The booklet, compiled by Secretary of State Paul Powell, stated that counties under township organization were governed by a County Board of the township supervisors. In 1972 each county was required to elect county board members from districts of near equal population. Supervisors are again only township officials.

Counties of Illinois states:

> County organization in Illinois dates back to 1779 when, after the conquest of Kaskaskia and Vincennes by George Rogers Clark in 1778, the "County of Illinois" was established by legislative enactment of Virginia and the new county, vaguely defined as to boundries, was attached to that commonwealth. This was passed in October, 1778, and proclamation of the act made June 17, 1779. Captain John Todd was appointed "County lieutenant commander" and organized the government with the county seat of Kaskaskia. But the machinery of county government was never effectually set up, and it soon ceased to run.
>
> In 1784, Virginia surrendered to the general government all claims to this territory and in 1787 "An Act for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River" was passed by the congress sitting under the articles of confederation. Under this ordinance General Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the territory, and, in 1790, organized by proclamation, the county of St. Clair, named in honor of himself.

New counties, affecting the present State of Illinois, were formed in the Northwest Territory and Illinois Territory, until when Illinois became a

state in 1818 there were 15 counties—all no farther north than today's Clinton and Marion Counties. Madison, Bond and Crawford Counties extended north to Wisconsin.

What is now Clinton County in southern Illinois was a part of the following counties, before the county was established by the Illinois General Assembly on December 27, 1824:

1790—St. Clair County. It included southwestern Illinois from the Ohio to Illinois Rivers; the eastern boundary was a straight line from Massac County on the Ohio River to Tazewell on the Illinois River. This line passed through what is now Jefferson, Marion and Fayette Counties, with most of those present counties in Knox County, which was the rest of Illinois to Lake Michigan. The federal government recognized the western area north of the Illinois River as belonging to seven Indian tribes (see 1818 map on Page 12).

1803—The line between St. Clair and Randolph County was changed to put part of the present southeastern corner of Clinton County in Randolph County.

1812—Madison County established September 14. All of Illinois Territory north of a straight line from the Mississippi to Wabash Rivers. This is the present southern boundary of Madison County. This line was the southern boundary of the present Townships of East Fork, Irishtown and Wheatfield in Clinton County and Carrigan Township in Marion County.

1817—Bond County established on January 4; four townships wide, it extended to the Canadian border as did Illinois Territory. East Fork Township was in the southeastern corner of Bond County.

1818—Washington County established on January 2; present Clinton and Washington Counties except for the four townships in Bond County.

1821—Fayette County established on February 14. East Fork Township was the southwestern corner of Fayette County, which extended to the Illinois River including all or parts of 18 present day counties.

1823—Marion County established January 24 (from Jefferson and Fayette Counties; did not affect Clinton County).

1824—Clinton County established December 27 from part of Fayette (East Fork Township only), Bond and Washington Counties.

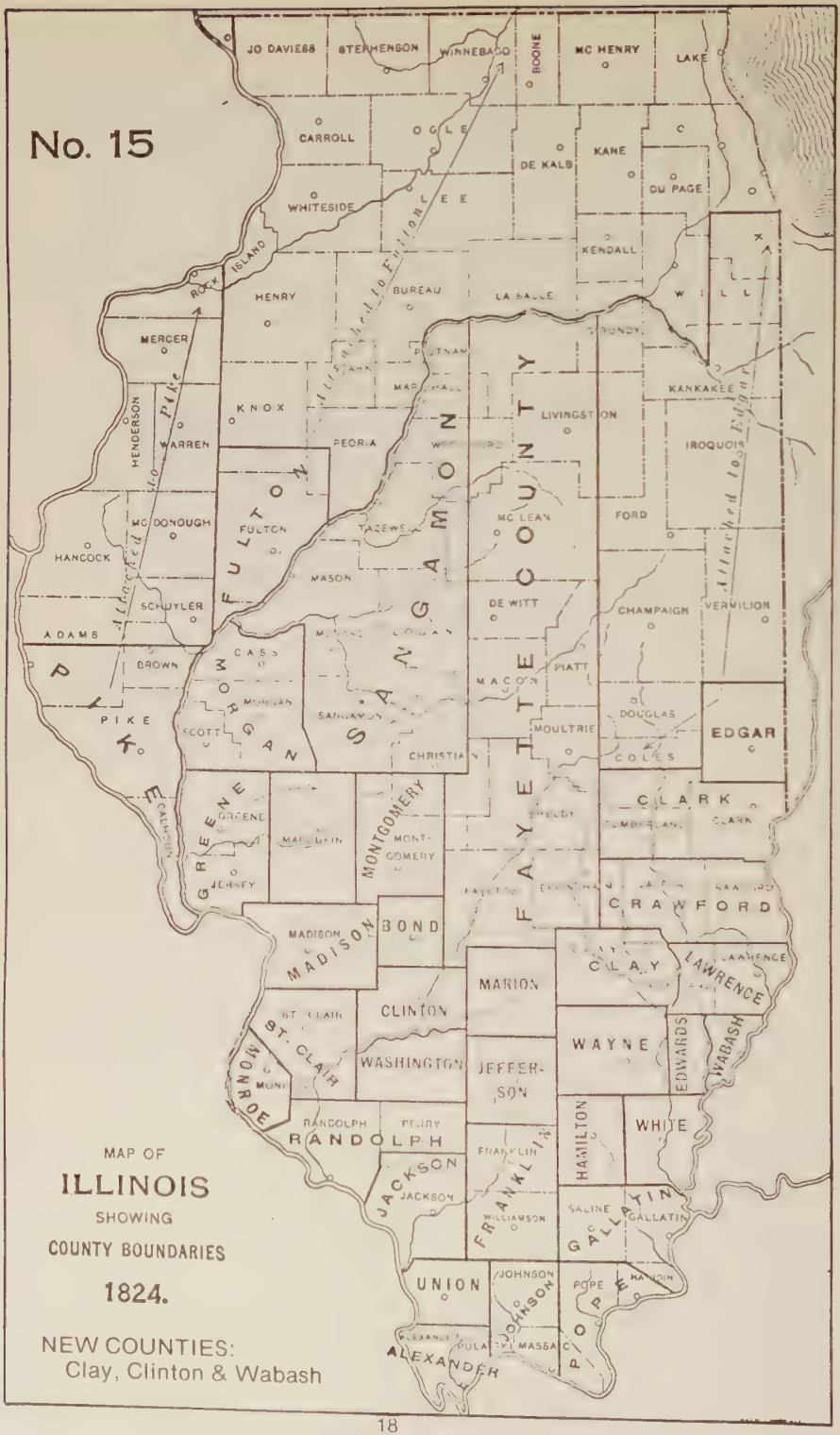
The Northwest Territory survey crews hired by the federal government marked the townships and sections in southern Illinois from about 1810 to 1812.

We are told the two major reasons people came to America from Europe in the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries were freedom and land. These were also the magnets that pulled Americans from the East Coast to the West—whether the West meant Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska or California. Some would say opportunity was a drawing power, too.

Migration to the Northwest Territory or the Old Northwest went from a growing trickle at the turn of the 19th Century to a groundswell following the War of 1812. Congress dallied with a land policy for those national lands north of the Ohio River, but people wanting new land did not wait for Congress.

By flatboats floating down the Ohio River or wagons and horseback they moved west. Many squatters built log cabins in Ohio and Indiana and sold them to less hardy pioneers. The squatters then moved on to repeat the operation a few miles or many miles away. Usually they moved west or north. Some, however, after settling along a river found frontier locations near smaller streams a few miles east.

The map on Page 12 in 1818 is a graphic presentation of how early settlers lived along rivers and major streams.


No. 15
JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
MC HENRY
LAKE
CARROLL
OGLE
DE KALB
KANE
DU PAGE
WHITESIDE
LEE
KENDALL
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
STARK
MARSHALL
KNOX
LIVINGSTON
KANKAKEE
HENDERSON
WARREN
PEORIA
IROQUOIS
MC DONOUGH
FULTON
TAZEWELL
MC LEAN
FORD
HANCOCK
MASON
SCHUYLER
DE WITT
CHAMPAIGN
VERMILION
ADAMS
BROWN
CASS
LOGAN
MACON
PIATT
PIKE
MORGAN
SANGAMON
DOUGLAS
MOULTRIE
EDGAR
SCOTT
CHRISTIAN
COLES
CLARK
CALHOUN
GREENE
MACOUPIN
MONTGOMERY
JERSEY
CRAWFORD
MADISON
BOND
CLAY
LAWRENCE
MARION
CLINTON
ST. CLAIR
WAYNE
EDWARDS
WABASH
MONROE
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
RANDOLPH
PERRY
HAMILTON
WHITE
FRANKLIN
JACKSON
WILLIAMSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
UNION
JOHNSON
POPE
HARDIN
ALEXANDER
MASSAC
Attached to Pike
Attached to Fulton
Attached to Edgar
MAP OF
ILLINOIS
SHOWING
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
1824.
NEW COUNTIES:
Clay, Clinton & Wabash

CHAPTER II

East Fork Township; the first decade and drifting thoughts

Census and land records indicate that most residents of East Fork Township were "squatters" when Illinois became a state in 1818. Officials and landowners called those living on government land squatters.

Available records indicate that the first permanent resident of East Fork Township was James Altom.

Of the twelve listed on 1816-1819 Kaskaskia Land Office records as purchasers of one or more quarter sections—160 acres—in Town 3 North, Range 1 West of the Third Principal Meridian (East Fork Township), only James Altom and John Warren were on the 1818 or 1820 state or federal census records. By 1842 Warren was no longer listed as an owner of land in Section 9 where he had purchased the Southwest Quarter on 17 March 1819. Warren apparently had paid only 50 cents an acre required for a down payment and moved on after a few years without gaining title to the land.

The other ten 1816-1819 land buyers apparently were speculators who did not live in the township since they were not listed on any of those early census records.

A possible long term resident from the 1820 census is John Wright (1786-1850). At 34 years of age in 1820 he could have been the male 26 to 44 in the household of Rosanna Wright (F over 45). However, Fern DuComb Kahlert, a great-great-granddaughter of John Wright and a leading genealogist in Carlyle, thinks John Wright and his wife moved to East Fork Township in the 1830s.

The 1881 History of Marion and Clinton Counties (Page 252) states:

> "The first to settle in the wilds of East Fork was James Altom, and known in those times as Bulger. He was a native of Tennessee, and came here with his family in the summer of 1818, and settled on Section 1. He had a large family, consisting of a wife and eight children, five boys and three girls, named as follows, in the order of their ages: Thomas, the eldest; Robert, John, Jesse, Spencer, Polly, Lucy and Nancy. None of the family are now living, except Spencer, who resides in Texas. In 1838 Mr. Altom moved to Missouri. There is but one representative of the family now living in the township, Robert Altom, Jr., a grandson of James, the old Pioneer. Robert, Jr., is now living on Section 15, and one of the substantial citizens of the precinct.
>
> "Miles Gibbs, the next to help pave the way to this unsettled country, came in the same year as Mr. Altom, 1818. He squatted on Section 29. He had a wife and one child. In 1842 he left for the far West, and nothing is known of his whereabouts since that time."

Pioneers moving into Ohio soon after the new nation was established were a few years ahead of Congress. They could not buy the new federal land because laws authorizing sale of the land had not been enacted.

When central southern Illinois — Clinton, Fayette, Bond, Marion, Washington and Jefferson Counties of today — was home to a few hardy pioneer settlers from about 1815 to 1820 many were squatters because there were more important things to do than go to the Land Office in Kaskaskia, Shawneetown or Edwardsville.

Why should you take nearly a week from the precious time to build a log cabin and raising food for a trip to the federal land office? Especially when you didn't have the $320 the government wanted for a quarter-section of land — 160 acres at $2 an acre—or even one-fourth needed for a down payment. And it seems a reasonable assumption that more than one husky young farmer had a ready answer when his tearful wife asked about building on government land. "Do you think we'll get in trouble, John?". A logical reply, "Who's gonna stop us, Rachel?" Certainly not the overworked and underpaid man running the land office in Kaskaskia or Edwardsville. (See **The Land Office Business** by Malcolm Rohrbough, and **The Old Northwest, Pioneer Period 1815-1840** by R. Carlyle Buley.)

The Land Office at Vandalia was opened in 1820.

The 1818 and 1820 state census data and the 1820 federal census show 13 and 14 families living in East Fork Township, then in the far southeastern corner of Bond county.

A comparison of the following 1820 census data from different books shows the varied phonetic spellings used by early census takes and/or the difficulty of genealogists in deciphering their handwriting.

1820 CENSUS BOND COUNTY ILLINOIS
East Fork Township

Heads of Households	White Males						White Females				
	Under 10	10-15	16-17	18-25	26-44	45 & over	Under 10	10-15	16-25	26-44	45 & Over
Altom, James	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bishop, Benjamin	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
Code, Edward	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0
Edington, John	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
Fruiskit, William	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Harmon, Francis	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lee, Henry	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Nicholas, Robert	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicholas, William	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Phelps, Frederick	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Phelps, Ladcock?	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1
Warren, John	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Wright, Rosanna	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	14	6	0	7	11	1	10	5	4	8	2

Casual readers, as well as amateur or family genealogists, should take a little time to analyze this and the following census table. Obviously farm and homes were being established by young families. Of the 68 people on this chart, 24 are children under 10 and 19 (in most if not all cases their parents) are 26 to 44—probably most of them in their thirties.

The following table is from the book **Illinois Census Returns 1820** edited by Margaret Cross Norton of the Illinois State Library.

Column differences are because the first table is from the federal census and the second from the the Illinois State Census. The number in the first column was assigned the family by the census taker for Bond County. The first table is alphabetical because the names were "indexed" by the person transcribing the information from census records. The second method is preferred, however, because it shows the order in which the census was taken and sometimes indicates relationship to a family at nearby farms.

Illinois Historical Collections - Census of 1820
Bond County
East Fork Township

No.	Heads of families	Free white males		Free white females	People of color	
		Under 21	21&above		Free	Servants or Slaves
122	# Henry Lee	1	1	2		
123	* # John Edington		1	4		
124	* # William Nichols	1	1	1		1
125	# John Warren	2	1	2		
126	* # Zadock Phelps	3	1	5		
127	* # John Phelps	1	1	1		
128	* # Frederick Phelps	1	1	1		
129	* # Francis Harmon	2	1	1		
130	# Benjamin Bishop	3	1	4		
131	* # James Altom	5	1	1		
132	# Robert Nicholas		1			
133	# Rosana Wright	2	3	2		
134	# William Truskit	3	1	2		
135	# Edward Code	1	1	5		
	Totals	25	16	31		

* Name also in 1818 State Census
\# Name also in 1820 Federal Census

Excerpts from other Illinois State Census reports:

Bond County 1818
EAST FORK

		Names of heads of families	Free white males 21 & up	All other whites	Slaves
51	* #	Hill Isaac	2	3	2
53	* #	Altom James	1	6	
55		Burton Gibbon	2	7	
58	* #	Harmon Francis	1	4	
59	* #	Edington John	1	4	
60	* #	Nichols William	1	3	1
61	* #	Robertson Thomas	2	6	
62	* #	Felps John	1	2	
63	* #	Felps Zedoch	1	6	

Washington County 1818

					Free people of color	Servants or slaves
52	* #	John Carter	1	3		
		Washington **Total**	281	1382	16	26

Excerpt of Illinois State Census of Washington County, 1820:

		Heads of families	White males under 21	White males 21&over	Females	Blacks
12	#	Gibeon Burton	1	1	4	
5	* #	John Carrigan	2	2	2	2
25	* #	Richard Carter	3	1	4	
36	#	David Roper	4	2	2	
Washington County Totals			520	336	658	33—1547

"State law passed 23 Mar 1819, taken mo of Aug 1820—certified 6th Decr. 1820. HARRY WILTON"

Census data, like all other human endeavor, is subject to error. Also, some historians suspect there was some "padding of the rolls" as Illinois Territory sought to meet the mandate of Congress that a census show 40,000 residents for admittance to statehood.

The "Burton Gibbon" of the 1818 Bond County census and "Gibeon Burton" of the 1820 Washington County census are believed to be Gideon Burton who moved to Illinois from Tennessee in 1817 and settled on what is now Meridian Township of Clinton County. This was then part of St. Clair

County. Washington County was formed on January 2, 1818, of the present Washington and Clinton Counties, except the northern townships of the present Clinton County which were in Bond County. Since Burton, with his first name misspelled again, was listed in the Washington County census of 1820, apparently he was erroneously included in Bond County in 1818. Or, since he later moved to Carrigan Township in Marion County, the census taker may have found him looking for better land.

As was frequently the practice with squatters, many apparently sold their log cabins and their cleared fields to later settlers and moved on west or north.

Rosanna (or Rosana) Wright on the 1820 state and federal census reports may have been a widow and the mother of John Wright. He became the owner of land in sections 8 and 17 in 1837. John Wright and two sons are buried near the northeast corner of section 17. Their graves are southwest of the present (1976) home of Harold Buchele.

It is not unusual for those interested in genealogy to acquire a growing interest in history as they work on their family tree. You have a closer feeling to your ancestors when you discover that your great-great-grandfather Quick lived to see the completion of the railroad through Salem or great-great-great-grandfather Carter joined Illinois militiamen, among them Abraham Lincoln, in the Black Hawk War in Wisconsin. It is more than names, dates and places when you see a list of tools and other property sold to settle the estate of an ancestor's brother in the mid-1800s.

With the exception of trees along East Fork Creek and a few smaller streams, the area that has been East Fork Township since about 1812 was a sea of prairie grass when the first white settlers saw it as they moved west hauling their possessions and provisions on small wagons or riding horseback. Some may have come by boat, up the Mississippi and Kaskaskia Rivers to East Fork.

The History of Marion and Clinton Counties (published in 1881 by Brink, McDonough & Co., Philadelphia) stated in the Meridian Township history of Page 249:

> "Near the centre of the precinct Cohen's Mound lifts her gently sloping sides above the prairie land, and challenges the admiration of the beholder, from the western towns of Marion County to the Kaskaskia River. Crooked Creek, East Fork, and the Kaskaskia all contribute to render the view from this mound both grand and beautiful. The surface is all susceptible of cultivation, and when wholly improved will lead the van of the county in the number of cultivated acres and wealth of its farming population."

Cohen's Mound of 1881 has been called the Nicolay hill since the 1920s or longer. It is the highest point on U.S. 50 between Sandoval and Shattuc. There was said to be a stage coach station on the hill before 1850.

A buggy was more elegant, but a spring wagon was a comfortable ride for a farmer and a treat for children from the mid 19th Century to the early 1930s.

The Illinois Central and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroads brought farmers closer to their eastern markets and factories in the 1850s, but if they wanted to go to town—Carlyle or Sandoval—they headed across the prairie in that direction. Often by sleigh in the winter if the ground had a cover of snow or by wagon or buggy at other times.

The need for passable rural roads was finally dealt with in the 1870s and 1880s. However, the Salem-Keysport Road had cut across East Fork Township for 50 years and the Carter-Patoka Road, north from the John Carter farm on the west side of Section 11, existed when the township started building roads. The Carter-Patoka Road was part of the old Vandalia-Carlyle road.

The new township roads meant little more than a longer trip to town.

The roads were muddy, rutted tracks between drainage ditches and most of them ran between sections or on 40 acre lines across the center of sections. Thus they ran north-south or east-west and ended shorter diagonal trips across fields on the way to town.

By the 1930s better graders and machinery were available but they did little more than slice dirt from the ditches into the holes and ruts in the late spring or early summer. The roads were still muddy and lined with ruts after a few days of rain or snow and very dusty when dry.

The present U.S. Routes 50 (St. Louis to Vincennes) and 51 (Rockford to Cairo) were paved with concrete by the State of Illinois across Marion and Clinton Counties about 1924. Many still call them "the hard road." But automobiles could reach them from East Fork Township only when the weather permitted the dirt township roads to be passable. Even in the early 1930s it was not unusual to come over a hill or round a curve on the hard road and see a horse and buggy or spring wagon just ahead. This was usually when the dirt township roads were too muddy for automobiles.

Changes since early 1930s

Now back to those drifting thoughts to the way it was more than 40 years ago.

After passing the Old Carter School building and thinking about how the looks of the countryside has changed from the blacktop road overlooking the clear fields and clean fence rows—even some of the fences are gone—the new looking and freshly painted homes or modern mobile homes and the clean ditches, my thoughts drifted back to the 1930s as the car slowed to about 35 miles an hour.

Once in awhile I would get to go home with Grandpa on the spring wagon he always rode back and forth from his house to ours. The spring

wagon seemed to ride better on these clay roads after a rain. Not enough to make it slick and sloppy but enough that the black mules, Jack and Joe, threw damp little clumps of mud in the air as they raised their hooves.

There is Albert Leicht's place. Gaylord Smith owns it now or did a few years ago. Mom, Dad, Bob and I were out on election night in November, 1936. Things didn't look good with Gov. Henry Horner carrying Cook County by more than two to one, then Downstate returns started coming in and Horner was carrying some of them and barely behind in most of the others. And Roosevelt was leading Kansas Gov. Alf Landon in nearly every state. Gloom had set in by 10:30 and we went home dejected before midnight. And in only five or six more years we were there again the night before Al's funeral. He was in a casket next to the west wall of the living room.

And before Albert Leicht lived there it was the Claude Sanders place. He kept stud horses and had a solid fence about 10 feet high around a pen on the east side of the barn. I got to go along one day when Grandpa took a brood mare there...but he wouldn't let me watch, I had to go stay on the springwagon.

There's where Uncle Pete's old house was...it's just the corner of a wheat field. His grandson, Jess Quick, Jr., lives in a new house a couple hundred yards west now.

You can still see the Prairie Chapel Cemetery where Grandpa and Grandma (John and Luella Quick) are buried with their six children who died before they did.

And there's the Buchele (Bee-he-lee) corner. George Quick lived there when Grandpa was a boy in the 1870s. Used to be a bad mudhole 50 to 75 yards east of that corner when the weather was wet. And only three-quarters of a mile north to where Grandpa and Grandma lived after Mom and Dad were married in 1923. Dale and Alice Quick live there now. His father (Bert) and mother moved there about 1917 when Lela and Burl were small, before Dale was born. On the way you drive by John Pigg's house. It's at the same location as the house he lived in as a boy before Bill and Katie moved the family down in the river bottom between Cole School and Keysport. Carlyle Lake covers the area from Cole School to Keyesport.

And west from Dale's on the blacktop is a new house where he sold the corner off his 40 acres. And there's hardly a sign of the old Bill Smith place just west of the Quick 40. And there's Frank Pratt's place. I recall a fall afternoon when I was in the first grade at Carter School and Frank Pratt was the teacher. New wooden shingles had been put on the roof and the old, rotten shingles were in the wood house. He brought a big stack of them in, bent two of the big kids over his desk—I think one was Gaylord Carter—and would whack first one then the other. Each time pieces of rotten shingles would fly off and the kid getting whacked would yell. In a few seconds his supply was gone and small pieces of rotten shingles were

all over the schoolroom floor. But we didn't think of them as rotten shingles—but what was in store for the next one in trouble.

When they rebuilt this road about 1965 after finishing the Carlyle Lake, which is just beyond the hill, they filled in between these two big clay hills. I've never heard of a nostalgia buff wishing for those muddy, old clay roads.

A spring wagon had narrow wheels and a chassis like a buggy, a small lightweight bed with leaf type springs between the bed and axles. Easy for a team to pull and not bad to ride in. In fact it was fun.

Grandpa usually drove a team of black mules on the spring wagon for the three mile trip from where Dale lives (Section 9) to our house, the old Brooks and Quick home place (Section 23) where Charles Hintz has lived since 1937. Grandpa and Burl would drive out in the morning, eat dinner with us, and go back home in the late afternoon. Dad and Grandpa farmed about 200 acres within a half-mile of our house.

Once in awhile Bob and I would get to go home with Grandpa. Sometimes Mom and Dad would get us in the car that evening and sometimes we would stay overnight.

Grandpa liked to let those mules trot. Really fun. In a big wagon with those heavy wooden wheels each time a wheel hit a hole or bump it sent a jolt through the wagon to your seat and up your spine to your neck, seemingly shaking your insides loose.

But that spring wagon was a joy. It glided along on those narrow wheels with the springs absorbing most of the jolts. I suppose trotting mules moved at around 10 or 15 miles an hour. Anyway it was enough to make it seem like a breeze was blowing on your cheeks.

Even if someone could find a spring wagon and a team of mules today to give a small boy a ride, he couldn't find a dirt road. Those roads now are either blacktop (asphalt or chat and oil), gravel or grown up in weeds and unused.

Those were the days when it didn't take much to make a little boy happy.

No 18

Ordered that Joseph Calhoun be appointed Supervisor of Road District No 18 Commencing at Joseph Mauys on the Miscamus Road running thence to Francis L Nichols on to the Maple Branch near John Parks thence to said Parks including him thence to Miles W Gibbs thence to the nearest [illegible] Point on the Kaskaskia River thence down said River to a point directly west of Abraham Hutton so as including him thence to John & Joseph White excluding them thence to Francis L Nichols including him thence to the place of beginning

No 19

Ordered that George W Brooks be appointed Supervisor of Road District No 19 Commencing at Maple Branch near John Parks Running thence to the County line to the East Fork thence Westerly with said line to the Kaskaskia River Opposite Daniel Caseys thence to said Caseys including him thence to John Parks excluding him thence to the place of beginning — to have all the hands liable of said Boundary as far as Abner Eccles including him

No 20

Ordered that Abner Clinks be appointed Supervisor of Road District No 20 ~~Commencing at the Corner~~ Commencing the Road leading from Salem to John Mullins Ferry on the Kaskaskia River bounded as follows to wit Commencing at the County line running thence to Daniel Caseys including him thence to the Kaskaskia River at the Nearest point running thence down said River to a point opposite Miles W Gibbs thence to Miles W Gibbs including him thence to John Parks including him thence to the place of Beginning

Excerpts from appointment of road supervisors by Clinton County Court of Commissioners in March, 1842.

CHAPTER III

Early history of Clinton County; East Fork Township land entry

In searching the County Commissioners Court Record, 1825-1835, for names of ancestors in East Fork Township, it was noticed that the major items of county business at those early meetings were roads, ferry permits and rates, property tax rates and licenses and prices to be charged at taverns. From colonial days to the middle of the last century a tavern was usually the only public place for a traveler to eat and stay overnight. Some of these places were called "inns", but the common usage, as shown in the Clinton County records of the 1820s and 1830s was "tavern."

Two leading citizens Charles Slade and Judge Breese

Many of the names in Chapters 3 and 4 are of residents of East Fork Township, other eastern parts of the county or names familiar in that part of the county. The excerpts are meant to give the reader a good sampling of what concerned the governing board of Clinton County in the 1820s and 1830s. But brief mention should be made of two men who stand out as important in the early history of Carlyle and Clinton County. They are Charles Slade and Sidney Breese.

In 1815 most of the 15,000 residents of Illinois Territory lived between the Mississippi River and Shoal Creek north of the Kaskaskia River or in the southeastern corner of the State along the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. What is now Chicago would be only a fur trading post and an Indian campground for another 30 years. By the summer of 1818 the population of the territory had increased to 35,000, according to historian Solon J. Buck in **Illinois in 1818**. Slade was probably one of those pioneers arriving in Carlyle about 1816, although some county histories list his arrival as 1819. However, records of the Kaskaskia Land Office show Slade's speculative land buying included four tracts of 160 acres each in Sections 17, 19 and 20 in southwestern East Fork Township in July 1818. Of the seventeen land speculators who had made down payments of fifty cents an acre (25% of the purchase price) on 42 tracts of 160 acres each in East Fork Township in 1816, 1817 and 1818, only three had retained title to the land by 1835, according to records in the Clinton County Clerk's office Charles Slade was not among them.

Slade was a New England merchant and promoter who went west to get rich. He laid out town lots on the west bank of the Kaskaskia River where wagons on the Goshen Road to St. Louis were ferried across the river. Slade predicted that Carlyle would soon be the most important city in this part of the state and sold his lots at inflated prices. Slade's dream fell

short but there was enough early growth that Carlyle vied with Vandalia in 1819 when the first General Assembly (legislature) agreed that the capital should be moved near the center of the state from the village of Kaskaskia on the Mississippi River. Vandalia was the state capital from 1820 until 1839, when Abraham Lincoln led a group of state representatives in adopting legislation to move the capital to Springfield. In 1820 there were still few residents, other than Indians, north of what is now U.S. Route 40 or Interstate 70.

When Slade failed to get the state capital moved to Carlyle, he tried to have the county seat of Washington County moved there from Covington, a town on the south bank of the Kaskaskia River. Carlyle was then the largest town in Washington County. The dispute was solved when Clinton County was established from the northern part of Washington County and the county seat of Washington County was moved from Covington to Nashville with Carlyle the county seat of Clinton County.

Sidney Breese was a circuit judge, a United States senator, a state legislator and a State Supreme Court justice. He was a leading citizen of Carlyle and this part of the state through the middle third of the last century.

On January 7, 1835, the Illinois General Assembly set up six judicial circuits. The circuit assigned to Judge Breese consisted of the counties of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Fayette, Montgomery and Shelby. In November, 1835, he moved from Kaskaskia to Carlyle on what he called the Mound Farm, which overlooked the cemetery.

Stephen A. Douglas, who was 20 years old when he came to Illinois in November, 1833, joined Breese in the United States Senate on the fourth of March, 1847. Breese served one six-year term in the Senate and was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court in 1857 and served there until his death on the 27th of June, 1878.

Despite his judicial leadership and landmark decisions on the State Supreme Court, Breese felt his role in extending railroads into the West of the mid-1800s was his foremost accomplishment.

In **Early History of Illinois** by Breese, a biographical memoir states:

> "In October, 1835, Judge Breese called the attention of the public to the importance of a direct connection of the Illinois and Michigan canal, then under construction, with the lower Mississippi at Cairo by a railroad, proposing that the road should start from the termination of the canal and proceed as near as might be by the route of the third principal Meridian (the county line between Clinton and Marion as well as several other counties through the middle of the state). Breese proposed that the railroad go through Bloomington, Decatur, Vandalia, Carlyle, Nashville, Pinckneyville,

Brownsville and Jonesboro. He pointed out how it could be done, by what means, and from that time until the great result was achieved, he labored steadily to bring it about."

(Centralia, which grew rapidly to become the trading center for six counties after the Civil War, did not exist until the Illinois central Railroad built a city there to be the railroad center for southern Illinois.)

In March, 1844, Senator Breese was a sponsor of a bill for a grant for railway purposes. Senator Breese introduced a bill in January, 1846, to grant to the State of Illinois alternate sections of land, to aid in the construction of the road. In January, 1848, he made an elaborate report on a bill of Senator Douglas. In December, 1848, he made another report on a Douglas bill "going fully into the whole subject, and endeavoring to obviate all constitutional and other objections to such grants, and the arguments contained in it was made the basis of all the subsequent grants to this and other states. In September, 1850, after Judge Breese left the Senate, a bill was passed which consolidated his original bill of 1846, with that of Senator King, of 1848, and under this we obtained the land."

The biographical memoir, published with his **History of Illinois** after his death on 27 June 1878, states:

> "In 1851, when Judge Breese was a member of the General Assembly, and Speaker of the House, the act was passed incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and giving it the benefit of the grant, and Judge Breese thus witnessed the close of his long labors in this direction, labors, to some of which this is but a mere reference, and it was in that year that he published a letter in which he says: 'I claim to have first projected this great road, in my letter of 1835, and in the judgment of impartial and disinterested men, my claim will be allowed, I have said and written more in favor of it than any other. It has been my highest ambition to accomplish it, and when my last resting place shall be marked by the cold marble which gratitude or affection may erect, I desire for it no other inscription than this: 'that he who sleeps beneath it, projected the Central railroad.' "

Public officials, representatives of various bar associations, leading citizens and many lawyers filled the Capitol in Springfield for a memorial service honoring Judge Breese in 1878.

Local government reorganized

From statehood in 1818 until 1874, county government in Illinois consisted of a three member county commissioners court. State legislation in 1874 established township government with the township supervisor as the chief official. The supervisor also represented his township on the County Board of Supervisors. This was the town and county government in Illinois until 1972 when state law required that County Board members be

Lands Entered in Illinois 1818

Tracts in the Edwardsville district have been taken from the Tract Book, those in the Kaskaskia district from the Application Books, and those in the Shawneetown district from the Tract Book and Entry Books. These records are in the auditor's office, Springfield, Illinois. Entries in the Illinois part of the Vincennes district have been plotted from the Entry Books in the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. Lands included in the old surveys have been plotted from copies of the plats in the surveyor's office, St. Louis, made for and certified by F. R. Conway, surveyor of the public lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, February 7, 1848 (bound volume in the auditor's office, Springfield). The boundaries of the Wabash saline reservation have been taken from *American State Papers, Public Lands*, 3:270.

Land office districts and reservations.

Present county boundaries.

Townships.

Tracts entered prior to January 1, 1819.

East Fork is 3N 1W. Map shows settlers along East Fork Creek and in southwestern part of township.

elected from districts of near equal population. East Fork Township was placed in a County Board district with Meridian, Irishtown, Clement and Carlyle Townships.

Before the Goshen Road was laid out in 1808, travel in the area as in most of the country west of the eastern coastal areas, was by boat in the Kaskaskia River, horseback, walking or a wagon pulled by horses or oxen across the countryside. When the Goshen Road was laid out from the Salt Works (Saline County area) in southeastern Illinois to St. Louis in 1808, the present state of Illinois formed three counties of Indiana Territory—St. Clair, Randolph and Knox.

By 1818 there were three roads in the present Clinton - Marion - Washington County area of southern Illinois. The Vincennes - St. Louis Road was, for the most part, along what is now U.S. Route 50. The third was the Kaskaskia - Vincennes road, which crossed the Goshen Road at "Walnut Hills" and joined the Vincennes Road east of Salem near Iuka. When Shawneetown on the Ohio River became a "port of entry" for southern Illinois, residents began calling the Goshen Road the Shawneetown Road. It ran in a straight line from near the Ohio River to join the St. Louis-Vincennes Road east of Carlyle near what is now Huey.(Map on page 12.)

Clinton County, with the rest of the state and most of the area east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River (the old Northwest Territory of the present states of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin), was first St. Clair County of the State of Virginia. As more counties were established by the territorial legislatures of Indiana, then Illinois, most of the present Clinton County remained in St. Clair County until Washington County was established on January 2, 1818.

Clinton County was established by the General Assembly on December 27, 1824, from the northern part of Washington County, three townships from Bond County and East Fork Township, which had been in Fayette County since 1821. Carlyle was then the only town or city in Clinton County.

East Fork Township land entry

The story of the hardships of our ancestors in traveling into Illinois and those first few years of clearing trees from the rich bottom land or plowing the prairie sod were lost several generations ago. New generations had new problems and different stories to tell their children. But reports from others of this period give us some information on how settlers in Illinois traveled and acquired their land.

Besides the names found in the Quick genealogy section, this chapter and Appendix B have many family names still familiar in the Boulder area. The names on the Land Office books in 1855 were first settlers on the land, with the exception of a few land speculators who lived in other counties or states.

The major land owners, and the most substantial families in the East Fork farming community of the 1840s and 1850s were Altom, Carter, Morris, Brooks, Clark, Hawkins and Wortman.

Searching for information on how the settlement of East Fork Township and Clinton County fit into early settlement of Illinois, two books were of considerable help. They are **Illinois in 1818** by Solon J. Buck and **The Land Office Business** by Malcolm Rohrbough. These led to acquiring of photostatic copies of the Federal Land Office records for East Fork Township from the Illinois State Archives in Springfield.

Abstracts for all land in the township go back to the individual who acquired it from the United States Government or the CM (Illinois Central) railroad, which received grants for even numbered sections on each side of the railroad in 1851. Land Office entries gave title to the railroad to all unsold land in these sections in East Fork Township on 13 March 1852.

Land in Clinton County was not affected, but of interest is the following from Page 20 of **The Land Office Business:**

> The Virginia Act of Cession of 1783, in which the Virginia government specified "that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties." The Ordinance of 1787 confirmed this right and Congress later expanded the general declaration by providing additional reservations for the citizens of the Illinois country. For his several terms as governor, Arthur St. Clair, in conjunction with his secretary, Winthrop Sargent, labored to adjudicate the claims in the Illinois country.

The following paragraphs are from Pages 25 and 27 of the Land Office book:

> The same themes had always appeared, and the 1790s saw them once more: the eternal movement west, the constant search for new lands, squatting and illegal settlement, and demands for a good title.
>
> Settlement...expanded north from the Ohio into the river valleys of Indiana and Illinois. With the decade Congress created new territories in Indiana (1800) and Illinois (1809).

The Kaskaskia Land District was established in 1804 for the territory between the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers. Rohrbough adds in the Land Office book: When in 1813 Congress granted pre-emption rights to early settlers in Illinois, pioneers flocked to the Illinois land offices to affirm their legality. . . By the later months of 1814 the pre-emption business in Illinois approached a peak. A second Illinois Land Office had been opened in Shawneetown in 1812. This rush was into the Wabash and Mississippi

valleys. The first land entry in East Fork Township was recorded in 1816 by the Kaskaskia Land Office. However, Rohrbough points out that the lower half of Illinois had been surveyed by 1812.

On Page 127 of the Land Office book, he reports:

> The pilgrims struggled over rutted roads until they reached the Ohio. Almost all traveled light. The common equipage was a small wagon, bedding, livestock and "a swarm of young citizens." The migrants also carried "a little store of hard-earned cash for the land office of the district; where they may obtain a title for as many acres as they possess half-dollars, being one-fourth of the purchase money." Morris Birkbeck in "Notes on a journey in America from the Coasts of Virginia to the Territory of Illinois" published in London, said on pages 25 and 26: One observer counted 260 wagons passing down the Allegheny in the space of nine days, plus a large number of other families on horseback. "So great is the emigration to Illinois and Missouri also, that it is apprehended that many must suffer for want of provisions in the ensuing winter," commented Hezekiah Niles.

Until the Act of Congress of April 24, 1820, federal land was sold in tracts no smaller than 160 acres—a quarter of a section. The law provided for cash sales after July 1, 1820; provided for the sale of tracts as small as eighty acres and reduced the minimum price to $1.25 per acre.

Records of Kaskaskia Land Office show the following sales of land by the federal government in T3N, R1W, 3PM (Town 3 North, Range 1 West of 3rd Principal Meridian, the official land description of East Fork Township):

Buyer	Address	Location [Section]
John Wilson	Garrard County, Ky.	1,2,9,10,12,13,14
Charles Slade	Washington Co.	17,19,20
James Altom	Bond County	1
John Warren	Bond County	9
Henry Wilton	Washington County	10
Isaac Backus	Washington County	11,30
James Jones	Bond County	11,14
Asa Robertson	Washington County	19,20,29
Archibald Robertson	New York	
Martin Jones	Bond County	29,30
George Slater	Bond County	20,30,31
Nathaniel Pope		13

According to the records of the Kaskaskia Land Office the above purchases were made, presumably by a down payment, in 1816 and 1817 for the two quarter-sections in Section 13 by Nathaniel Pope and in 1818 and 1819 by the other buyers.

East Fork Township Land Entry 1816 – 1855

[See Appendix B]

East Fork Township, which had been in Madison County from the time surveying was completed for that part of the state in 1812, was the most southeastern township in the newly established Bond County on January 4, 1817. The township remained in Bond county until Fayette county was formed in 1821. The buyers listed as Bond County residents either lived on the land or across the Kaskaskia River.

These 1816 to 1819 land buyers in East Fork were apparently speculators or settlers looking for a better place to live. Of the above 12 land buyers, only James Altom was on the East Fork Township portion of the 1820 Census of Bond County. Land entry records in the Clinton County Clerk's Office, which were copied from Federal Land Office records at Edwardsville, show only two names of the twelve—James Altom and Nathaniel Pope, who may have lived outside the county since his land was just inside the county line.

Attorneys and land title officials report that it was not unusual for a speculator or squatter to make a down payment, then move on letting the title revert to the government for later sale to another buyer.

Transportation, specifically the building of railroads, was as important as farming in the sale of federal land. If farmers were to do more than grow food for themselves, they needed a transportation system to get it to eastern cities. Railroads could move more in less time for less money for more than 100 years and in 1976 is still the best means of transportation for many types of goods.

In 1850, according to Howard P. Robert in **Illinois: A History of the Prairie State**, Congress gave Illinois 2,595,000 acres of public land to be used in financing a railroad from Cairo to Dunleith (East Dubuque) with a branch to Chicago. The grant covered alternate even-numbered sections on each side of the road for six miles. This included all or parts of 16 sections in East Fork Township.

Price of the odd-number sections, which the federal government still owned, was to be double the usual $1.25 an acre.

All of the entries in Edwardsville Land Office records pertaining to railroad land in East Fork Township show: "C & M R R, 13 Mar 1852"

Howard and other historians mention only Central or Illinois Central in references to the railroad built in the 1850s south to Cairo. Since the Illinois central and Michigan Central had interlocking directorates, apparently the C & M entry stood for Central and Michigan. When these records were copied from Land Office records into Land Entry books for the Clinton County Clerk, all were listed as "Central RR."

We were primarily concerned with early settlement of Section 9 through 16 and 21 through 24. Two of the major early settlers were John Carter, grandfather of the first two wives of George Quick (1828-1883), and

George Washington Brooks, grandfather of Luella Brooks (wife of John W. Quick). Most of their land was in the above listed area. For those familiar with locations in the 1950s, it is bounded roughly by the Dale Quick farm, the section north of the Vern O DuComb farm, the Charlie Pigg place and the John H. Carter place. In clockwise order, Sections 9, 12, 24 and 21.

The Edwardsville Land Office books for T3N-R1W were closed in 1855. Records for part of East Fork Township are in Appendix B.

CHAPTER IV

Excerpts from early Clinton County records

In researching early records in the Clinton County Clerk's office for names of Quicks, Carters, Brooks and other ancestors, it was discovered that those and other names long familiar around Boulder abound in the early records.

Also entries in the County Commissioners Court Record 1825-1835 are especially interesting. Therefore, instead of information to add to the scant material available on these early settlers, we have another chapter.

Primary subjects for action by the three commissioners were roads, ferry permits and rates, licenses and prices to be charged at taverns, and property tax rates.

Spellings and terms in this chapter are those used by the county clerk in the official records.

Interesting excerpts of the County Commissioners Court Record 1825-1835:

At the meeting on the 7th of March 1825, supervisors were appointed for Shawneetown Road, Edwardsville Road, Vincennes Road (Peter Cole to east county line), St. Louis road, Vandalia Road (John Burnside, west of Okaw to north county line) and Covington Road to south county line.

Petit jurors for next term of Circuit Court include John Carter and John Clark. (A John Carter also lived in western Clinton County, but the first two names on jury lists seemed to be from the eastern or northeastern part of the county. If that was true of the first meeting of Clinton County government, John Carter and John Clark were from what is now East Fork Township.)

On the 8th of March 1826 John Carter and James Buck were appointed guardians of the children of Abraham Baker, deceased, the children being 14 and 21 years of age.

On September 4, 1826, "approved new road staked out from Salem in Marion County to Greenville in Bond County. From county line nearly west south of old road for five miles to where new staked way intersects old road at or near river bottom then along old road to Samuel Lindberg ferry thence to Bond County line."

Rates for Nathan Tapman ferry across the Kaskaskia River were adopted 7th June 1825 as follows:

wagon and horses	50 cents
man and horse	12½ cents
single horse and mule	6¼ cents
footman	6¼ cents

The same rates were approved for William Morrison's bridge. A notation added, "ferry rates doubled when river out of banks."

Four election districts were established at the meeting of 4th of June 1827, with the Crooked Creek district being all of the county east of the Kaskaskia River.

On the 10th of September 1827, David Dow and Benjamin Jackson were appointed to review the Vandalia-Kaskaskia Road in Clinton County "and make such alterations most advantageous to the county and not injurious to the state."

Grand jurors appointed for the March term of court, 1829, included John Carter and John Clark.

At the March 1830 term, supervisors were appointed for 11 road districts and the court ordered that delinquents be allowed until the 25th of August of perform labor due on roads. (Taxes were "worked out" on county and township roads until after World War I) At the June term in 1830, Benjamin Bond appointed commissioner to take the Clinton County census.

In July 1830 term ferry tolls were set for Charles Slade and in September the commissioners voted to seek bids for a courthouse. In August 1830 Turner L. Nichols was paid $2.25 for "services in apprehending certain Indians, he being deputized constable for said purpose." Joseph Outhouse paid $1.06¼ for "service as J.P. in trying certain Indians." The record contains nothing on what the Indians had been charged with or the sentence or other disposition of the case.

At the December, 1830, term "ordered that Zachariah Morris be permitted to build a mill in accordance with the verdict of jury returned to present term of court now on file."

On the 11th of March 1831 the commissioners ordered that the following tavern rates be fixed for county of Clinton for ensuing year:

horse to hay all night	25 cents
for each single feed	12½ cents
for each nights lodging	12½ cents
for each meals victuals	25 cents
for each ½ pint whiskey	6¼ cents
for each ½ pint peach brandy	12½ cents
all other liquors same price	

Tavern rates adopted in March, 1832, were the same except for liquor:

for each ½ pint of whiskey	12½	cents
for each ½ pint peach brandy	18¾	cents
All foreign spirits	25	cents

At the March, 1831, term, ½% tax levied on the following property: horses, mules, steers, watches, clocks and appendages, lots, slaves and indentured servants, distilleries.

The County Commissioners on the 7th of June 1831:

"Ordered that Juleous Nichols, Peter Cole , Miles Gibbs be appointed Judges of the Special elections in Crooked Creek District ensuing four years held at The Hoods."

Election judges also appointed for Sugar Creek, Carlyle and "the ridge precinct."

Commissioners who signed the Court Record at the October, 1831 meeting were James Outhouse and James Altom, Jurors for the October term included John Gates.

In March, 1832, Zachariah Morris was appointed supervisor of Salem-Greenville Road being in District #10.

In March, 1832, the court also:

"Ordered that Henry L. Roper be credited with the sum of seven dollars amount of fine put into his hands as constable to collect of Thomas Morris."

Election appointments and orders of the County Court of Commissioners in 1833 included:

"Ordered that Crooked Creek District include all the county east of the Kaskaskia River and south of the Vincennes Road and that all elections be held at the house of Robert McEver and that Thomas Wadsworth, Robert McEver and William Petree be judges of elections in said district.

"Ordered that East Fork District include all the County east of the Kaskaskia River and north of the Vincennes Road and that Peter Cole, Joseph Outhouse and Benjamin Hull be judges of all elections. The elections to be held at the house of John Carter."

Joseph Huey was sheriff in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833.

On 4th of March 1833, the court:

"Ordered that Reubin J. Hawkins be appointed constable of Crooked Creek precinct upon his entering into bond as the law directs."

March 6, 1833. Road districts in county, for assignment of citizens to work a required number of days on road maintenance, now total fifteen.

At the March, 1834, term, Bennett Biggs appointed supervisor of Road District #10, Salem to Martin's ferry on Kaskaskia River, from Thomas Ray's on Vincennes Road to Miles W. Gibbs thence to Kaskaskia River all hands northeast of said line and north of Vincennes Road and east of river to county line. (Martin's ferry was apparently near the present village of Keyesport.)

FAYETTE
MADISON
BOND
MARION
CLINTON
WASHINGTON
EFFERSON
ST CLAIR
VANDALIA
NEW HAVEN
Mississippi River
Missouri River
Illinois River
National Road
Kaskaskia River
Shoal Creek
Okaw River
Marine Set.
Carlyle
Hicksville
Aviston
Beaucoup
Sandoval
Centralia
Salem
Patoka
Louisville
Flora
Xenia
Albion
Mt Erie
Mt Carmel
Wabash River
Little Wabash
Embarras River
Fort Chartres
Kaskaskia
Prairie du Rocher
Cahokia
Jefferson Barracks
Belleville
Lebanon
Mascoutah
Carlyle
Hicksville
Aviston
Beaucoup
Sandoval
Centralia
Salem
Patoka
Louisville
Flora
Xenia
Albion
Mt Erie
Mt Carmel
Wabash River
Little Wabash
Embarras River
Fort Chartres
Kaskaskia
Prairie du Rocher
Cahokia
Jefferson Barracks
Belleville
Lebanon
Mascoutah

At the March, 1834, term, an assault and battery fine of four dollars and fifty cents was appealed to Circuit Court.

At the June term in 1834, commissioners present were John M. O'Harnett, William Hindall and Christopher Halstead. Court orders included: "That George W. Wakefield be appointed constable for Clinton County in East Fork District to fill vacancy of late Charles Wakefield. That John Carter, Turner S. Nichols and Robert E. Outhouse be appointed judges of East Fork election precinct.

At the March term, 1835, grand jurors included Robert Altom, John Wright and Daniel Casey.

Excerpts from the County Commissioners Court Record, 1835-1842:

Grand jurors for the September term, 1835, included Reuben Hawkins and H. L. Roper.

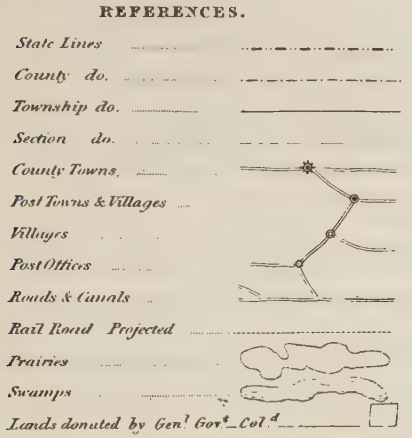
John Carter, Reuben T. Hawkins and Abraham Faught to receive one dollar each for last election and John Carter, 58 cents for bringing books in.

Special term, February, 1836: 24 grand jurors appointed, including Zachariah Morris.

February 9, 1836, John B. Roper charged $3 amount of James Hills fine for assault and battery on complaint of James Morris, assessed before J.T. Bradly, J.P. (justice of the peace).

March term, 1836: Road District #10. Daniel Casey appointed supervisor of road from Salem to Martins ferry on Kaskaskia River from Thomas Rays old stand on Vincennes road (apparently stage coach station on hill between Shattuc and Sandoval) to one mile west of Gibbs thence to nearest point on Kaskaskia River all hands northeast of said road and east of river to county line. (Now 18 road districts in county.) Minutes signed by commissioners William Johnson, Thomas Wadsworth and James Russell.

Tax rate for year: Horses, mares and mules 3 years and up, all steer cattle 3 years and up, watches, clocks and distilleries, lots in town of Carlyle, slaves and servants of colour, all iron bound carriages, waggons and carts shall be charged ½% on appraised valuation. All land $2.40 on 160 acres.



John M. Peck's Sectional Map of Illinois was published between 1842 and 1850. Probably Raccoon Cr. on map in southeastern Clinton County was in error. An 1880 map shows this as Lost Creek, as do current maps. Raccoon Creek is east in Marion County. East Fork Creek is too far north in East Fork Township. The projected Mt. Vernon—"Carlisle"—Edwardsville railroad was never built. "Set." is probably abbreviation for settlement.

The 1836 June term jurors included John Carter, James Bruster, Lewis Cole and Peter Cole. Appointed oversears of poor in East Fork district, William Steel, Peter Cole & Miles M. Gibbs.

September 5, 1836. Certificate of election as commissioners Zophar Case, James Jolliff and Thomas Wadsworth. William C. White elected sheriff. (Joseph Huey sheriff in 1835.)

The county commissioners noted on September 7, 1836, "Courthouse needed. County unable to build without the help of citizens. Four subscriptions to be circulated in different parts of county to procure aid of citizens."

December 7, 1836, entry No. 658: Ordered that Wm J. Rowe be allowed the Sum of one dollar & twenty five cents for his service as clerk general Election and finding Stationary also the Sum of One dollar and eight cents for returning poll book a distance of 18 miles. Also the like Sum for Same Service at the Presidential Election held in November 1836 in all the Sum $4.66.

Excerpts from Road District entries Tuesday, March 7th 1837:

Friedis Maddux District No. 10 supervisor. road from Salem to Martins Ferry on Kaskaskia River from stand on Vincennes Road 10 miles west. No. 11 Vincennes Road to Shawneetown Road fork then to Lost Creek bridge down Lost Creek to Crooked Creek then up Kaskaskia River to Carlyle. (Total 15 districts.)

County Commissioners Court orders of Thursday March the 10th 1837 included:

"Ordered that the following described property be subject to taxation for the year 1837

"All horses mules or asses from & after the first day of April over the age of three years

"All meat cattle from & over the age of three years

"All iron bound carriages

"All clocks waches (sic) and distillaries shall be charged on half percent on the appraised valuation

"On all lands two dollars & forty cents on 160 acres

"On all servants of colour."

"Ordered that there be a road tax levied on all lands lying within the county of Clinton which now are or which may hereafter become taxable within said County of one fourth percent on the taxable valuation of said lands and that the said Tax may be discharged by Labour on the roads at the rate of seventy five cents per day in the road district wherein the Land lies under the direction of the Supervisor thereof whose Certificate shall be taken and received in payment which Labour must be performed between the first day of August and the first day of September (December written over and initialed) in each year.

"Ordered that each individual Liable now by Law to work on the road be required to work five days under the direction of their several supervisors and that the Clerk of this Court furnish each Supervisor with a notice of the same which shall be attached to his notice of appointment and served by the Sheriff at the same time."

June 19, 1837. Petit jurors include John Carter, George Gilly, Abner Clark and James Brewster.

September 4th, 1837, the commissioners ordered that: "Benjamin

Matchler be permitted to keep tavern at his stand on Lost Creek for one year on his paying tax of three dollars & fees of clerk."

From County Commissioners Court Record of Tuesday September 15th 1837:

"Ordered that John & Peter Martin be permited to keep a Ferry across the Kaskaskia River twelve miles above Carlyle on their paying a tax of two dollars and fees of Clerk, said license is to be granted on said John & Peter Martins complying with the laws regulating ferries one year from date.

"Ordered that John & Peter Martin be permited to charge all and every individual that may be ferried at said ferry.

"Ordered that the Tavern and Store license of David G. Howard granted December term 1835 for the sum of Ten Dollars be remited to the sum of Three dollars.

"Ordered that David G. Howard be permited to keep a tavern at his stand in the middle Town of Carlyle one year from the 20th August AD 1837 on his paying tax of seven dollars and fees of clerk."

Records of Tuesday December 6th, 1837, include: "Ordered that James Morris be permited to vend goods wares and merchandise at his stand on East Fork one year from the 27th day of October 1837 on his paying a tax of five dollars and fees of clerk."

"Ordered that Charles Cox be permited to keep a Tavern at his stand on Sugar Creek One year from the first day of September 1837 on his paying a Tax of Ten dollars and fees of clerk."

The court ordered that three election judges in each precinct be paid one dollar each. (Separate order with names for each district.)

January 23, 1838, (page 96 of court minutes) Court adjourned to meet at clerk's office. The courthouse being untenantable.

February 13, 1838. Road district appointments include: No. 10, Boswell Drake, Salem to Martins ferry road, district from A. Coens stand on Vincennes Road to Miles W. Gibbs to river, all hands (residents) north-east of line to east county line.

7th of December 1840. Commissioners James Jolliff, Wm Johnson and John Carter. Petit jurors for the March term, 1841, Circuit Court include Geo. W. Brooks (third on list of twenty-four on page 186).

At the March term of court in 1841 John Carter appointed supervisor of Road District No. 19, at Hazle Branch near John Parks then to county line to East Fork then west with said line to Kaskaskia River, Daniel Caseys including him then to John Parks excluding him all hands east of said boundary as far as A. Coens excluding him, then to river & down to Miles W. Gibbs excluding him.

June term 1841, petit jurors include James Bruster.

At the June term 1841 the court "ordered that the Belleville Advocate be allowed six dollars and seventy-five cents for advertising for a runaway negro."

Coins and money

Some may wonder why ferry and tavern rates were in such amounts as 12½ cents, 6¼, 18¾ and 37½ cents. We found an authoritative answer in **Fractional Money** by Neil Carothers, published in 1930 by John Wiley & Sons of New York. (Fractional money is defined as "coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit.")

The American monetary system evolved slowly from colonial days. The English colonies used British money but because Spanish coins were more plentiful goods were priced in shillings and paid for with Spanish coins. Because it took Congress so long to agree on a monetary system, this continued after the Revolution.

Carothers states on Page 35 of his book: "Two terms of colonial origin are in common use today. The English settlers referred to their small silver coins as 'bits.' The Spanish real was the equivalent of the English 'six-penny bit.' The real was popularly known as a 'bit.' In 1783 Jeffeson referred to the medio as a 'half-bit.' The United States quarter-dollar of a later day was equal to two reals, or two 'bits,' and in the South and West the usage survived."

On Page 81, Carothers states: "Newspapers quoted prices in shillings and pence for many years after 1792, but the advertisers who quoted in dollars and cents predominated after 1800.

"The decimal system made slow progress with the people. The continued circulation of Spanish coins was responsible. These coins had been valued in British terms for two centuries. They were still called by the old names—bit, levy, fip or shilling. A real was worth 12½ cents but it was a shilling to a New Yorker. Long after printed quotations in United States monetary terms the people thought in terms of English money. The common price quotations were 6¼, 12½, 18¾, 25, 37½, 50, 62½ and 75 cents. (Greeley's **Whig Almanac** was priced at 12½ cents until 1858. Harris' **Pittsburgh Intelligencer** was 6¼ cents a copy in 1841.)"

Carothers describes the forty years before 1834 (page 84) as a "period of nondescript currency, made up of bank notes, underweight foreign gold coins, foreign silver coins of many varieties, and domestic fractional silver coins.

"Congress failed to see the simple, obvious, and immediate solution of the problem. At any time from 1792 to 1834 the application of the subsidiary coinage principle to the quarter, dime and half-dime would have revolutionized the currency situation."

Carothers concludes an interesting treatment of the bill adopted in 1834 putting the value of gold coins above the market value of gold with, "While the committee failed to realize that the law of 1834, with its ratio undervaluing silver, made a provision for a new silver coinage system inevitable, it did recognize the necessity for improving the small change currency. ...As finally passed January 18, 1837, the law was a complete revision and codification of all the mint and coinage laws.

"The crisis of 1837, coming shortly after the passage of the law, still further demoralized the fractional currency and created an acute shortage of coins of all kinds.

"Fractional notes were also issued in large amounts by individuals, concerns and banks." In frontier areas it was common to cut or tear currency into pieces when small coins were not available.

And that's why a half-pint of whiskey cost 6¼ cents.

CHAPTER V

Annual town meetings

An annual town meeting has been held by township electors in Illinois townships since township and county government laws were revised by the Legislature in 1872. But in most cases since the mid-20th Century these meetings have not attracted the interest and controversy that was generated at the annual East Fork Township meetings at Boulder in the late 19th Century.

Several annual meeting minutes show only the payment of bills (often called claims) and the election of township officials. The polls opened in the morning, usually 7 a.m., and were closed at 2 p.m. for conduct of business at the annual meeting. When the meeting was completed, the polls re-opened for voting until 5, 6 or 7 p.m.

The Clinton County Board adopted an ordinance in 1873 giving new names to six townships, including Morris for East Fork. However, since this was in conflict with the City of Morris north of Dwight in northern Illinois, the name reverted to East Fork.

Township records of the semiannual meeting of the Board of Town Auditors on 1 Sept. 1874 and 30 March 1875 use Town of Morris. By 4 April 1876 it was "annual meeting Town of East Fork at Clarks School House."

A frequent item of business in the late 19th Century was road work and taxes for bridges and road maintenance. The 1876 minutes state:

"At 2 p.m. motion carried to authorize commissioners to levy 15 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in Town of East Fork. Motion carried that path masters working less than five hands per day shall only receive one dollar per day."

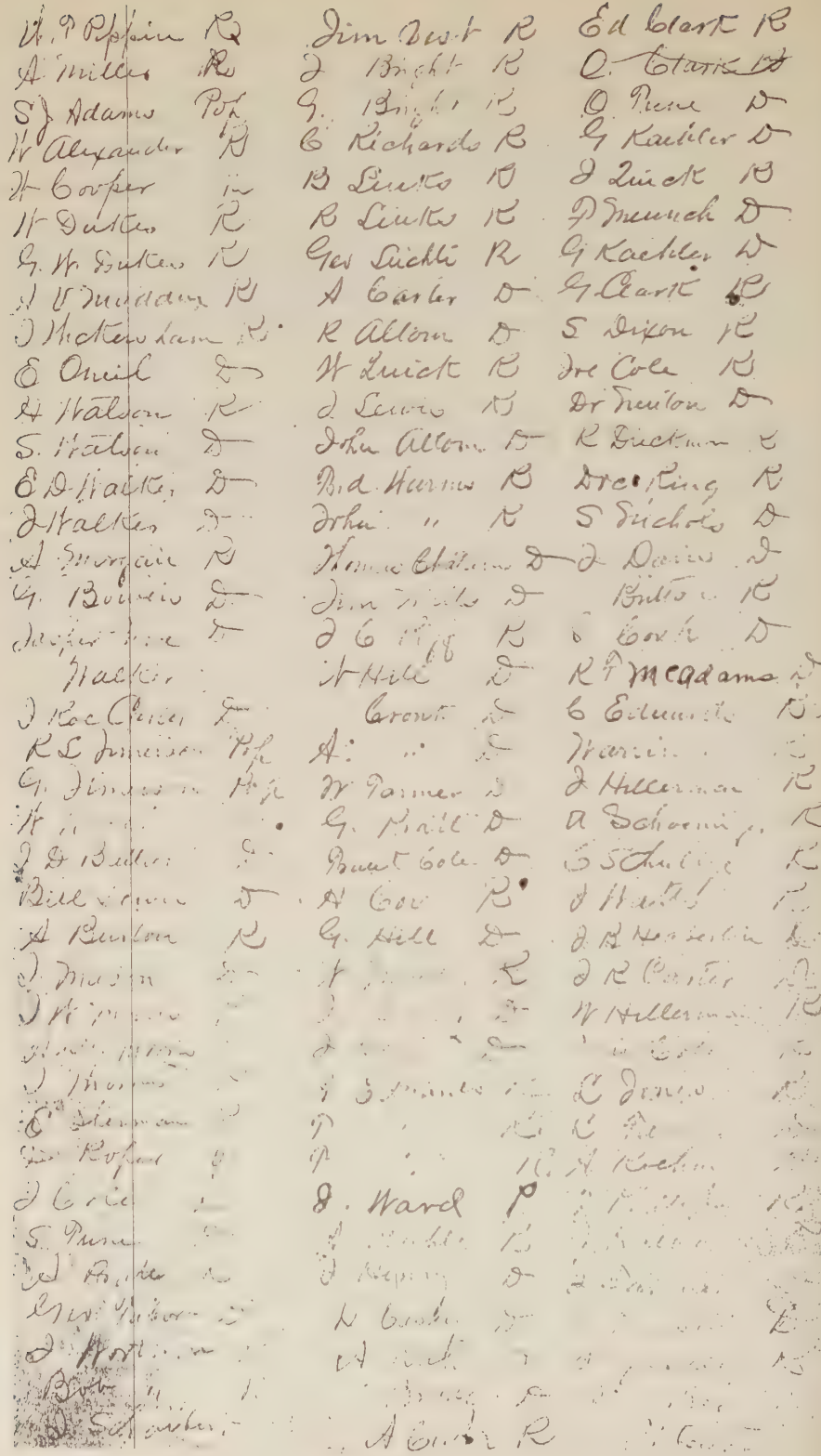
Minutes of the 3 April 1877 meeting:

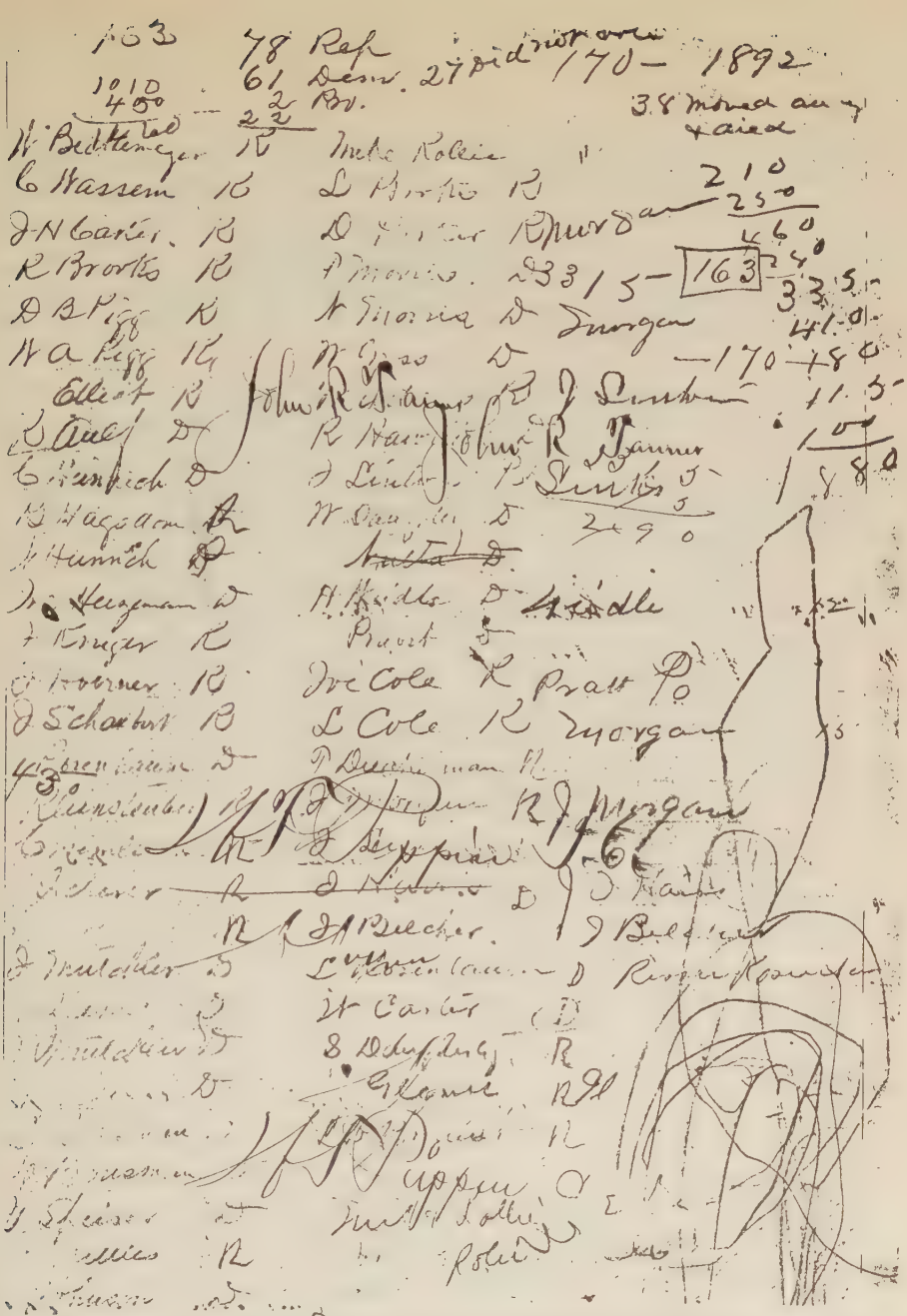
"Motion carried for two road districts. Motion for bids to work on roads. John Morris bid $25 for east half. Abner Clark awarded west half at the same."

On 26 March 1878, the Board of Auditors authorized Supervisor John H. Carter to purchase "Township Organization Law." The 2 April 1878 annual meeting minutes state: "Vote on whether to work out the road tax or to pay in money. It was decided to work it out."

A. Miller was elected clerk for the 1879 meeting and gave the minutes an added flair: "The sixth annual Town Meeting of the Town of East Fork County of Clinton State of Illinois was held at Clark's School House on 1st day of April 1879. It was voted to levy a tax of 15 cents on the $100 for road tax which was voted to be paid in labor."

Dog taxes and claims for sheep killed by dogs were first mentioned in





These two pages of East Fork Twsp. voters were on back pages of a Town Clerk record book. There are 189 names and figures show 163 voted. Part of this is for 1892 and apparently some is for an earlier or later election. This was probably for informal tabs in addition to official registration and voting records.

The Board of Town Auditors of the Town of East York met at the Town Clerk's Office on the 20th 1879 Present: Supervisor H Caulfield J P and J Thos Pippin Esq Town Clerk when the following proceedings were held,

George Clarke presented claim of J Pinkerton also his own claim. A Miller presented claim for fees as Ex-Town Clerk, John McCauley claiming to be. The Board adjourned at 4 O'clock PM till next business meeting and business

W T Pippin Town Clerk

"Special Sabbath to the Town Clerk of East York, You are hereby notified that according to the provisions of Statutes page &c &c The Board of Town Auditors of each and every township must meet on the 1st Tuesday of September"

So you all perceive that the proceedings of the Board on the 20th of August was to meet on the 1st of Mr Clerk!

P.S.

I wish to state for the benefit of future generations that for the credit of East York that Brown was not drunk as many when the above mistake was made, but only reveling in wealth and honor over 30 that I was instrumental in giving the Township out of.

Town records shows other examples of the sense of humor of Town Clerk Wm. Thos. Pippin.

the minutes at the Board of Auditors meeting on 29 March 1881. A motion was made at the 1882 annual meeting for the supervisor to "pay over dog tax to school treasurer."

At the 1883 meeting a motion was made for a committee of five to be appointed to frame by laws for stock law. Moderator E. J. Chamberlain appointed John Morris, Abner Clark, A. Koehne, William Wiedle and Thomas Prittch. It was voted to pay the district six dollars for use of the School House.

The terse minutes of the 1 April 1884 meeting: "2 p.m. meeting. Poundmaster hassle. John Morris motion every man be his own poundmaster." (Chapter VIII Farming deals with the stock law and establishment of a town pound for livestock found running at large.) The question of road labor or payment was put on the 1884 ballot with the customary results: For payment in labor on road 72; For paying in money 2.

At the 7 April 1885 annual meeting at Clarks School House: "Motion to appoint poundmaster in each school district. R. Altom Dist 1, Wm Cole 2, Abner Clark 3, A Faught 5, 4?, R.L. Jimerson 6. Motion to reserve dog tax fund for building town hall."

At the 1886 meeting it was voted to have one pound district and four poundmasters. The 1887 meeting retained one pound district and four poundmasters with a new element: "Motion to restrain geese from running at large. Motion lost."

Minutes of the 3 April 1888 annual meeting at Clark's School House: "2 p.m. business meeting. Unlawful to herd stock on unenclosed land without consent of owner. Stock subject to same penalties as stock at large. Repeal sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of town law and be subject to general state law (stock at large)."

The list of officers elected at the 1 April 1890 meeting was headed by A. Miller, supervisor. Apparently no one asked Mr. Miller if he wanted the job. The town record continues: "Board met 14 April 1890 to appoint supervisor to fill vacancy caused by failure of Augustus Miller to qualify. H.E. Wilcox appointed. Refused to serve. April 23, 1890, John C. Pigg appointed."

A red letter day for the township was 5 April 1892 with these minutes: "2 p.m. Alex Koehne moderator, D.D. Morgan motion to build town house near the centre of town. Motion to pay R.F. McAdams $1 for every day this room used to town purposes (when mentioned previous meetings at Clarks School House)."

Supervisor Charles McClain's report at the Town Board meeting 28 March 1893:

Received cash on hand	89.37
County collector	34.92
Town collector	121.63
Dog tax	126.42
Total received	372.44

Minutes of the 1893 annual meeting:

"Motion of Koehne to levy $500 to build town hall amended by J.H. Carter to vote on site separately. Locate at or near Boulder. Building Committee supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and George Leicht. If money borrowed to complete 1st November 1893, if not borrowed by 1st March 1894. Motion to work out road tax. Polls closed at 5 p.m."

Committee on building Town Hall met 23 December 1893, John H. Carter supervisor, John C. Pigg collector, W. Thos. Pippin town clerk. Size: 36 ft length, 24 ft width, 12 ft ceiling. To receive bids 13 Jan 1894. Pippin reports A. Clark has no lots for sale in town of Boulder.

Jan 13, 1894 meeting: Thos. Clark offer to sell ½ acre on county road south of his house, the ½ acre to be along the road from right of way of JSERR (Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad) to the road running north to his house. Opened bids and awarded to J.B. Heaberlin for $440. Committee paid Mr. Clark $35. Warranty deed signed by Mr. Clark and wife.

The 1894 annual meeting minutes included only election results and highway commissioners report on funds.

Minutes of Building Committee meeting 7 June 1894: "Met to examine town hall. Accepted and issued town order to J.B. Heaberlin for $440 and $6.65 to build a fence on north line of lot. Ordered by committee that Town Hall shall not be used for dancing. Supervisor authorized to rent town hall on following terms:

two dollars for each entertainment
church purposes one dollar per day
parties renting must be responsible for any damage done to building

"Board also contracted with J.B. Heaberlin to make and hang shutters on the windows of the town hall for $14. Alex Koehne, Sup."

Annual meeting 2 April 1895:

"Report of W. Zeims treasurer of Commissioners of highways: Received $1146; spent $1092.64.

"Supervisor Alex Koehne moderator called J.C. Pigg to chair to offer motion on use of Town Hall. Free to church and Sunday School and all public meetings. Not be used for dancing. Rent individual and benefits $2 per day or night at option of supervisor. Amended by John H. Carter. All town officers meeting, all funerals when desired and all political meetings free of charge. Other purposes $1 day or night $2 for both day and night."

Report of highway treasurer Charles Roffman at the 1896 meeting included:

S.H. Cook blacksmithing	$ 6.70
Joe Jimerson cutting out road	10.00
Bartle Hagadorn pathmaster	35.00

John Quick road work	2.00
George Leicht bridge work	18.00
J.B. Heaberlin lumber	60.00
Sam Dixon rails	2.00

Total received $637.61; total paid out $548.51

Roffman's report at the 1897 meeting included expenditures for labor overseer, cutting hedge, surveying right of way, carrying chain, blacksmithing, road labor and nails.

At the 6 April 1897 annual meeting G.N. Kenedy elected moderator with 22 votes. Others had 6, 2 and 6. Minutes: "Resolution by James R. Carter on use of Town Hall discussed at some length and adopted. Free of charge for church and Sunday School. Advertise for janitor, same set to lowest responsible bidder. Janitor responsible for hall use town purpose or he collect fees. Township pay janitor only if hall for town purposes or funerals. $2 rent for suppers or shows. Pay supervisor and he issue written order to janitor to open door of hall. That literary societies and debating societies and other sociable gatherings except dancing may be allowed in said hall by those using the hall to bear the full expense of the same but not otherwise. Rules take effect 7th April AD 1897."

Annual town meeting minutes indicate that, like in the 1960s and 1970s, youth and young people in the community differed from "the establishment" on areas of recreation and morality. Apparently there was dancing in the community which was opposed by the office-holders and most of those who attended annual meetings. Otherwise there would have been no need for the motions prohibiting dancing in the town hall.

Rails, which were logs split for building fences, were laid across mudholes in roads by the road commissioners. After the rails were laid crosswise over the mud or swampy area it was called corduroy and of course rather rough on which to drive a wagon with iron rimmed wheels.

The 1898 minutes state: "A Koehne motion commissioners to buy no more tiling but to use lumber. Motion carried." (On March 21, 1893 the highway commission record stated "board authorized William Zeims to send to Alton Junction and get a car load of Stone Culvert Pipe as soon as possible.")

The 2 April 1901 minutes included: "Motion for supervisor to buy desk for town records and papers. Cost not to exceed $15." The report of Supervisor J.B. Heaberlin in March 1902 revealed "desk for clerk $9.50."

The report of road commission treasurer Charles Roffman revealed that 1903 was not a year for painters, "painting Casey bridge, $2."

The Casey bridge over the East Fork Creek had steel superstructure 15 or 20 feet above the wooden plank floor.

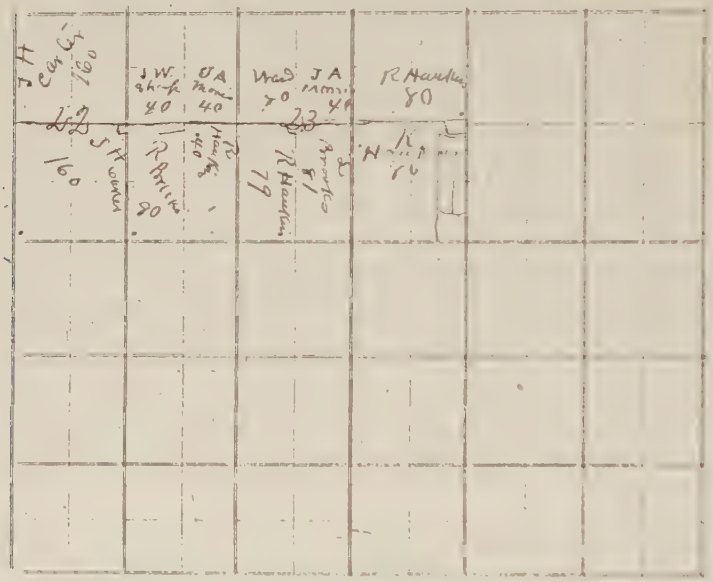
Plat and description of a Road according to the survey thereof, known as The [illegible] road granted [illegible] 22nd day January [illegible] by [illegible] Bohlen

[The above blank may be filled with the designation usually given to the Road, if it has one, as "The River Road," "The Decatur Road," and the like, or as "The road from (*naming the post*) to (*stating termination*)."]

[The following plat represents sections of a township, which can be numbered according to the sections over which the Road in question passes: the description of the Road can be carried over on the next page if more space is needed.]

[See instructions on the second page of this book.]

This road as prayed for in Petition was to begin at the N E cor of S½ Sec 23 and run 2 miles W to the N W cor of W½ Sec 22 and to be 40 ft wid



The above map shows location of road and the owners of land over which said road passes, And this road Reuben Hawkins gives land for road without charges, Louis Brooks also gives right of way free of charges. When this road reaches L Brooks land, the road Jog South and runs for by the side of this land, We recommend this road for the reason that it runs all on the Section Lines & will be the best

CHAPTER VI

East Fork Township roads

The 1881 History of Clinton County closed its report on East Fork Township with:

"There seems to be but one drawback in this township. We have reference to the roads and bridges. By a little labor there is nothing to prevent it from being one of the most desirable territories in Clinton County."

The importance of roads is shown by the township officials provided in the 1874 state law that reorganized local government. The major change was in a County Board of Supervisors with a supervisor elected in each township to be the chief local official and serve on the county government. The Board of Supervisors replaced the County Court of Commissioners, a three member body. Other township officials were the town clerk, assessor, collector, constable, justice of the peace, school trustees and a three member Board of Highway Commissioners one of whom was treasurer. Three member road commissions served townships, with one elected each year for a three year term, until 1915. Since then a single road commissioner was elected to oversee maintenance of township roads.

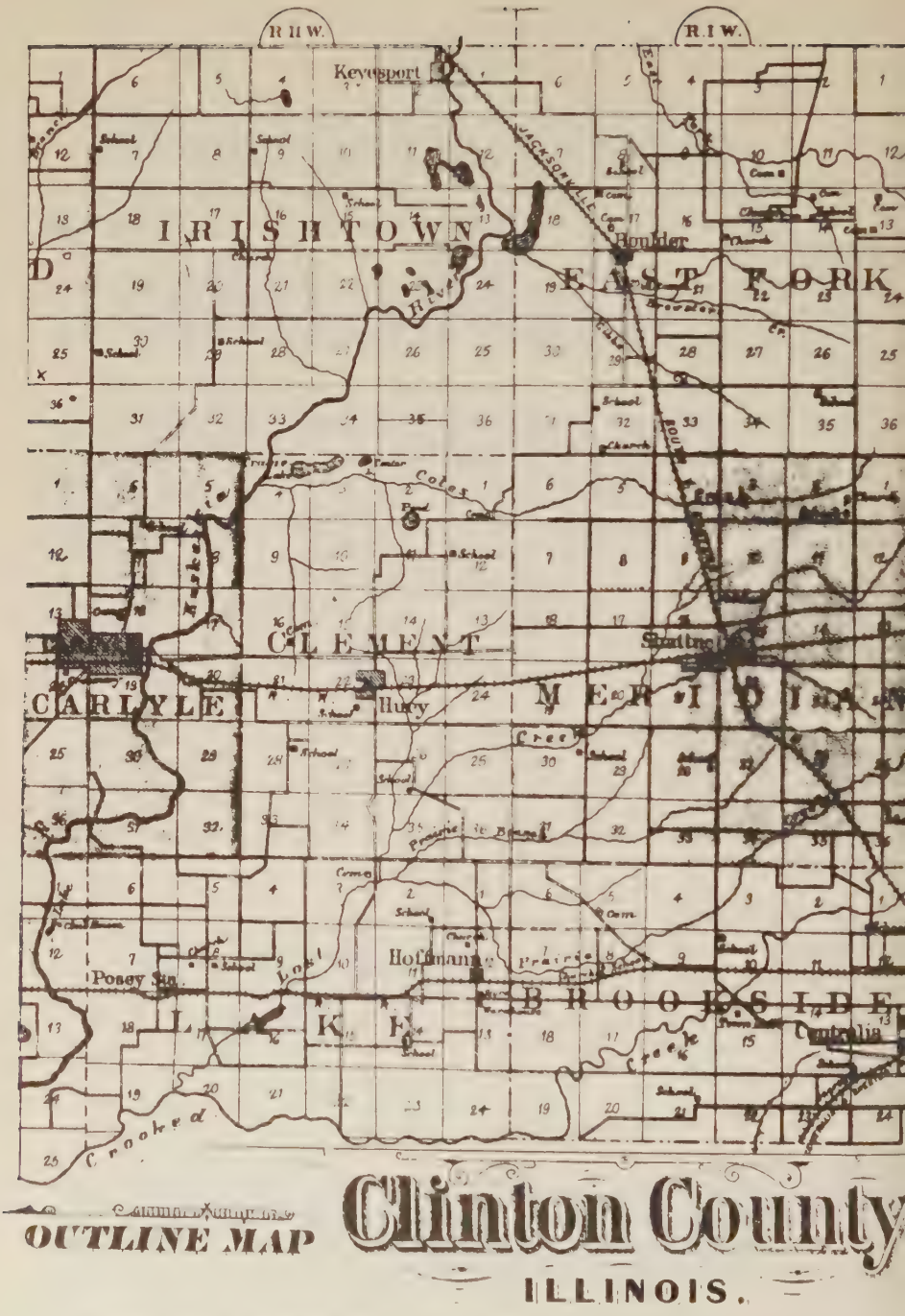
Record books of the Commissioners of Highways, in the custody of Harold Buchele who was town clerk from 1941 to 1976, show that the commissioners spent considerable time on hearings, deliberations and ensuing work required in laying out and opening new roads. Bridge building and maintenance of existing roads were also frequently mentioned in the road books.

For years the only road across East Fork Township was "the Keysport road." The County Court, which appointed county road supervisors, called it the Salem-Keysport Road. Travelers on this road crossed the Kaskaskia River at Martins Ferry. The Patoka Road crossed the East Fork Creek at the Carter Bridge a few feet from the western edge of Section 11. In recent decades the John Carter place on the East Fork was called the George Leicht place.

Most roads in the township were laid out in the 1880s and 1890s.

We were not able to locate the exact position of the old Keysport Road, but it apparently entered the township in Section 13 on high ground just south of East Fork Creek at the Marion County line. It moved westerly and northwesterly near the corners of Section 11, 12, 13 and 14, through Sections 11, 10, 9 and 8.

Road Commission records, however, are detailed on moving part of the Keysport Road.



Eastern half of Clinton County from 1892 map. Note town roads, schools and cemeteries. Some town roads had not been laid out and some existed but were later made legal public roads. Some of these roads later were closed or abandoned.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1881, By ELIJAH M. HAYNES, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Board met at the N W Corner of sec 12 to take action upon road petition. Present all members of the board. After examining the route as mark from said Corner Cor. to the S.E. Cor. of the W½ Sec 13 and hearing pleadings for said road they agreed to grant the prayer of said petition, and to make bridge over East Fork on said line as soon as survey of said road could be made.

May 28 1899.

The board met as required by law on this date to hold their annual ~~town~~ meeting at the town hall. Several claims were presented against said Commissioners for services of overseer labor, lumber, nails, &c. Such claims were examined, and allowed and orders were issued on their treasurer for the several amounts. Whereas one R.F. McAdams had complained of water standing in road ditch near his land and sometimes spreading out on his land, and said R.F. McAdams being very desirous of having the water drawn away from said land, it was Resolved to notify Mr. McAdams to remove the hedge fence from off the road-side in order that said ditch might be opened and the road properly graded. They ordered the clerk to write out said notice which he did. Then the question arose as to which commissioner should serve that notice. This was settled after much parleying by J.W. Belcher saying "I am not afraid I'll serve" to which the other members speedily agreed. Then the most serious question of the day was disposed of. After considering and discussing the best means of repairing several "bad places" in the roads we concluding to look after some rails to use in corduroying such places. The board adjourned.

J.C. Vest. clerk. Walter Orrick Pres.

Minutes of some meetings

A series of excerpts from the Record of Highway Commissioners of East Fork Township tells the story:

Jan. 12, 1899:

The commissioners of highways met at the home of the town clerk: Present J. W. Belcher and B. Hagedorn. The matter of a fence being placed in the road at the old Casey farm by the present owner John W. Quick was considered. Considerable time was consumed in examining the records concerning the vacating of old route through said farm and the laying out of new road around south and west of same.

2nd. Then they ordered the clerk to try to secure releases from Geo. Leicht and others for road north of the Carter bridge being a portion of the old Carlyle and Vandalia Road.

3rd. They then left the town clerks and started on hunt of Walter Quick Com of high and J. W. Quick. What they did I don't know.

signed /J. C. Vest town clerk

Obviously added at a later time was the signature of Walter Quick, then president of the Township Highway Commissioners.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Highways on Road Petition: first meeting, January 21st, 1899; final meeting February 27, 1899. Petition for vacating a portion of old Keyesport road from the east line of J. W. Quicks land to the intersection of Geo. Clark road and to lay out a new road on south side.

Present the following Commissioners: Jas W. Belcher and Walter Quick. The petition of 17 landowners was received praying for the vacating of the old Keyesport road from the E line of the SE qr of Sec 9 west to where the Geo Clark road intersects Keyesport road and for a new road commencing at the SE Cor of NW qr of SE qr of Sec 9 and running west ¾ mile to Geo Clark road.

The Commissioners fixed upon the 3rd day of February 1899 at 10 o'clock A.M. as the time when, and the commencement of proposed new road as the place where, they would meet and hear reasons for or against the prayer of said petition.

The Commissioners decided to grant the prayer of said petition and thereupon on the 21st day of February 1899 caused a survey and plat of said new road to be made the road is hereby laid out as follows commencing at the SE corner of the NW qr of the SE qr of Sec 9 in said town and running west ¾ mile to intersect the George Clark road near the residence of W.H. Cox. The road to be 40 feet wide all on the north side of the line. And the portion of road is ordered vacated as prayed for in said petition.

s/Walter Quick President J.C. Vest Twp Clerk

On Feb. 13, 1899, J.W. Quick signed release of new road right of way.

Feb. 21st, 1899:

The board met at J.C. Piggs home for the purpose of surveying the new route for Keyesport Road also a new road commencing at county line and running south on Section line between Sections 3 and 4. All present, and the following named persons: Edward Case county surveyor, J.M. Lewis and A. Bouseman chainmen and J.C. Pigg flagman. First, they proceeded to survey said new roads. Second: Orders were drawn on

treasurer for amounts due said meetings to finally determine on the laying out of said roads and vacating a part of old Keyesport road and fixed upon place where they would hold said meetings and ordered clerk to post notices as required by law.

s/J.C. Vest T.C.
Walter Quick

Other excerpts from township Highway records:

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Highways was held on the 20th day of August 1886 at Boulder. Present, the following commissioners: James R. Carter, R.L. Jimerson and Thos Edwards. At which meeting the following proceedings were had: 1st Commissioners agree to open up and work what is known as the Casey Road, provided it is not vacated by law. 2nd, Ordered that all bills presented for payment must be sworn to.

s/James R. Carter, pres commissioners of highway
s/J.C. Pigg
Town Clerk

A meeting of the Commissioners of Highways was held on the 7th day of Sept. 1886 at Town Clerk's office. Present the following commissioners: James R. Carter, R.L. Jimerson and Thos Edwards. At which meeting the following proceedings were had: 1st, made a contract with Wm T. Brachem to build a bridge across the Brewster Branch on the county line Road for twenty two dollars. 2nd, Commissioners made a tax levy of forty cents on the one hundred dollars on all real estate, railroad property and personal property in said town.

J.C. Pigg
Town Clerk

s/James R. Carter Pres.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Highways was held on the 2nd day of October 1886 at the East Fork Creek on the county line between Clinton and Marion Counties. Present the following Commissioners: James R. Carter and Thos Edwards of East Fork and F. A. Eaglin and Wm Steele of Carrigan Town., at which meeting the following proceedings were had:

1st, the letting of the contract for building a bridge across the East Fork Creek at the above named place. Which contract was let to John Morris for two hundred and eighty dollars.

s/J.C. Pigg, Town Clerk

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Highways was held on the 19th day of April 1887 at Town Clerk's Office.

Present, the following Commissioners: James R. Carter, R.L. Jimerson and J.A. Schaubert.

At which meeting the following proceedings were had: 1st, Commissioners proceeded to organize by appointing J.A. Schaubert as President for the ensuing year. And R.L. Jimerson as treasurer of said board.

2nd, Com's made a levy of forty cents on the one hundred dollars of real and personal property to be taxed as Road Tax of said Town.

3rd, Assessed three days road labor for every male inhabitant in the Town not exempt from road labor by law. Coms. Adjourned to meet at Boulder on 23rd day of April 1887.

Commissioners met at Boulder on April 23rd. J.A. Schaubert, James R. Carter & R.L. Jimerson present.

1st Board proceeded to finish tax list.

2nd Appointment of Overseers, John Cole was appointed as Road Overseer of Road District No. One. Frank Austin Overseer of Road Dist. No. 2.

J.C. Pigg
Town Clerk

s/ Jacob A. Schaubert Pres.

Aug. 8, 1888 Commissioners met at Diamond Spring Church and ordered the clerk to post five notices of a meeting to be held on the 18th day of August at one o'clock P.M. on the road near R. Altoms for the purpose of acting on a petition for a change of the Carlyle & Vandalia Road as set forth in said Petitions in the hands of said commissioners of said Town.

Jacob A. Schaubert pres board of Com's

John H. Carter
Town Clerk

Notices posted were not correct. Did not give the right numbers of the land. Commissioners ordered new notices posted to meet Sept. 1, 1888 at Diamond Springs Church

Sept. 4, 1888 Claims paid Walton Elmore twenty dollars for service as road overseer John Morris ten dollars for road labor J.A. Schaubert one dollar road labor. Made levy thirty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property of said town for the year 1888 to be assessed against the Real and Personal property of said town for the road and bridge purposes...

John H. Carter town clerk
s/ Jacob A. Schaubert

7th day of May 1887, Present J.A. Schaubert and R.L. Jimerson. Commissioners met for the purpose of examining route of a petition gotten up by R.M. Brooks. Board proceeded to examine route of said road on ascertaining the amount of damages it was thought to be an unreasonable burden of taxation upon the taxpayers of said town it was decided not to grant the petition.

s/J.C. Pigg, Town clerk

s/ J.A. Schaubert, Pres.

February 18th, 1891, Commissioners met at town clerks office to consider petition of R.M. Brooks for public and private road. Commissioners decided to grant the prayer of said petition on the 11th day of March 1891, as follows beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest qr of Sec 27 and the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of section 22 thence running west one half mile to intersect road running north and south and shall be thirty (30) feet wide the line of said survey to be the center of the road.

s/James M. Lewis, President

Jas C. Vest Town Clerk

Aug 14th 1891. A special meeting of the Commissioners held at the old Carter bridge. Bids for the building of a bridge across East Fork Creek at the site of the old Carter Bridge being made the Commissioners proceeded to examine same and the contract was awarded to John Morris to build said bridge.

s/W. Thos Pippin TC

James M. Lewis pres

Meeting of the Commissioners of Highways on Road petition. First meeting April 5, 1890, at D.B. Piggs residence; Commissioners present J. A. Schaubert, G.E. Hill and Wm Ziems. The petition of twelve landowners was received, praying for a new road to commence at the SW corner of Section 24 and NW Corner of Sec 25 to run East to SE Cor of Sec 24 and NE cor of Sec 25 to intersect with county line road between Clinton and Marion Counties.

s/J.H. Carter town clerk

On 22nd day of April 1890 the commissioners met at the Town Clerks office and applied to John Morris a Justice of the Peace in and for said town for a jury to assess the damages caused by the laying out of the above described road. Jury decided that the owners on each side should be paid for their land at the rate of $8.00 per ¼ mile making on the aggregate $64 for right of way...On the 16th day of May AD 1890 at the office of town clerk the commissioners ordered the road be layed out according to plat and survey thereof.

s/ James M. Lewis president
J.C. Vest Town Clerk

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Highways was held on the 6th day of September 1892 at Boulder at Hall in the old store room of R.F. McAdams. Present all Commissioners Jas M. Lewis, James W. Belcher and W. Ziems.

The following claims were presented and allowed:

Benjamin Links	Pathmaster	$15.25
R.F. McAdams	Nails and axle grease	5.99
J. Jimerson	Pathmaster	10.00
Peterson & Ruff	Printing treas report	4.00
F.B. Heberlain	Lumber	29.40
W. Zeims	Cash advance	.75
W.H. Steiner	6 Scrapers	34.00
H. Clark	Right of way public notice	10.00

s/James M. Lewis pres
John H. Carter clerk

Records of orders issued by commissioners of highways on their treasurer: (excerpts)

March 25, 1890	Lewis Brooks	helping to remove drift	$ 1.25
May 9, 1890	A. Koehne	one thousand rails	10.00
April 4, 1893	John Quick	road work	2.00

March 21, 1893 at Boulder . . . after finishing tax list Board authorized William Zeims to send to Alton Junction and get a car load of Stone Culvert Pipe as soon as possible. (This apparently resulted in a motion concerning culverts at the annual meeting. See 1898 Town Meeting.)

s/John H. Carter Town Clerk James M. Lewis, Pres

March 20, 1894. James M. Lewis, Jas W. Belcher W. Zeims. Barthol Hagadorn road master for Dist 4. Levy tax 30 cents on one hundred dollars real and personal property. Poll tax of two days for benefit of roads in the town.

s/W.T. Pippin Town Clerk

Special meeting 7th day of April 1894 at Boulder and near the residence of A. Behle. Present Jas. M. Lewis F.M. Meunch and W. Ziems.

At the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. the board met near the residence of A. Behle to view route of road prayed for beginning at the NW cor ½ SE qr Sec 16 and running thence ½ mi south. This road was granted. The board paying A. Behle $50.00 for 40 ft off the E side W½ SE qr Sec 16.

s/W T Pippin Town Clerk Jas. M. Lewis pres

21st April 1894. Commissioners J.M. Lewis, Frank Muench and W. Ziems. Surveyed John C. Pigg road beginning at the NW Cor E ½ NE qr Sec 16 & running ½ mile S to the SW cor E½ NE qr Sec 16.

s/ W.T. Pippin Town Clerk

Nov. 20, 1894. Board met at the NW cor of Sec 12 to take action upon road petition. After examining the route to wit from said corner south to the SW cor of the N½ Sec 13 and hearing pleadings for said road they agreed to grant the prayer of said petition and to make bridge over East Fork on said line as soon as survey of said road could be made.

s/ Jas M Lewis FJ Muench

Sept. 29, 1896. Sealed bids for building steel bridge across East Fork at Casey Bridge. Merz Bros. of Salem lowest bidder and contract was drawn up. The bid was $692.00. Bridge to be completed in 90 days. Bridge, 80 feet long 14 feet wide, to be all steel except the floor and sills. Floor to be White Oak 2½ inches by 20 cross sills 3x12 16 ft long. Theo Kleutho was chosen to superintend to construction of said bridge.

s/F.J. Muench pres James Hillerman Town Clerk

Committee met 18th day of Dec. 1896 to receive the new iron bridge known as the Casey Bridge...The same was found to correspond with the contract and specifications set forth in contract. Said committee therefore recommends that the Township of East Fork pay half of the expense of said bridge which would be Three Hundred and Forty Six dollars that the county should add the other half. This concluded the business and with an old fashioned hand shake the board adjourned.

s/James Hillerman Town Clerk

Wind, tree wrecked bridge

By the time a windstorm blew a huge tree on "the new iron bridge known as the Casey bridge" in the Spring of 1932 few, if any, residents called it the Casey bridge. The hill up out of the creek bottom about 200 yards south of the bridge was called the Casey hill by several in the 1920s, but most called it the Quick place. John W. Quick had lived there since 1924. He bought the land (Keysport Road earlier in this chapter) for his son Bert (Albert Lewis) on 16 March 1898 from the Casey heirs.

Bridges of some length, probably 50 feet, were built with riveted iron superstructure high above the bridge floor until the 1920s. This was the style on bridges built with the paved highways in the 1920s.

The tree that fell across the west side of the bridge superstructure in 1932 pushed the upper beams down a few feet and left beam at the bridge

floor was broken resulting in the floor on the west side being about six feet below the bridge deck level and the east side of the bridge floor buckled in the air four or five feet. One could walk gingerly across being careful not to slide off into the water.

The county built a new bridge that was wider but had only a thirty inch railing on each side. It carried traffic across this township road past the Orrell place until a new road and a new bridge was built when Carlyle Lake was completed about 1965.

Oct. 31, 1898. Commissioners met at the residence of the town clerk. Present Walter Quick, B. Hagedorn & J.W. Belcher. The matter of an obstruction in road near the Carter bridge made by Geo. Leicht was considered and it was decided that Walter Quick should see Leicht and try to make arrangements to have said obstruction removed without trouble. Several orders drawn and signed.

s/ J.C. Vest Town Clerk s/Walter Quick

Town of East Fork Commissioners met at the Town Hall in half annual meeting March 29, 1898 and appointed following overseers for the 4 road districts:

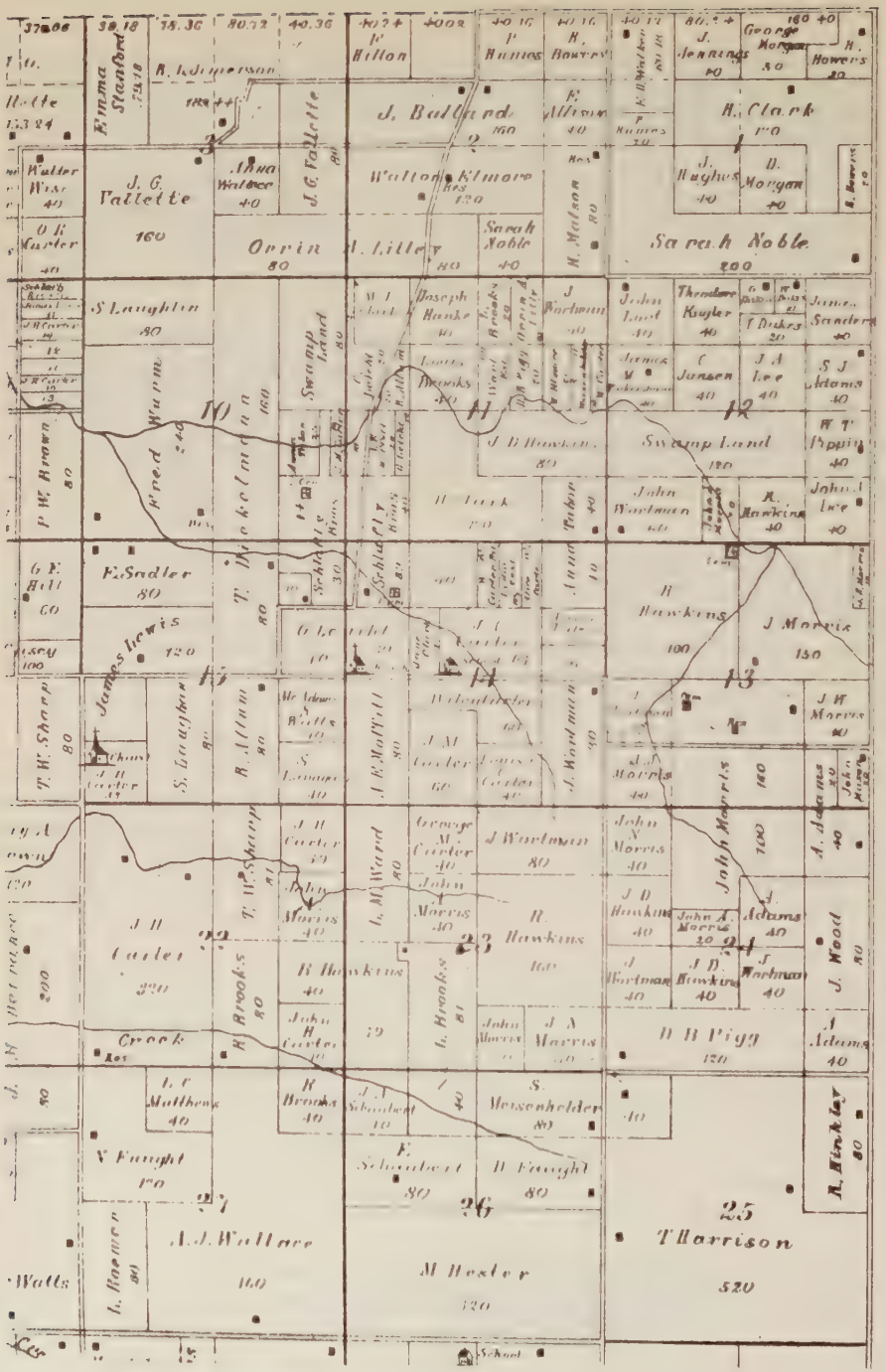
District 1 Charlie Davidson
District 2 Joseph Lyons
District 3 H.E. Willcox
District 4 Dell Pigg

s/ B. Hagedorn
Walter Quick
Chas Roffman
Coms Highway

s/ Jas Hillerman
Town Clerk

Sept. 6, 1898. At the semi-annual meeting of the board of commissioners of highways held at the Town hall the following commissioners were present: Walter Quick president, J.W. Belcher and B. Hagedorn. The board proceeded to levy the road and bridge tax for the ensuing year and decided to levy 50 cents on each one hundred dollars work of assessable property. Several orders were drawn on treasurer.

s/J.C. Vest Town Clerk Walter Quick



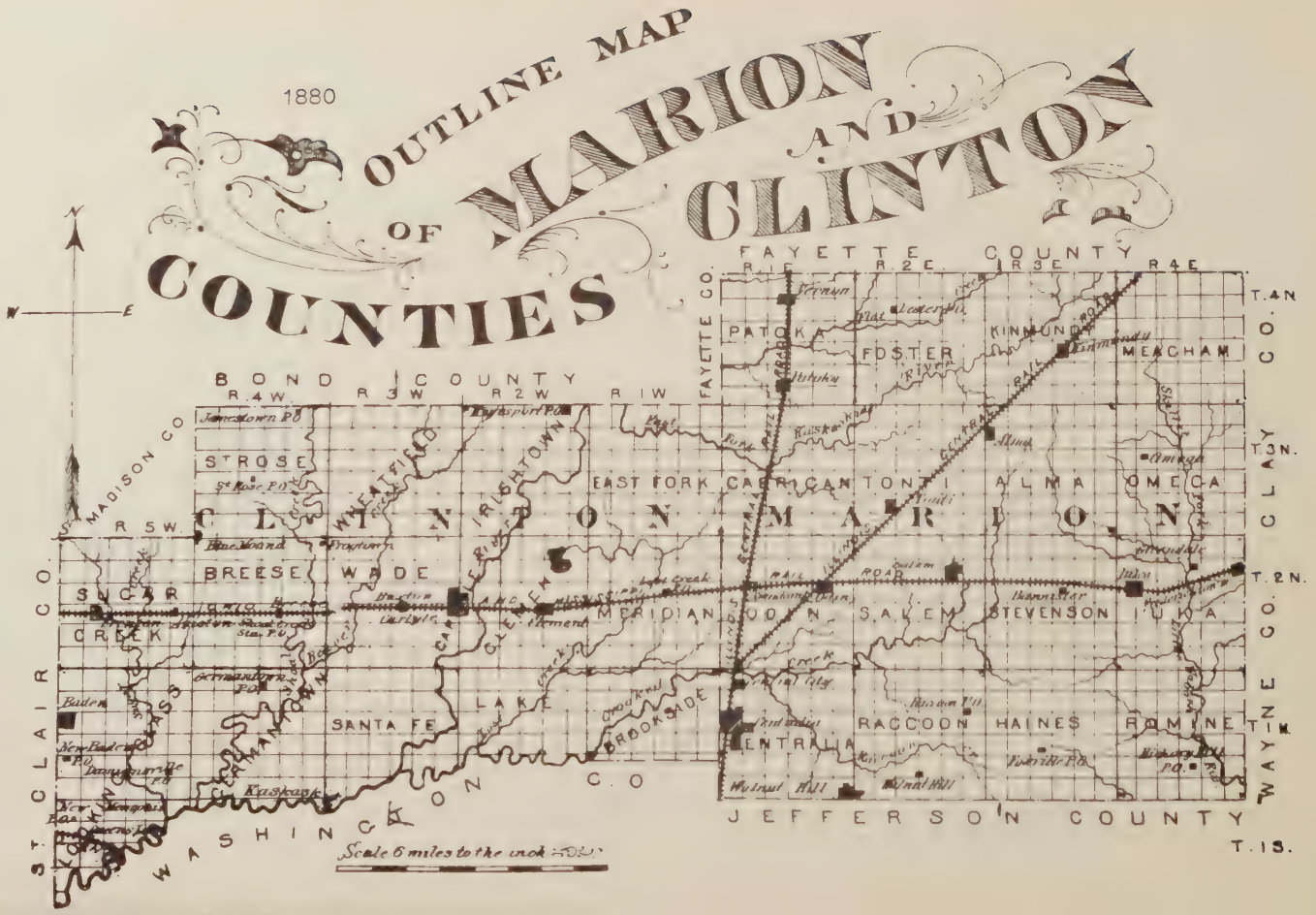
This northeastern part of East Fork Twsp. is from an 1892 plat book. Diamond Spring Church [Sec 14] was in the southeast corner of that 40, not southwest corner.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Highways, May 23 1893.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1880, By Edward Harris, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D.C.

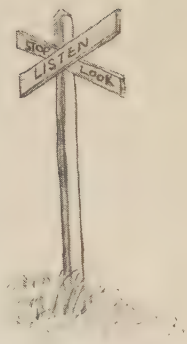
Board of Commissioners of Highways met near or on the County line between Clinton and Fayette, Present Dan W Lewis, James M Belcher and Wm Sims of the Town of East Fork Clinton County and John Farmer, Irvin Cox and Wm Davis of Pope Township Fayette County, the object of this meeting was to confer in regard to building a bridge over Burton Branch near Jesse Ballard's. The Commissioners of Pope Township refused to pay any part of the expense of said bridge as it was not on the line but whole in East Fork Township, But they agreed that Pope Township should be at all expense in keeping up repairs on the bridge on County line on the West end of the road on County line between Pope and East Fork Townships while the Commissioners of East Fork Town agreed to be at all expense in keeping up repairs on the bridge just east of the West Bridge — Specifications were then drawn up and Clerk ordered to make out and post 10 notices of letting out the Contract for building of bridge over Burton Branch — James M Belcher lays Complaint of People that Alex Kochne's hogs Wallow in the water under the big bridge South of A. Kochne's residence and wants to know what shall be done. Uncle Billy Sims thought that to organize the board into a Committee of the whole to look after hogs in the Township was not Contemplated by the law and would prove a burdensome tax, without compensating benefit to the tax payers. The board therefore decided "Just to let her wallow, and James to do the boo-boo-boo"

W. T. Pippin Secy. Dan'l W. Lewis Pr.


1880
OUTLINE MAP
OF
MARION
AND
CLINTON
COUNTIES
FAYETTE COUNTY
BOND COUNTY
MADISON CO.
ST CLAIR CO.
WASHINGTON CO.
CLAY CO.
WAYNE CO.
JEFFERSON COUNTY
FAYETTE CO.
R.4W.
R.3W.
R.2W.
R.1W.
R.1E.
R.2E.
R.3E.
R.4E.
R.5W.
T.4N.
T.3N.
T.2N.
T.1S.
PATOKA
FOSTER
KINMUNDY
MEACHAM
STROSE
EAST FORK
CARROLLTON
ALMA
OMEGA
CLINTON
MARION
BREESE
WADE
SUGAR CREEK
MERIDIAN
SALEM
STEVENSON
IUKA
SANTA FE
LAKE
CENTRALIA
RACCOON
HAINES
ROMINE
Scale 6 miles to the inch

CHAPTER VII

Railroads and hard roads



There have been startling changes in the way people lived in any span of 30 or 40 years the last few hundred years.

Before railroads reached southern Illinois, supplies and tools or anything the farmers could not make themselves or get from a village craftsman had to be hauled in by wagons pulled by horses or oxen. Usually commodities were brought to St. Louis by boat and hauled to towns and villages for store owners.

The railroads changed all that. Most inventions and new methods were adopted over a period of years. The railroads brought an overnight change. A four or five day trip to St. Louis over dirt, often muddy, roads became a short two hour trip on twin ribbons of steel.

Highways and automobiles brought changes to farmers as well as city dwellers, but it took nearly 40 years to reach all the people. Many automobiles were being built in shops and small factories in the 1890s. But many people did not even see their first motor vehicle until about 1910.

Concrete highways (many still call it "the hard road") reached Marion and Clinton Counties in 1923. Some cities had paved streets with bricks several years earlier. In the early years of the 20th Century, cars were put in garages and usually jacked up and blocks put under the axles to keep the tires off the ground when bad weather arrived in the fall. Many farmers put their cars in a shed and put them up on blocks over the winter until the 1930s.

Coming of the railroad

Railroad progress is marked from the celebrated race in 1830 between a wood fired locomotive and a horse. The Tom Thumb was built to convince the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that locomotives should be used instead of horses to pull the trains. A belt slipped on the Tom Thumb and the horse won the race, but it really marked the beginning of the locomotive in the Age of the Railroad.

Businessmen recognized the value of the railroads for commerce in the growing eastern states. Entrepreneurs were organizing companies to build railroads. Leaders in Congress (see Sen. Sidney Breese, Chapter 3) saw the value in the railroads for farms, business and commerce in the new western states—Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Others could see the need for transportation in the states and territories west of the Mississippi River.

This four county map of roads and railroads was drawn from an 1855 Illinois map by Carole [Uzel] Doetsch, niece of Josephine [Duchek] Quick.

In 1850 Illinois was the first state to receive a grant of federal land to aid in the construction of railroads. The Illinois Legislature granted a charter to the Illinois Central Railroad on 10 February 1851.

The first railroad had reached Chicago in 1852. In 1853 the railroad to Rock Island was the first to reach the Mississippi River. The main line of the Illinois Central from Cairo to La Salle was completed 8 January 1855 and the Chicago branch to Centralia, which many years later would become the main line from Chicago to New Orleans, was finished 26 September 1856.

By 1855 several lines ran to the Mississippi River. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad reached Illinois Town (now East St. Louis, Ill.) in 1857—the year of an economic panic and a depression that temporarily slowed building of railroads.

Many abstracts for land in East Fork Township show that the first owner was the railroad. The federal land grant gave the Illinois Central half the land (the even numbered sections) for six miles on each side of the line. If some of that designated land had already been sold by the government, the railroad received land up to 20 miles from the line. The map of 1855 landowners in northeastern East Fork Township, drawn from federal Land Office records, shows that the C&MRR (Central and Michigan, parent company of the Illinois Central) received only one full section in this area—Section 22. The railroad was a more important factor in settling Illinois counties north of Vandalia, where few farmers had settled before 1840.

The Illinois Central also induced many immigrants, especially Irish and German, to settle along the Chicago branch. **The Story of American Railroads** by Holbrook has many interesting details in a chapter titled "The Art of Colonization" (pages 101 to 109). It states:

"In 1863 Germans from Wisconsin and elsewhere purchased almost 30,000 acres of Illinois Central lands, much of it going to individuals in 40-acre tracts. Through Hoffman's efforts almost alone, some two thousand German families were settled in the region between Centralia and Mattoon in the space of two years.

"During the period 1855-61 almost one and a half million acres of the railroad lands were sold. In the decade ending in 1860, the population of the state had increased 101 percent, to a total of 860,481. The Illinois Central was not alone responsible for this new population; other railroads in the state were doing something; so were land companies, so were the wild boosters of Chicago. Yet the Illinois Central, by its own efforts and by the example it set, was unquestionably the great factor in the swift settlement of the state."

But many Quick forebearers were in East Fork Township before the railroads reached Illinois. John Quick, father of George, was farming in the Salem area of Marion County before 1850. John Carter, grandfather of the

The Jacksonville and St. Louis Railway

with Branches and Extensions

COMPLETED AS STATED.

Jacksonville to Franklin, 13 miles.
Illinois Farmers' Railroad Company, prior to July 10, 1872.

Franklin to Virden, 17.7 miles.
The Jacksonville, North Western and South Eastern Railway Company, prior to July 10, 1872.

Virden to Centralia, 81.2 miles.
The Jacksonville Southeastern Railway Company. Virden to Litchfield, during 1879-80; Litchfield to Smithboro in 1882; Smithboro to Centralia in 1883.

Jacksonville to Concord, 9.96 miles.
Jacksonville & Concord Railway Company during 1903-04.

The above, Concord to Centralia, 121.86 miles, deeded to C. B. & Q. July 1, 1905, by Jacksonville and St. Louis Railway Company.

Franklin to Waverly, 1.57 miles (new line).
Franklin & Waverly Railway Company during 1906-07. Deeded to C. B. & Q. March 23, 1917.

Centralia to Herrin, and West Frankfort, 55.17 miles.
Northern and Southern Illinois Railroad Company during 1905-06.
Deeded to C. B. & Q. December 1, 1908.

Herrin Jct. to Neilson, and West Vienna to Metropolis, 38.17 miles.
Herrin & Southern Railroad Company during 1909-10. Deeded to C. B. & Q. October 29, 1914.

Junction (north of Centralia) to Junction City, 2.5 miles.
Centralia & Sandoval Railroad Company during 1909. Deeded to C. B. & Q. March 23, 1917.

Metropolis, Illinois, to Paducah, Kentucky, 12.46 miles, including railroad bridge over Ohio River, owned by Paducah & Illinois Railroad Company. Completed 1918.

TRACKAGE RIGHTS.

Neilson to West Vienna, 15.79 miles, over C. & E. I. R. R. Co.

Shattuc to East St. Louis, 54.50 miles, over B. & O. S. W. R. R. Co.

Map furnished by Burlington Northern officials. This was a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line during most of the 20th Century. X between Tamalco and Shattuc locates Boulder.

first and second wives of George Quick, lived in East Fork Township from the early 1830s until his death. George Washington Brooks, grandfather of Luella Brooks Quick, apparently moved into East Fork Township before 1840.

Until after the Civil War there was no uniformity in the gauge of railroads and rolling stock. Sandoval was an important transportation center in the 1850s and 1860s because the Ohio & Mississippi was a narrow gauge system and the Illinois Central had wide gauge tracks and cars. The last spike was driven in the crossing of the Illinois Central and the C&M on 22 November 1854, completing the line from Sandoval to Cairo. The first Post Office was established at Sandoval on 22 December 1854. Thomas Nettleton, who had the first house in Sandoval, was the first postmaster. The village of Sandoval was incorporated 18 February 1859.

Merchandise from St. Louis had to be unloaded from the train in Sandoval if it was destined for a place on the Illinois Central line. Likewise, merchandise from northern cities or Cairo had to be unloaded from an IC train if it was going to St. Louis or a station on the O&M.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad decided to switch to wide gauge in July 1871 along with other companies which had decided that would be the standard gauge for American railroads. All O&M trains cleared the tracks in stations with car shops on 21 July 1871. Railroad section crews were brought in to widen the track from Cincinnati to East St. Louis. The job was completed at Sandoval at 8 a.m. on the 22nd of July.

Farmers in East Fork Township could load grain or livestock on Illinois Central cars at Fairman, about two miles east of the Clinton-Marion County line. Shipments to the east or to St. Louis could be loaded on O&M trains at Sandoval or Jones Station. The 1881 county history called Jones Station a growing town that had been laid out in the Middle of Meridian Township in 1876. The United States Post Office later changed the name to Shattuc.

The first railroad to cross East Fork Township, the Jacksonville Southeastern, was built in 1883. A Post Office was established at Boulder 14 March 1884. By 1892, Boulder, with a "Jack Line siding" had a saw mill, blacksmith shop, two general stores and several houses. The Post Office was closed in the 1950s.

In a January 23, 1976, letter, Peter A. Briggs, Chicago regional public relations manager of the Burlington Northern, said the line through Boulder from Smithboro to Centralia was acquired by the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company in 1897 and deeded to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company on July 1, 1905.

The Jacksonville Southeastern, like scores of railroads, was built without land grant aid. Officials believe passenger service was inaugurated soon after the line was completed in 1883. According to a timetable

published in 1948, trains 11 and 12 consisting of a motor car were operated on a daily except Sunday basis between Beardstown and Herrin. In the 1920s and 1930s many Boulder area residents would take the train to Centralia in the morning and return home in the afternoon. These one car passenger trains were discontinued 27 April 1957.

On March 2, 1970, the Burlington was consolidated with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railways to form the present company: Burlington Northern Inc.

Stories persist in the Boulder area that "Bob McAdams put the old Jack line in bankruptcy selling them ties." Robert McAdams operated a general store and owned hundreds of acres both on the prairie and in the bottoms (land that flooded when spring rains put the river out of its banks). McAdams bought ties from farmers who cut the logs and hewed them, usually in winter and times when they could not work their fields. Ties would be examined closely and serveral on each skid or load would frequently be rejected because of knotholes or other irregularities. Few would bother to haul the rejected ties back home and McAdams had two piles of ties—good ones and rejects. Many suspect that both piles were sold to the railroad buyer of ties.

Railroads, which were a key to Union forces moving men and supplies during the Civil War, were extremely important in both World War I (1917-1918 for the United States) and World War II (1939-1945; the U.S. entered the war after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor 7 December 1941).

The Q, as farmers in East Fork Township and railroad men in Centralia called the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, built a second track between Smithboro and Centralia from 1916 to 1918. The second track was taken up in 1941.

Ben Quick (Benjamin Franklin Quick, youngest son of Walter Quick) attended high school in Keyesport. In a 1975 interview, Ben said the second track was completed in 1918. "When I went to school in Keyesport, we used to see as many as three freight trains at a time stopped at the river to get water. One time two north bound trains were stopped with one behind the other waiting and the south bound train was on the other track taking water," Ben said.

Since East Fork Township was in the southeastern corner of Bond County from 4 January 1817 to February 1821, an attempt was made to find some reference to this period in the courthouse at Greenville. The visit resulted in only these bits of railroad information:

The Jacksonville and Southeastern RR Co. paid the following taxes to the Bond County treasurer in 1883:

State	178.92
County	390.93
School	329.96
Road	56.02
Total	955.83

Bond County Railroad Tax Book 1 shows that the St. Louis Vandalia & Terre Haute RR paid Bond County taxes in 1873 to 1879. The first mention found in the old Bond County records of this line being called the Pennsylvania Rail Road was in 1924.

Railroads meant the beginning of the end for some towns and the beginning of others. Fosterburg, a thriving community in northwestern Marion County in the mid-19th century, disappeared a generation after being by-passed by railroads.

Centralia was founded by the Illinois Central Railroad and became the southern headquarters of the railroad. Illinois Central car shops to build and repair railroad cars were located in Centralia. With Illinois Central division headquarters, the car shops and yards for other lines, railroading was the major industry in Centralia until the middle of the 20th Century. Other railroads with yards or division headquarters in Centralia were the Louisville & Nashville, the Missouri & Illinois and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Odin, at the intersection of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and Ohio & Mississippi, was also an early railroad town. Boarding houses for railroad men were important early businesses in Odin, Sandoval and other towns along the railroads. The last spike at the Odin crossing of the IC and O&M was driven on 22 November 1854.

Wedding trips by trains

Early in the 20th Century a train trip to another city to get married was popular with young couples. Bert Quick (11, Albert Lewis Quick) and Lura Orrell rode an Illinois Central train to Decatur and were married there 31 August 1911. His sister Blanche and Lafe Noller were married in Decatur on 12 May 1916. The train ride from Fairman, about four miles from the Quick home, was almost 90 miles.

Newspapers in those days often assigned reporters to cover train arrivals. Of course, courthouse offices have been covered by newspapers as long as newspapers and courthouses have been in the same cities. Newspaper reporters also made friends among hotel employees who often gave them tips for news stories.

The source of the reporter's news tip is not known, but this story was retold over the years. A reporter knocked on the hotel room door after Aunt Blanche and Uncle Lafe were married. The conversation went something like this:

Reporter: Mr. Noller?

Lafe: Yes.

Reporter: I'm from the Decatur Herald. I understand you were just married here and I would like some information for a story.

Lafe: Well . . .

Blanche: You don't have to tell him anything, Lafe. My brother came up here to get married and they didn't have to answer any questions. We don't have to tell you anything.

Trains helped make life better and more interesting for generations of Americans. That certainly included farm families in southern Illinois.

Kids waved to trainmen

As late as World War II (1945), children stopped their work or play to watch a long freight train or high speed passenger train roar through town. In the 1930s, passenger trains on the Baltimore & Ohio stopped in Sandoval only for special groups—like a Centralia High School senior class trip to Washington, D.C.But there were still signs of the busy days when passenger trains stopped at the Sandoval depot. A brick paved platform a foot or more higher than the rails was about a block long east of the depot along the B&O tracks and a half block north along the Illinois Central tracks.

Kids on the way home from the Post Office or grocery store liked to stand around the depot if the weather was decent, listening to the clickety clack of the telegraph key and peek into the express office to see what kind of boxes, tools or machinery had been taken off a train.

Often the station agent would put a typed or written message on a rubber band in a forked stick or tool, stand by the track and hold it up at arm's length for the engineer or conductor (usually one for each) to take on his extended arm as a B&O train sped over the Illinois Central tracks at the heavy steel crossing plate about ten feet west of the depot. The noise was deafening as the steel wheels crossed the notches where the east-west B&O crossed the north-south IC.

A railway post office car (''mail car'' to railroaders) was on all the B&O passenger trains. By the 1930s the IC had only freight trains on what was the IC main line in 1855. A part time Post Office employee met all the B&O trains with mail cars. Ben Quick had this job from the late 1940s until it was discontinued in the 1960s.

An iron tower about ten feet high stood near the B&O tracks. A mail pouch would be put in place at the top of this post a few minutes before a train was due. A railway mail clerk would kick a bag of mail off on the ground and pull a catcher arm up to whisk the mail pouch from the bracket into the mail car. These trains usually rolled through Sandoval at more than 70 miles an hour. Ben would pick up the bag of mail that had been dropped off the train and take it back to the Post Office. In the 1930s there were usually four fast passenger trains a day each way on the B&O. There were usually one or two ''fast freights'' and other freight trains that dropped off freight cars, picked up empty cars or were shunted to the siding to wait for another train to go through town—either in the opposite direction or a faster train in the same direction.

It was always a thrill to be near the track when the engine roared by and have the engineer, fireman or conductor wave back to boys who had stopped playing to watch the train.

Boys and girls riding in automobiles in the 1960s and 1970s often waved to drivers of semi-trailer trucks as their mothers and fathers had waved at train crews in the 1930s.

Automobiles needed roads

We will start this section with a touch of political commentary:

If the "environmentalists" who stopped the building of many freeways and interstate highways in Wisconsin and other states in the 1970s had lived and wielded such political power a half century ago America would not have climbed out of the horse and buggy age in the 1920s.

Cities in many parts of the country got their streets out of the mud before the turn of the 20th Century by pouring many inches of gravel on the dirt. City streets were paved with bricks long before World War I. But many southern Illinois farmers were still in the mud in the 1930s. That is, unless the hard road was in front of their house.

A state highway commission had been appointed in 1905 and in 1911 the Illinois General Assembly (legislature) directed that automobile, truck and motorcylce registration fees be paid into a road fund, to be used only for construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Studies began then that led to legislation creating a State Highway Department. (From **Illinois Guide & Gazetteer**, published by Rand McNally & Company, 1969)

The first federal aid to highways resulted from a study, made by the Post Office Department during the administration of President William Howard Taft, into the effect of good roads on the efficiency of rural mail carriers. Federal aid for constructing post roads, authorized by Congress in 1916 and signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson, resulted in Illinois receiving several million dollars to be spent over a five-year period.

Henry Ford's factory in Detroit was turning out black Model T's for a few hundred dollars. And the buyers started complaining to their legislators and other elected officials because the cars were useless outside of cities when the roads were muddy.

With evidence of the federal government's intentions, the battle to get Illinois out of the mud began in earnest. Immediately after the General Assembly's endorsement in 1917 of Governor Frank O. Lowden's program to reorganize state administration, the assembly authorized a $60,000,000 highway bond issue, subject to popular referendum. The bonds were approved and construction began on 46 designated state highways. In 1923 an additional $100,000,000 of road bonds was approved and 138 highways were added to the program.

The Chicago Daily News

OFFICIAL
1922

AUTO TRAILS MAP
ILLINOIS

AND

ADJOINING TERRITORY

PREPARED BY

RAND McNALLY & CO.

INDIANA STATE ROAD — 1

WISCONSIN STATE TRUNK HY. — 15

TRAILS — 34

MAIN AUTO ROADS

RIVER OR STREAM

POPULATION - P. 1172

MICHIGAN STATE TRUNK LINE — 12

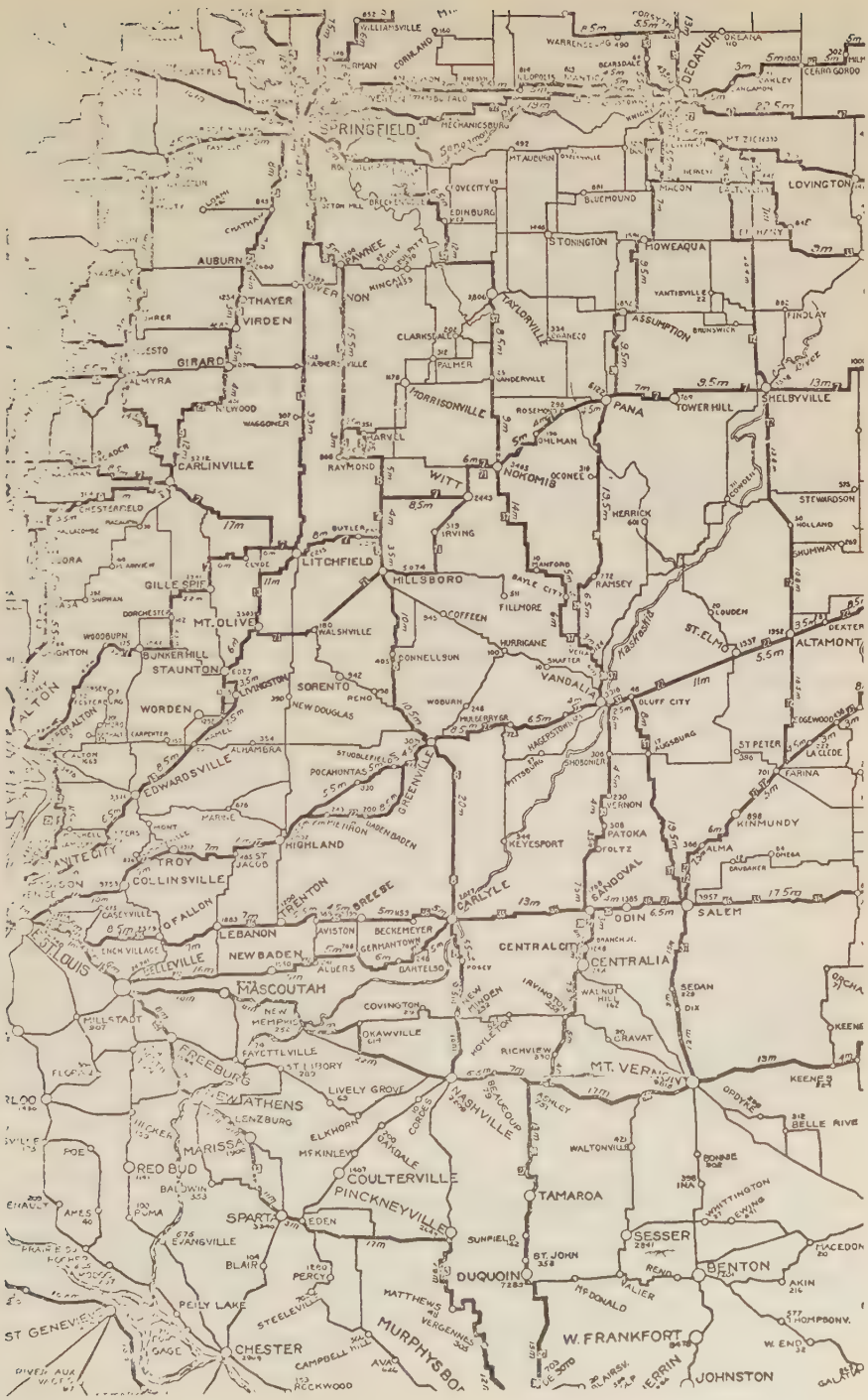
IOWA PRIMARY ROAD — 9

MILEAGE SHOWN — 77 — 54 — SOU

NOTE: DISTANCES ARE GIVEN BETWEEN CENTERS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND JUNCTION POINTS ON TRAILS

TRAIL & HIGHWAY MARKINGS

1. MISSISSIPPI RIVER SCENIC HIGHWAY
2. CHICAGO IOWA TRAIL — IN ILLINOIS
3. CHICAGO TRAIL — IN INDIANA
4. ABE LINCOLN TRAIL — IN ILLINOIS
5. TIP TOP TRAIL — IN INDIANA
6. DIXIE BEE LINE — IN ILLINOIS
7. CENTRAL MICHIGAN PIKE — IN MICHIGAN
8. DANIEL BOONE TRAIL — IN ILLINOIS
9. GRAND RIVER ROAD — IN MICHIGAN
10. YELLOWSTONE TRAIL — IN ILLINOIS
11. MACKINAW TRAIL — IN MICHIGAN
12. BIG FOUR ROUTE
13. BLACK DIAMOND TRAIL — IN ILLINOIS
14. RANGE LINE — IN INDIANA
15. ALTON WAY — IN ILLINOIS
16. OHIO INDIANA-MICHIGAN WAY — IN INDIANA
17. BLOOMINGTON WAY
18. OMAHA & ST. LOUIS SHORT LINE — IN ILLINOIS
19. COLLEGE COURSE — IN INDIANA
20. ILLINOIS VALLEY WAY — IN ILLINOIS
21. CRAWFORDSVILLE TO ANDERSON — IN INDIANA
22. ILLINOIS CORN BELT ROUTE
23. INDIAN HEAD TRAIL
24. SHABBONA TRAIL
25. KICKAPOO TRAIL
26. LINCOLN HIGHWAY
27. LINCOLN TRAIL
28. HAVANA-LINCOLN-CHAMPAIGN TRAIL — IN ILLINOIS
29. HUB HIGHWAY — IN INDIANA
30. LOGAN LEE HIGHWAY
31. MACKINAW INDIAN TRAIL
32. MERIDAN HIGHWAY — IN ILLINOIS
33. CUSTER TRAIL — IN MICHIGAN
34. BELLEVILLE-CARLYLE TRAIL
35. MILITARY TRACT TRAIL
36. SOUTHERN HIGHWAY — IN MISSOURI
37. HILLS AND LAKES — IN INDIANA
38. CANTO - VERMONT-QUINCY TRAIL


SPRINGFIELD
DECATUR
LOVINGTON
HOWEAQUA
STONINGTON
BLUEMOUND
TAYLORVILLE
ASSUMPTION
PINLAY
SHELBYVILLE
TOWER HILL
PANA
MORRISONVILLE
NOKOMIS
CARLINVILLE
RAYMOND
WITT
HERRICK
STEWARDSON
SHUMWAY
LITCHFIELD
HILLSBORO
RAMSEY
FILLMORE
MT. OLIVE
ST. ELMO
ALTAMONT
DEXTER
STAUNTON
BUNKER HILL
WALSHVILLE
COFFEEN
HURRIGANE
VANDALIA
SORENTO
WORDEN
NEW DOUGLAS
BLUFF CITY
EDWARDSVILLE
ALHAMBRA
POCAHONTAS
GREENVILLE
ST. PETER
LA CLEDE
FARINA
KINMUNDY
HIGHLAND
KEYESPORT
PATOKA
ALMA
TROY
COLLINSVILLE
ST. JACOB
VERNON
CARLYLE
SANDOVAL
SALEM
TRENTON
BREESE
O'FALLON
LEBANON
AVISTON
BECKEMEYER
GERMANTOWN
ODIN
CENTRALIA
CENTRAL CITY
ST. LOUIS
NEW BADEN
MASCOUTAH
MILLSTADT
COVINGTON
OKAWVILLE
FAYETTEVILLE
FREEBURG
NEW ATHENS
LIVELY GROVE
NASHVILLE
BEAUCOUP
RICHVIEW
MT. VERNON
CRAVAT
WALNUT HILL
SEDAN
DIX
BELLE RIVE
WALTONVILLE
IONA
WHITTINGTON
ELKHORN
MARISSA
RED BUD
BALDWIN
COULTERVILLE
PINCKNEYVILLE
TAMAROA
SPARTA
EDEN
EVANSVILLE
BLAIR
PERCY
SUNFIELD
ST. JOHN
SESSER
BENTON
DUQUOIN
MACEDONIA
AKIN
MCDONALD
VALIER
W. FRANKFORT
JOHNSTON
THOMPSONVILLE
PEILY LAKE
STEELEVILLE
MATTHEWS
VERGENNES
MURPHYSBORO
CHESTER
SAGE
CAMPBELL HILL
AVA
ROCKWOOD
ST GENEVIEVE

approved and construction began on 46 designated state highways. In 1923 an additional $100,000,000 of road bonds was approved and 138 highways were added to the program.

It became evident that motor vehicle registration would not provide sufficient funds for state highway maintenance. In 1927 a tax of two cents per gallon on motor fuel used on the highways was authorized, all proceeds to be paid into the road fund. This was increased one cent in 1929, two cents in 1951, one more in 1967 and one and one-half cents in 1969.

In 1922 Dad (12. John Howard Quick) and George Orrell drove to Colorado, Bert (11. Albert Lewis Quick) was in Colorado Springs trying to recover from tuberculosis. Dad was taking Bert's two oldest children, Lela (41) and Burl (42) to be with Bert, Lura and Dale (43) for the summer. In the spring of 1922, Lela was nine years old, Burl was six and Dale was four.

The car was a Model T Ford touring car with a cloth top and side curtains. It was about a 1918 model that Dad had just bought in Keyesport for $100. (Picture on Page 83)

They left Boulder on a Sunday in May, just after the kids got out of school for summer vacation, and reached Colorado Springs on Thursday. Dad said the only paved road on the 1,000 mile trip, except city streets, was 18 miles of brick highway out of Kansas City to the west. They camped along the road at night, draping a tarpaulin off the side of the car. Burl and Lela slept in the car.

One night they camped in a country school yard. Dad and George were afraid the water in the well was not good and would not let the kids drink it. "Uncle Howard drained water out of the radiator to make coffee. It smelled and tasted terrible. to this day I have never been able to drink coffee," Lela said in discussing the trip in 1975.

Dad drove the Model T until about 1925, when he bought a Baby Overland. He got a 1924 Dodge about 1929. These cars all had cloth or canvas tops and side curtains. The tops were removed or folded back and laid on top of the body behind the back seat in the summer. Great until you met another car in a cloud of dust. The dust then settled over both cars and the people in them. Country roads were nice in late spring or early summer and sometimes other periods between times of mud and dust.

An exciting year for East Fork Township and other southern Illinois farmers who owned their first motor car was 1923. The state began building hard roads across Marion and Clinton Counties—now U.S. Route 51 along the Illinois Central Railroad and just east of the Third Principal Meridian and U.S. Route 50, just north of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from St. Louis to Vincennes.

Gerald Quick describes road building

The following information on building the hard roads in 1923 and 1924 was furnished by Gerald E. Quick (17), who worked on the construction crews:

The road was 18 feet wide with the concrete a uniform thickness of seven inches. The material was stone, sand and cement, all hauled to the construction site dry. Ninety per cent of the trucks were Ford Model T dump trucks. The material was dumped into the self-propelled mixer.

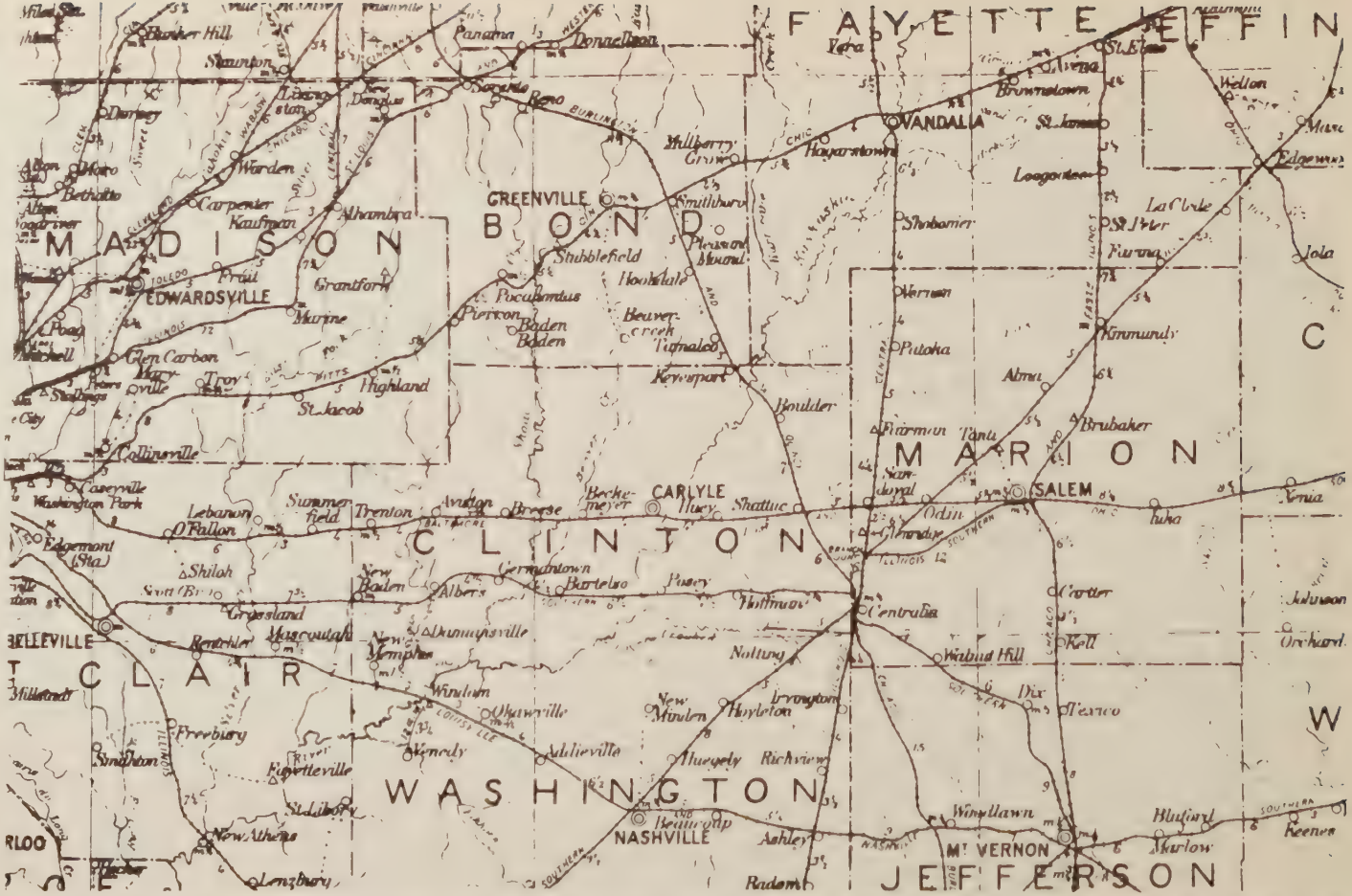
Water for the mixing was furnished from a two inch water line laid along the road with valve outlets in the line about each 150 feet. A large rubber hose attached to the pipeline delivered the water to the dry material in the mixer. The water supply came from a pump. For example, the water for the Fairman road came from East Fork Creek and Davison Creek north of Fairman. The pump at the creek was kept running to keep a steady water pressure in the line. Much water was also needed to sprinkle the concrete after it was poured. As soon as the concrete was dry enough to walk on, it was covered with large strips of burlap and kept damp for about two days to keep it from drying too fast. Otherwise the concrete would have cracks in it and become chalky.

The form setters usually tried to stay about 500 feet ahead of the mixer. The same teams of horses were used in building the sub grade ahead of the mixer as well as pulling the wagon to haul the seven inch steel forms from back of the mixer after the concrete had become hard enough to allow the forms to be removed and scattered ahead of the form setting crew to be used again. The forms were ten feet long.

The subgrading machine was pulled by a Fordson tractor. Civil engineers from the State Highway Department kept close watch to see that the subgrade met specifications. Also, another group came along after the concrete was dry with a machine that cut a two inch core to be certain the concrete was the full seven inches thick.

The stone and sand were put in the trucks at an overhead hopper from a plant beside the railroad track. The hopper was filled by a large crane. When possible it was picked up by the crane bucket direct from the railroad cars to the hopper. They also had a large amount of stone and sand in large piles which were unloaded from the cars when the mixer was not running. This gave them an extra supply in case the railroad cars were late. The first hopper released the proper amount of stone into the truck; the next hopper the proper amount of sand. Then the truck was driven to another railroad car to pick up the cement. The average batch for the mixer used five 100-pounds bags of cement. They were placed in the truck on top of the sand. To avoid losing the cement to the wind it was left in the sack which was emptied just before the material was dumped into the mixer.

There was a self-propelled tamping and finishing machine which traveled on the forms directly behind the mixer to help settle


FAYETTE
EFFIN
MADISON
BOND
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MARION
CLAIR
WASHINGTON
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VANDALIA
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EDWARDSVILLE
CARLYLE
SALEM
NASHVILLE
MT VERNON
Panama
Donnellson
Staunton
Hillsboro
Hagarstown
Shobonier
Pocahontas
Pierron
Beaver Creek
Tamalco
Keyesport
Boulder
Pittsburg
Almira
Kinmundy
Brubaker
Centralia
Odin
Sandoval
Wamac
Iuka
Walnut Hill
Kell
Carter
Dix
Terrico
Orchard
Irvington
Hoyleton
Nashville
Ashley
Radom
Winslow
Bluford
Marlow
Keenes
Belleville
Lebanon
Summerfield
Trenton
Aviston
Breese
Beckemeyer
Shattuc
Collinsville
Caseyville
Edgemont
Shiloh
Scott Field
Grigsland
Germantown
Albers
Bartelso
Posey
Hoffman
Nutting
Huey
Richview
Ashley
Mascoutah
Dupo
Freeburg
Smithton
Lenzburg
Millstadt
Okawville
Addieville
Venedy
Fayetteville
Steeleville
New Athens
Sparta
Reno
Burlington
Chicago
Illinois
Southern
Wabash
Louisville
Nashville
Missouri
Kansas
Texas
Pacific
Iowa
Central
Alton
Edwardsville
Troy
Highland
St. Jacob
Glen Carbon
Marine
Grantfork
Prairie
Worden
Carpenter
Kaufman
Alhambra
Bethalto
Moro
Piasa
Poag
Mitchell
Staunton
Hamel
Livingston
Donnellson
Smithboro
Stubblefield
Hoodsdale
Pleasant Mound
Smithboro
Shobonier
Vernon
Pittsburg
Almira
Kinmundy
Brubaker
Sandoval
Odin
Salem
Iuka
Wamac
Centralia

the concrete and assist in making a smooth surface. But no matter how good the operator, the finishing machine could make a smooth road only if the forms on which the machine traveled were set properly.

I recall when I applied in Central City on Route 51 for a job as a form setter, the management said, "Yes, we'd be interested in some form SETTERS. All we've had recently are form LAYERS." So I got the job.

The people were allowed to use the road until the concrete was poured. Then about two days later they could use the road at their own risk.

The rough grading was done by a self-propelled grader. With a good operator they could do a very good job. The civil engineer usually had the survey stakes driven about a mile or sometimes two miles ahead of the mixer so the ground could be gotten ready for the subgrade and form-setting crew.

In good weather, with plenty of forms set on a smooth subgrade, a good pouring average was about 1,200 feet of concrete in a 10 hour day.

The group which built Route 51 from two miles north of Sandoval to a few miles north of Patoka, paid common labor 20c per hour. We worked twelve hours per day, six days per week. If everything went well and it didn't rain, on Saturday we would get a check for $14.40 for the 72 hours worked that week. The only nice thing I can remember about it was there wasn't anything deducted for the government, no taxes of any kind.

The contractor at Sandoval and Salem paid common labor 30c per hour and worked ten hours a day for six days. Whether you worked sixty or seventy-two hours for the week, there was no such thing as time and a half for over 40 hours worked per week.

The form setters were paid 40c per hour on all the jobs that I worked on.

Probably 95% of the hard roads was laid on the old established road. Later some of the short turns were taken out of the roads. For example, the two short turns about two miles north of Sandoval on Route 51.

The viaduct under the Illinois Central Railroad south of sandoval and the overhead bridge over the Illinois Central Railroad at Odin were built several years later (about 1930).

As I recall in 1924, the legal speed limit on state roads in Illinois was 35 miles per hour.

About 1926 the price of a Model T Ford roadster was $365.

As indicated at the start of the account on road construction, the above was provided by Gerald E. Quick, who worked on the projects in Marion County in 1923 and 1924.

I remember when I was about six years old (probably 1929 or 1930), Dad had an old Dodge touring car (canvas top and side curtains that could be removed). We were driving on the hard road from Patoka to Sandoval, probably on the way to Centralia, and the work Gerald mentioned was in

progress on the curves north of Sandoval. Those turns on the original road were just about 90 degree corners like on the old township dirt roads. One lane had been finished and open for traffic. Bob and I stood by the car door looking at the gaping hole for the concrete in the northbound lane around the new curve. The machinery for the mixer and concrete finishing seemed like giants to us.

Another time we (Bob, Dad and Mom—J. Howard Quick and Marjorie Kidder Quick) were on the way to Centralia, probably in the same 1924 Dodge. Dad slowed at the railroad tracks south of Sandoval, to take a look to his left where the underpass was under construction. Slowing down in high gear, the old car stalled on the railroad tracks. A southbound train with the whistle screaming was a few hundred yards away. Four or five men ran over and pushed the car off the tracks. I can't remember what anyone said or if anyone yelled but I know we were really scared. I guess the train was still a hundred yards away but it seemed like only seconds later that the train roared by a few feet behind us.

Gerald said he thought that by 1920 more people in East Fork Township depended on cars than buggies or spring wagons—unless the mudholes were too frequent and too deep for cars to get through. By 1929, he and I agreed that only about one family in five traveled by horse and buggy.

He said the first car he remembered seeing was about 1907. It was owned by George Carter and had the gear shift for the transmission on the running board. I thought Dad had said George Carter got that car about 1912. (Picture on Page 84)

Dad had told me that the first car or truck he saw was when he was about ten years old (1911). He went with his father (John W.) to help Uncle George put up hay when the George M. Quicks lived on the Yantis place (Section 27). Dad said it was a truck with a chain drive from engine to rear wheel hub and had hard rubber tires. I don't recall who he said owned it.

Too narrow by late 1930s

In the mid-1930s those eighteen foot wide concrete "hard roads" looked terrific to those who spent a lot of time driving on rural dirt roads or in small towns with dirt and cinder streets which had frequent chuck holes. By the late 1930s when newer highways were twenty-two or twenty-four feet wide, those fine roads of the 1920s seemed old and narrow. Holes from heavy truck traffic began showing up, too.

Remembering that towns missed by railroads in the last half of the 19th Century had disappeared or were little more than ghost towns, officials of every city, town and village in Illinois, and most other states in the 1920s, pleaded with legislators and State Highway Department officials to build roads into town—preferably through the business district on Main Street.

A 1918 Ford bought at Keyesport about 1922 by Howard Quick. With his niece and nephew, Lela and Burl Quick, and their Uncle George Orrell, they drove to Colorado Springs, Colorado, in the spring of 1922. The only paved road, except city streets, on the trip was a few miles west of Kansas City, Kansas.

In the late 1930s and 1940s most of the early paved highways in Illinois were widened, usually with two feet on each side or a four foot strip on one side. After the new concrete was poured, the entire roadway was usually resurfaced with macadam or asphalt—blacktop in lay terms.

In the 1920s businessmen and city officials wanted highways to bring business to town. After World War II (1945) it was apparent that highways were pouring unwanted traffic into towns. By the 1950s, state highway programs included many projects for "bypass routes" or in case of U.S. Route 51 north from Sandoval, many new sections of road were built a few hundred yards away from most towns. Motorists who wanted to go to the towns along the route could take the old highway into town.

Soldiers in Europe during World War II admired the highway system in Germany—the autobahns. They were limited access divided highways with two or more lanes in each direction. With record automobile sales in the late 1940s, motorists wanted improved roads. The interstate highway system was authorized by Congress and signed into law by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956. Thousands of miles had been completed by the 1960s—roads on which motorists could drive for hundreds of miles without a stop light and no intersections or cross traffic, only interchanges or entrance and exit ramps. However, none reached Marion or Clinton counties until parts of I-57, a north-south route from Cairo to Chicago, reached Salem in 1970. I-64, from St. Louis to Evansville, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia, finally was open for traffic in southern Clinton County in 1975.

The automobile in the half-century from 1920 to 1970 meant jobs for millions of Americans, made trips hundreds of miles from home easy and common. It revolutionized life in America.

A 1910 International Harvester automobile owned by George W. Carter. The transmission gearshift lever is on the running board. Probably George Carter in driver's seat. His daughter, Audrey Carter Mann, believes the passengers were Mollie Earle and Madeline. She said Billy Earle worked at Ritchie's photography and she thinks he took the picture. He was a son of Aunt Manda [Mandy] Bagwell, who came to Illinois with her mother during the Civil War and lived with the George W. Brooks family in the "old brick house."

A 1920 Dodge Touring Car in early 1920s. Wheels had wooden spokes and spare tire was mounted on rear of body. Picture from Blanche Quick Noller collection; man with performing dog and girls are not identified. Note running board one girl stood on. Automobiles had running boards until late 1930s. [If someone had to push the car to start the engine he could run alongside and hop on the running board then get in the car. Wheels were higher to keep the car above mud holes in the road and the running board was used as a step to get in the car.]

CHAPTER VIII

Farming — 1820 to 1977

Thousands of years ago man learned that plants he could eat would grow better if the soil was stirred with a stick before the seed was planted.

Progress in farming was slow and painful. Colonial American farmers found ways to improve their plows from time to time, but it was still a crude tool that Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio farmers brought with them to southern Illinois in the years before and after statehood (1818). Even early in this century most of the plowing in East Fork Township was done with a single bottom walking plow pulled by one or two horses.

The "how" of farming in East Fork Township has undergone almost constant change with improvements almost every year in preparing the soil, planting, cultivating or harvesting. The "what" remained the same for about 130 years as farmers worked to feed their families, raising nearly all of their food and by the 1850s having some surplus to sell. In the early 1950s, however, the "what" underwent change that seemed especially radical to those of us who visited a farm only once or twice a year. Farmers no longer raised most of their food.

With increased production of soybeans and other grain, along with decent prices, farmers found the drudgery of raising a few hogs, some chickens and milking cows twice a day not worth the effort. By the late 1950s the only farmers in East Fork Township with cows or hogs were those with modern dairies or the hog specialists raising several hundred a year. Only three East Fork farmers still had cows on their places and only a couple raised hogs. With an exception or two, the only chickens were at the Kaskaskia Poultry operation at the John Carter place of the 19th Century—the George Leicht place of the early 20th Century.

In the 1830s and 1840s farmers were more concerned with feeding their families. They weren't concerned about having food to sell to feed Americans in cities or the cash it would bring. Corn or wheat was taken to the Morris mill on East Fork Creek for grinding into meal or flour. Little wheat could be sold in those days because of the primitive methods of harvest. It was cut by a scythe or cradle and threshed "by hand and foot."

Key factors in farming today, as they were hundreds of years ago, are weather, soil, time and energy. The energy, from East Coast colonial days until World War I (1918), was furnished by men, boys and horses or oxen. Now most of the energy is from diesel fuel, electricity or gas.

Our goal to put a time frame on improved methods and implements of farming in East Fork Township has been only partially realized. The date a machine was invented, patented and manufactured doesn't mean that was when farmers in Clinton County started using it. Some may have or find records kept by farming ancestors with date of purchase of new machinery. For 19th Century machinery used in East Fork Township, we were able to

find only records on the settlement of estates of George Quick in 1883 and other farmers.

Township records provided information on practices and problems in the Clinton County farming community. For example, fences were built in the early years of Illinois statehood to keep animals OUT of gardens and grain fields. These were rail fences which took hours of splitting logs to make the rails and more hours for two men—or a man and a helper (boy, girl or wife)—to build the fence. With the advent of barbed wire and much less labor to encircle a ten, twenty or forty acre field with fencing, farmers wanted fences to keep animals in a pasture or field.

Some farmers continued the practice of letting cows and other animals run at large to graze over the countryside. Complaints to the General Assembly (legislature) to "do something about animals damaging the crops" resulted in legislation prohibiting animals from running at large in Illinois. This period is pinpointed by township estray records in the latter part of the 19th Century.

Early settlers lived along rivers, creeks and smaller streams in southern Illinois. The bottomland soil was easier to till than the prairie sod and the bottomland was richer. However, farming the bottoms required considerable hard work in the winter and other bad weather months digging tree stumps out of this rich bottomland. It was no fun to get the point of the plow share caught on a root or the edge of a buried stump. It could toss the farmer loose from the handles of his walking plow, break the tugs or other parts of the harness or stick the plow point deeply in the stump.

Estimating the time after invention to widespread use of a farm implement is problematical. It depended on how well the machinery operated and the cost. It didn't take long for a farmer to notice the advantage enjoyed by the neighbor with new equipment.

Historians have used one term in describing the accomplishments of two inventors: "He revolutionized agricultural." They were Cyrus McCormick, who built the first practical reaper, and John Deere, who solved the problem of soil sticking to the plow. Many inventors and blacksmiths had been working to improve plows and grain harvesting implements since the mid-1700s. Several had made progress but the breakthroughs came with McCormick's reaper (described later) in 1831 and Deere's plow.

A Vermont blacksmith who had moved to northern Illinois, Deere hand shaped a self-scouring plow with a tempered steel moldboard. His 1837 tests were a success and Deere built a factory in Moline, Illinois, to manufacture "the plow that broke the plains."

Despite the substantial improvements in the plow, farmers had complaints in the 1850s that plows wore out rapidly and did not scour.

James Oliver, a South Bend, Indiana, blacksmith, made further improvements with cast chilled iron that he patented. The wheeled gang plow was invented in the 1840s and bought by farmers in considerable numbers after the Civil War. But the single bottom walking plow remained the basic implement of many East Fork farmers until the World War started in 1914.

A variety of farm implements were made available to farmers after the acceptance of McCormick's reaper and John Deere's plow: corn planters, seed drills, discs, harrows, hay rakes and improved methods of using them. Implements that did more work in less time freed farm laborers for other work. Historians credit the reaper with making the industrial revolution possible.

In the late 1700s, 95 per cent of the population of the United States lived on farms. There was little change by 1830 when 93 per cent lived in the country and only 7 per cent in the city. By 1860 the U.S. was 84 per cent rural and 16 per cent urban. Better farm implements were available to most farmers and by 1880 the urban population was 29 per cent.

Succeeding census reports showed: 1890, 65 per cent rural and 35 per cent urban; 1900, 60 per cent rural; 1910, 54 per cent rural; 1920, 49 per cent rural and 51 per cent urban.

The tractor, which was available at the turn of the century but came into greater need with the labor shortage during World War I, accelerated the move of farm boys to cities. The tractor meant fewer men could farm more acres. Acreage under cultivation in the U.S. has changed little since 1920, but the number of men required to farm them has continued to decrease. In the early 1800s, each farmer was able to grow only enough to feed his own family. By 1975, each farmer in the United States was growing enough food for 52 other Americans.

Significant advancement in farming has been marked by the years of and immediately following wars—especially the Civil War, World War I and World War II. The reason, of course, was that there were fewer men for farm work and more food was needed.

Agriculture in 1831

Most of the information in this section was excerpted from a 1931 publication of the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill., prepared for the centennial recognition of the invention of the McCormick Reaper:

Farm power: Oxen provided much of the power for heavy farm work at this time. Many farmers kept a single horse "to go to mill and to church" and for the convenience of the family. Oxen did not appear to be losing in favor until the decade between 1850 and 1860. In 1850 the proportion of ox to horse in New England was about 3 to 3. West of Ohio

Wooden beam plow. Cast iron plows were built in the 1820s but many farmers used old plows such as this for several years.

the proportion of oxen to horses was much less. Although the number of western oxen increased, the increase did not match the increase in the number of horses. For working in the woods or for breaking up tough, new sod or for plowing fields filled with rocks and stumps, the ox was generally preferred to the more nervous and energetic horse. The price and cost of keeping an ox was less than that of a horse. The ox served the two fold purpose of working and providing beef. Oxen traveled one or one and one-half miles an hour and a yoke of oxen did not plow more than an acre and a half a day. For use with the cultivator, rake and other light machinery, the horse was capable of more work than the ox.

Plowing: Up to 1820 farmers stuck to their old-fashioned, clumsy bull plow. It had a wooden moldboard roughly plated over with pieces of old saw blade, tin, or sheet iron. It had a clumsy wrought iron share and the handles were upright. In the 1820s many farmers abandoned the wooden plows for cast iron plows. A single plowman and one yoke of oxen was the standard outfit. The change to cast iron plows was completed by 1840. Soil sticking to the plow was a continuing problem.

Methods of production; use of machinery: In 1831 almost all operations were performed by hand. The two outstanding improvements before 1831 were the cast iron plow and substitution of the cradle for the old-time sickle. In general, ox, horse or mule power could be used only in plowing and tilling, cultivating, raking hay and transportation. All other work was done by hand. Seed was usually broadcast and wheat was cut with the cradle or sickle. When threshed it was trodden out by horses or beaten out with a flail. Hay was cut with a scythe and corn commonly planted and harvested by hand.

Seeding: Although grain drills had been invented, they did not become practical until after 1840. In 1831 grain was still sowed broadcast by hand, the sower walking or riding. Some sowers used only one hand, covering a strip about eight feet wide, seeding 10 or 11 acres a day. The more expert used the double broadcast with the seed bag hung in front and broadcasting with both hands. This method covered a strip about 16 feet wide and 20 to 22 acres a day. The seed was covered by harrowing in two directions.

Corn planting: There was little change in corn planting from colonial methods. Corn was dropped by hand and covered with a hoe or plow. No satisfactory corn planter appeared until the 1850s.

Harrowing: The old triangular or "A" harrow was still in use in fields littered with stumps and rocks. In some cases square harrows, either single or double, were used. The first harrows had wooden teeth, but later were replaced by iron teeth.

Cultivating and rolling: In 1831 a crude cultivator, which had been introduced about 1820, was taking the place of the plow and the hand hoe in the East for plowing corn. These cultivators were made of wood with iron points. In the West and South the shovel plow or one-horse plow were the implements commonly used for cultivating corn. The only other tillage tools the farmer had were the spade, the broad and narrow hoe, and the homemade land roller, usually a section of the trunk of a tree to which shafts for a horse were attached.

Agricultural knowledge: Little was known about fetilizing, rotation of crops, soil analysis, plant insects, plant diseases and drainage. Storage, transportation, and marketing facilities were primitive. Weather reports were nonexistent. Hand labor was relied upon far more than machinery. Much of the livestock was of an inferior character since few farmers understood or appreciated scientific breeding. The national government gave no special aid to agriculture. Despite the lack of knowledge we regard as commonplace today, the better farmers of 1831 lived in reasonable comfort and some made money.

Crops and products: Cereal grains were raised chiefly in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and northern Missouri.

The cradle was the most efficient means of cutting grain before Cyrus McCormick built a successful reaper in 1831. Nearly all grain was cut with a reaper by the time of the Civil War. [*Picture from International Harvester Co.*]

Hay was a major crop in the New England states and cultivated to a lesser extent in the West (Ohio to Missouri). The quality of livestock throughout the North was low. Sheep had been improved by the Merino strain but were much inferior to present-day varieties. The hogs were only a stage above the razorback; scientific breeding was in the future.

Harvesting: The method employed and the implements used in harvesting, threshing and cleaning grain in 1831 were but little advanced over those of the ancient Israelites. Wheat and sometimes other small grains were still reaped with a sickle on many farms. In early colonial days, with a sickle or reaping hook a man could reap from a half acre to an acre of wheat in a day. In 1831, the cradle, which had been introduced before 1800 in the middle colonies, was the most effective harvesting implement. It consisted of a broad scythe with a light frame and several wooden fingers attached. In cradling grain, two acres was considered a day's work. Another man could usually hand-bind behind a cradler and keep up with him. Hay was cut with a scythe and raked with a wooden horse rake. The rake was a big comb ten feet wide with fifteen or eighteen wooden teeth 20 inches long, which was dragged along the ground by a horse attached to the frame by ropes. Wheeled rakes were not in use before 1840, nor was iron or steel wire substituted for wood teeth until after 1840.

Threshing: A few small hand-power and horse-power threshers of different makes were in use in 1831. Pitts' thresher was not to be patented until five years later nor come into popularity until the 1840s. Threshing with a flail, however, was still carried on everywhere. Ten bushels of wheat was considered an average for a man to thresh with à flail. Trampling out the grain with horses or oxen upon a floor or platform in the open air was a common practice both in the South and in the North. This work was usually done in the wintertime. The process was an interesting one. After arranging a dozen or more sheaves known as a "heat," with the heads of the grain lying in the same direction, the horses were ridden over it until the grain was dislodged. The small boys and girls delighted on such occasions for frequently they rode the horses. After tramping, the grain, straw and chaff were piled to one side to await later cleaning. One tramping succeeded another until a sufficient quantity of grain had been secured. Later the straw was separated from the grain and the latter cleaned by fanning with a cloth or a hand windmill. With several horses, one or two men and a boy could tramp out and winnow twenty to forty bushels a day. The straw was used for feed and bedding for livestock.

Clinton County in 1820s

This is from an account written by H.H. Walker in 1872 for the Carlyle Union Banner and reprinted in 1978 by the Clinton County Historical Society. He said his brothers spent the winter of 1815-1816 on a strip of land between Townsend's Lake and the Kaskaskia (Okaw) River and the settlement grew in 1816. Excerpts from his account dealing with farming in the 1820s:

As to meat we had plenty, for Nature had provided an abundance of game to which we had free access at all times of the year. But as to bread it was quite different, almost all raised little patches of corn which we manufactured into breadstuffs as best we could. Sometimes we had lye hominy for bread and sometimes beat or pounded hominy. Some pounded corn into meal which was esteemed a rarity amongst us. The manner of preparing our meal was as follows: We would prepare a block of wood three feet and a half long by one foot in diameter, and burn out one end to sufficient depth, then we prepared a pestle with an iron wedge inserted in one end. Thus prepared we could pound to our heart's content, but oftener to our discontent. The person that had a grist of meal from a mill was considered very lucky; and to show the truth of this I will say that the nearest mill was Paddold's, three miles south of Lebanon in St. Clair County. This was a tread-mill and considered almost the wonder of the age. We would start with our sacks of corn thrown on a horse and we were very fortunate if we got our meal and got home the next day. The first mill built in this county was a tug or land mill on Little Crooked Creek four miles north of Nashville when Clinton County was part of Washington County.

My young readers may wonder that there is nothing said about flour. If we happened to have a little wheat, which was the case with but a few, we took it to a tug mill, ground, or ground at, it. It was separated from the bran by the following process: There was a long chest with two slats nailed lengthwise on it; then the flour was put in a sieve and the sieve shoved back and forth by hand.

Oh, what biscuit! The doctors had no need to prescribe Graham bread in those days, for our bread was "gray" enough for any use. I think that if we were to bring home such flour now, in this age of steam mills, our wives and daughters would "give us a combing down," and start us back to the mill, or feed our grist to the hogs, but I assure you that this bread was a sweet morsel to our tastes. If we could get some of those biscuits and some coffee made of burnt crusts or parched meal on Sunday mornings, we enjoyed it as a great treat. Genuine coffee, sweetened with sugar, being altogether out of the question, although we had plenty of honey to eat and to use in sweetening our "grub-hyson," which we used pretty freely.

Our farms were not very large: the man having five or ten acres in cultivation was considered a pretty good farmer. Our agricultural implements were few and very simple. The old barshear and shovel plow and colter were the only plows in use. Our only machinery for cutting our little patches of wheat was the old sickle or reap hook. Our manner of threshing it was to spread it on the ground in a circle, and ride horses on it, around and around, until it was all "tramped" out. As fanning mills were unknown amongst us, we were dependent on the winds of heaven. And when these failed to come, two men would use a sheet, one at each end, and fan, while a third let down the wheat from an elevated position. When you reflect upon this, and think of the dust necessarily and unavoidably mixed with the wheat, you will not wonder at our graham bread.

In making our fences, all the rails we could not carry on our shoulders had to be hauled on a one-horse sled and put on the fence, for it will be remembered that there were no wagons in the settlement at that time.

As to our clothing, I can assure you that it was not very fine. Buckskin served us for our pants and hunting shirts, and as for drawers and undershirts we had none. Our mothers and wives made the cloth for their own and their daughters wear and for our shirts as well. It was a very rare thing to see a calico dress in those primitive times, calico being seventy-five cents per yard, and hard to get even at that price. The person wearing it was considered to be pretty well off. Those early settlers were a contented and happy people, they had but little and they wanted but little. They were all members of the Methodist Church and lived in peace and Christian fellowship with each other and each one lending a helping hand to his neighbor. I have often wished for an exhibition of the same spirit of brotherly love and unanimity of feeling amongst the people of the present day.

Mr. Walker's account of early life also named several settlers at the time of statehood and formation of Clinton County. He started his article with "as this is a day of general complaining, among all classes of people of the hard times and scarcity of money, and the little improvements that are going on (in 1872), I invite them to go back with me 57 years when all this county was an unbroken wilderness."

The mechanical reaper

"Necessity is the mother of invention." That saying was no doubt born in a blacksmith shop early in the 19th Century. It was never more accurate than in the case of the reaper. Nothing cried out more for a machine than the tedious, back-breaking task of harvesting grain by hand.

Many farmers and blacksmiths in eastern states and Europe were trying to build such a machine around 1800. Agricultural historians credit Cyrus Hall McCormick of Walnut Grove Farm, Rockbridge County, Virginia, with the invention and perfection of the first practical reaper known to the world in 1831. Such patents were issued in 1803 and 1805. More than a dozen Americans patented grain and grass cutting machines from 1811 to 1825 but all had operational problems.

Cyrus McCormick's father Robert had started experimenting with a device for reaping grain in 1809 and in 1816 had a machine that would cut straight grain fairly well but was useless otherwise. In 1831 he abandoned his spiked cylinder machine that pushed the grain against a row of fixed sickles.

His son Cyrus set out with seven basic principles for his reaper: 1, a straight knife with serrated edge and reciprocal motion to cut the grain; 2,

fingers or guards to hold the grain while being cut; 3, a revolving reel to press the grain against the knife and tip it backward as it was cut; 4, a platform behind the knife to catch and hold the cut grain; 5, a master wheel to provide power through ground traction to drive the knife and reel; 6, forward draft from one side so that the draft animal does not walk in the standing grain; and 7, a divider to separate the standing grain from that to be cut. The principles were later improved upon by the inventor but none were dropped and were in use on binders being used in East Fork Township in the 1930s.

In the 1830s McCormick cut grain on his Virgina farm and demonstrated it on neighboring farms. He sold his first two reapers in 1840; seven in 1842 and twenty-three were manufactured at Walnut Grove for the 1843 harvest. Through the 1840s he contracted with others to build and sell reapers in eastern states and Ohio. He manufactured 50 in 1844 with orders coming from New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee.

By 1846 acceptance of the reaper in farming areas of the West (now called the Midwest) justified a factory to manufacture reapers in quantity. Cyrus Hall McCormick located in Chicago near Lake Michigan. He opened his factory on the Chicago River in 1847 and manufacture elsewhere was discontinued as contracts expired.

McCormick sold 500 reapers in 1847, 800 in 1848 and 1,500 in 1849. Annual sales were over 1,000 until 1855 and over 4,000 until 1860. Annual sales were about 6,000 until 10,114 machines were sold in 1874 when a wire-binding attachment was added. This was not widely accepted as farmers complained that the wire injured their livestock. In 1875 a platform was added for two or more men to stand and bind the grain by hand. This machine was sold extensively until 1882.

A self-rake device had been added in 1852. This freed the man who used a hand rake to clear the grain from the platform for other work. Experiments of the Marsh brothers of DeKalb, Illinois, were perfected in 1858 for continuous canvas aprons turning on rollers to move the grain to a table where two men riding the reaper tied it in bundles and dropped them to the ground. McCormick saw the value of this and added it to his reaper.

In 1881 the McCormick Twine Binder was put on the market with a John F. Appleby twin-binding attachment. In 1882 the McCormick Daisy Reaper was first manufactured. McCormick sold 48,000 machines that year.

This was a predecessor of the McCormick Daisy Reaper, pulled by a team of four horses that was sold and used extensively on East Fork farms in the 1920s and 1930s and no doubt for 40 years before. It had fascinated three generations of small boys walking in the hot sun through the wheat stubble behind the binder marveling at the simultaneous operation of the reel, sickle, canvases and bundle tyer. The importance of the twine attachment can be noted by the fact that most farmers, at least in Clinton

McCormick Light Steel Binder built in 1888. Only a bundle carrier was added to this machine and parts made more durable to make the Daisy Reaper, manufactured from the 1880s to 1930s. John W. Quick rode the binder for all wheat harvests, including his last farming season in 1932. [Picture from International Harvester Co.]

County in the 1930s and earlier, called the machine a "binder" not a "reaper."

When was the first reaper used in East Fork Township? We did not discover who or when but it was most likely between 1850 and 1860. The first reaper owner in the township could have been John Carter or George Washington Brooks. Other major landowners, and most likely the leading farmers, at this time were Abner Clark, John Morris, John D. Hawkins, John and Nicholas Wortman, John Foster, Jr., Daniel Casey, Robert Altom and Thomas Moore.

Considerable space has been devoted to McCormick's reaper or binder because it was a breakthrough in labor saving that led to 150 years of fewer men growing more grain and other food. Mechanization of farming is measured from the successful demonstration of McCormick's reaper in 1831. After the machine solved the problem of the grain harvest, new uses for animal power on the farm were discovered. Since that time there has been no hunger in the United States brought on by man's inability to produce sufficient food. The only scarcity has been the result of faults in our distribution system.

The invention of the steam engine by James Watt in the latter part of the 18th Century is generally credited with beginning the Industrial Revolution in England. By providing man a source of power other than from his own efforts or domestic animals, the steam engine made possible modern transportation and industrial power. However, it is significant that its benefits were not completely realized until Cyrus Hall McCormick provided a means of releasing manpower to operate steamboats, build railroads, run trains and work in factories.

A 12-inch walking plow was still the standard plow used in East Fork Township until World War I. Some had a two-bottom riding gang plow pulled by four horses and some had a 14-inch walking plow pulled by three horses.

Machinery after the reaper

The introduction of the reaper ushered in an extraordinarily productive era of invention in all lines of farm equipment. Stimulated by the success of McCormick's machine, other inventors attacked problems of the farmer with equal vigor.

During the period from 1830 to 1850, every phase of agriculture underwent rapid development. The steel plow, which made it possible for the first time to turn the rich, sticky soil of the prairies, was introduced to replace the inefficient wood and cast-iron implements that had been used for centuries. In 1834, the first threshing machine appeared, doing away with the laborious custom of flailing grain. Hand sowing of seed started to become obsolete when the grain drill, which permitted rapid, accurate planting, was invented. Harrows and cultivators in vastly improved form were developed and accepted by the pioneers who were moving into Illinois and other "western" states.

The Civil War lent impetus to the development and production of farm machinery by draining more than a million men from the farms of the Middle West and placing an increased demand upon the farmers who remained to produce more food. Largely because of the reaper, the Union was able not only to feed a huge civilian and Army population but also to ship large quantities of food to Europe.

Without McCormick's invention, according to a contemporary estimate, half the crops would have been left standing in the fields for lack of labor to harvest them. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war in Abraham

Lincoln's cabinet, recognized the Union's debt to the reaper in an address in 1861. "Without McCormick's reaper," he said, "I fear the North could not win, and the Union would be dismembered." The impressive war record of the reaper served to convince even the most hesitant farmers of the advantages of farm machinery. Their reluctance to try new methods vanished when they saw the possibility of losing most of their crops through a lack of hand labor to harvest them. Universal acceptance of mechancial farming was a result of the Civil War.

Use of McCormick's reaper spread through Europe after 1851 when it performed efficiently in a series of field tests held in connection with the exhibition of industries of all nations in London.

Agricultural science

Thomas Jefferson had devoted considerable time and talent to improvements in agriculture. He often put seeds in his pockets and luggage when in Europe to try on his Virginia plantation.

Henry Leavitt Ellsworth (1791-1858) received government funds in 1839 for use in distributing seeds, plants and conducting agricultural experiments.

The government became serious about helping the farmers during the Civil War. President Lincoln signed legislation establishing the Department of Agriculture in 1862. Land Grant colleges were also authorized by Congress then and scientific advances in farming have been seen nearly every year since.

Fences and stray animals

Fences were first used to keep animals, both wild and domestic, away from homes, gardens and some crops. These early fences were three sided rails split from logs. Thus prairie farmers, some distance from streams and woods, did not put up much rail fencing.

Noting a considerable "spirit of inquiry about live fences," in the West, the editor of the **Union Agriculturist** listed a number of hedge plants in 1841, according to **From Prairie to Corn Belt.** His list of hedges included the honey locust, the hawthorn, and Virginia thorn and the Osage orange, which was said to grow in Arkansas and was very beautiful.

The "hedge mania" spread during the 1850s and 1860s. The **Union Agriculturist** said that by the mid-1850s the Osage orange had become "the hedge plant" of the prairies. Hedges apparently were set along many forty acre fields in the East Fork Township about this time.

Page 1

Deceased

Sale Bill of Moses H. Quick

W. F. Quick	1 Hoe	✓	1	00
Fredrich Waddel	1 Sled	✓	1	10
Oliver Brumble	1 Horse plow	✓	2	75
Herman Drankpool	1 two Horse plow	✓	9	00
W. F. Quick	1 Dobble shovel Do.	✓	6	00
James Carter	1 Halter	✓		35
W. F. Quick	1 Halter	✓		90
Elleson Coursey	1 set Harness	✓	5	80
August Doughtry	1 Boy	✓		85
W. F. Quick	1 Boy	✓		80
Herman Drankpool	1 Cot Rio	✓		65
Wm Neal	1 Jug	✓		15
John Doughtry	1 Jug	✓		15
W. F. Quick	2 Milk pots	✓		30
Widow	1 3 Gal Jare			25
W. F. Quick	1 Bucket	✓		10
August Doughtry	1 Do.	✓		15
Oliver Brumble	Salt & Bbl	✓	2	10
Lawrence Stem	1 Churn	✓	1	30
George Quick	½ of Post auger	✓		50
Oliver Outhouse	1 Ax	✓	1	30
W. F. Quick	1 Riding Bridle	✓	1	55
W. F. Quick	1 Saddle	✓	10	00
Cathern Ship	1 Teapot	✓		80
Daniel Cole	1 Bowl			15
W. F. Quick	1 Dish	✓		10
B. Perrey	Pepper box & Vile	✓		05
Henrey Myers	2 Tumblers	✓		25
George Bevill	Cups & Saucers	✓		45
John R. Johnson	3 plates	✓		40
Wm. F. Quick	1 Dish	✓		25
George Bevill	Coffee pot			45
			$ 49	95

The Moses H. Quick sale in December, 1863, shows the importance on kitchen and household property at a Civil War era farm auction in southern Illinois. Dishes that would be sold by the box two generations later were auctioned individually. George Quick paid $55 for half interest in the "thrashing mach." he apparently owned with his brother. Rebecca J. Quick and Abram Hughson were appointed administrators of the Moses H. Quick estate on 10 December 1863.

Amt from Page 1 brot forward		$ 49	95
W. F. Quick 3 Fruit cans	v		45
Cathern Ship 1 Tin pan	v		80
W. F. Quick 1 Comb & Brush	v		85
Wm. Hickle 1 Coffeemill	v		80
Lawrence Stein 1 set Chairs	v	4	00
John R. Johnson 1 Table	v	6	55
W. F. Quick Hand	v		25
Lawrence Stein 1 Safe	v	7	00
August Doughtry 1 Bedsteade	v	4	25
W. F. Quick 1 Hatchet	v		50
Henrey Dampson 1 Stove	v	14	05
W. F. Quick 1 lot Oats	v	6	65
A. J. Huey 1 Wagon		26	20
August Doughtry 5 Shoetes	v	1	25
Wm. Pugsley 1 sow & 12 pigs	v	1	55
George Clark 4 Shoetes	v	9	00
George Quick 1 sow & 5 pigs	v	7	05
Ellison Causey 3 fat Hogs	v	17	30
Robert Doughtry 1 Calf	v	6	50
Robert Doughtry 1 Cow	v	22	80
George Quick 1 Stay chain	v		35
W. F. Quick 13 ac Wheat	v	45	05
George Quick ½ of Thrashing Mash	v	55	00
Christ Zwaffen 60 bu Corn	v	30	50
Dan. Cole Corn a 60 ps Bu			
O. C. Hornsby 35 Rows Corn	v	40	00
Daniel Cole 11 Rows Corn		15	50
Herman Drankhood 10 R Do.	v	16	20
Christ Zwaffen 14 R. Do.	v	20	00
George Quick 1 sorrel Mare	v	90	00
G. H. Brooks 1 Horse	v	80	00
		$ 580	35

Amt from Page 2 brot forward		$580.35
Mrs Jane French 1 Mare		100.00
Oliver Brumble 1 Horse		41.25
Oliver Outhouse 1 Mule		50.00
Whole Amt of Sale Bill		$771.70

We Herby certify that the above Sale Bill of Goods & Chattels of Moses W Quick deceased is coreect

Lawrence Wines Clk.
J. V. White Crier

Jan 1st 1864 Received of Geary Quick $25.00

Town of East Fork

County of Clinton State of Illinois

on the third day of April 1883 By the Electors thereof duly assembled the following by Laws were adopted

Sec 1st No Cattle Horses mules asses Swine Sheep or goats shall after the 15th of April 1883 be permitted to run at large in the Town of East Fork and it shall be unlawfull for any animal of the species aforesaid to run at large in Said Town

Sec 2 any person owning any animal of the species aforesaid who shall suffer or allow the Same to run at Large in Said Town shall incure and be liable to apenalty of fifty Cents for Each and ~~every~~ ~~offence~~ ~~to be~~ ~~recovered~~ as is provided

Sec 3 whenever any animal named in the first Section hereof or hereafter found running at Large it shall be the duty of the Poundmaster to Cause them to be taken and placed in the Public Pound and it shall be unlawfull for any person to take Such animals to the Pound and Cause them to be impounded

Sec 4 Whenever any Such animals are placed in the Pound it shall be the duty of the Poundmaster to make Complaint at once to Some Justice of the Peace of the Town and apply for Proceedings to adjudge a Sale of Same if known to him and the number and kind of animals if the owner is not known then giving a discription of the animals

Sec 5th the Justice Shall then issue a notice in writing to the owner of Said animals if known the Fact of impounding and fixing therein a time not exceeding five days thereafter when Said Complaint ~~shall~~ be heard which notice shall be Served at least Six days before the time of hearing the Complaint in Case the owner is not known then the notice shall discribe the animals and be ~~sent~~ posted by the Poundmaster in five Public Places of the Town four ten days before the time fixed for Such hearing.

A practical barbed wire for fencing was invented in DeKalb, Ill., in 1873 when many farmers were complaining to their legislators about animals running at large and damaging crops.

Few tracts in East Fork Township were enclosed on all four sides by hedges. Most hedges were a quarter-mile or half-mile long, down a side of adjoining forty acre tracts. By the turn of the century many forty acre tracts were fenced in East Fork Township—often one or two sides by hedges and the others by three strands of barbed wire. Fence posts were cut from the hedges.

Beginning in 1874 the East Fork town clerk's records included "Estray Notice" listings, apparently based on state legislation. In 1883, at the annual town meeting on the third of April, the East Fork electors adopted a law prohibiting animals running at large. Some Estray Notice entries included clerk's fee of five cents or ten cents.

Excerpts from the Estray Notices (frequently entered on part of a page below other records and not in order of date):

John Wortman living seven miles northwest of Sandoval, ½ mile east of Caseys old mill. Pale red steer 1 year old past. Owner requested to come prove property pay charges and take it away. Post before William Carter J.P. 21st Dec 1874 recorded Dec 8th 1874. W. Thos. Pippin Town Clerk.

Red cow. Thomas Edwards Feb 9th 1875. Posted before William Carter J.P. W. Thos Pippin Town Clerk.

Seven miles northwest of Sandoval by Jas. M. Tabor, white heifer 2 years old, 1 calf. Posted before William Carter J.P. 24 Dec 1874. Recorded Feb 23rd 1875, W. Thos Pippin Town Clerk.

Undersigned living four miles northwest of Sandoval in town of East Fork, two filleys 1 bay 1 sorrel. James Ward Oct 16th 1875. Posted before William Carter J.P. Recorded Nov 1875 J.W. Michael Town Clerk.

Stray heifer appraised by James R. Carter and Martin Redenour to be worth fifteen dollars,taken up byWiley Carter red yearling heifer; taken up by Philip Carter one Braindee steer with white face and white belly 2 years old. Posted before William Carter J.P. Dec 31, 1875. John W. Michael Town Clerk.

Living 7 miles southwest of Patoka, red heifer, owner requested to prove property pay charges and take away or said property will be dealt with according to rules of stock law. 23 June 1884, William Carter J.P. filed July 10 by John H. Carter Town Clerk.

John Wurms living 3½ miles northeast of Boulder, 3rd December 1894, take up bay horse shoes all 4 feet, roan shoes front feet, 2 colts. J.B. Heaberlin J.P. East Fork Twsp. Delivered to James Hillerman Town Clerk 6 Dec 1894.

July 1890 Estray Notice. 2 hogs. Walter Wise in Coles District near Robert Jimersons in Town of East Fork. J.G. Clendening J.P. J.C. Vest Town Clerk.

James R. Carter living near Boulder, 2 sows 20 shoats. 9th day of April 1894. W.T. Pippin Town Clerk.

Living 3 miles north of Boulder, D.C. Ring and Richard Dieckman, 5 shoats 3 sows 2 boars. 16th day May 1894. E. Warner J.P. East Fork, W.T.

Pippin Town Clerk.

East Fork 30th day of November 1895, Oscar Tune, bay horse, black mare both with harness. Post estray before Sam Just J.P. James Hillerman Town Clerk.

Estray Notice. Living East Fork Township, blue roan steer. John Morris post, William Carter J.P. 3rd February 1877. A. Miller Town Clerk.

Living in East Fork Township 7 miles northwest of Sandoval, dark brown mare 7 years old next spring, Reuben Gilley. Dec 15, 1877, William Carter J.P. A. Miller Town Clerk.

Living near Boulder, 4 black and white spotted shoats, 1 sow, 1 barrow, about 9 or 10 months old, taken up for damages for running in my corn field, will apply before James Gilley J.P. in Boulder on 7th Sept 1892.

James R. Carter.

Farming - 1904 to 1934

By Gerald E. Quick

In the early years of this century on the farm there was no electricity, no TV or radio, so we had no weather reports, no indoor plumbing, no water in the house—except what was carried in a bucket. No refrigerator, no telephone, no bus or tractors. Only about one family in ten owned a car, and with no all-weather roads they were not able to use the car during the winter months. For light in the home we used kerosene lamps. The house was heated with either a wood or coal burning stove. Water was heated in a tea kettle. The morning after a cold night, it was not unusual to find ice in the tea kettle.

A few houses had a cellar under a portion of the house to use for storage of fruit and vegetables in winter and to have a cool place for products in the summer. Several homes had a cave for this purpose. The cave was made by digging about three feet in the ground, then putting in a wall and a roof, then about twelve inches of dirt was put on top of the roof.

Many put the milk or cream in a five gallon milk can, tied a rope on one of the handles and let it down in the well just above the level of the water.

There were a few wind mills to pump the water, some iron pumps but more wooden pumps. The water from the iron pump usually had a metallic taste. My favorite was the open well with an overhead pulley which had a rope through the pulley and on each end of rope was a two and one-half gallon bucket, the type that filled immediately when it reached the water. It was a very fast way to draw water. Oh! did that water taste good. If you have ever had a drink from a well like this, then you know what the poet was talking about when he wrote the poem. "The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket, the moss covered bucket which hung in the well."

Not having a weather report was overcome by what we could see and hear. For example, if around 7 a.m. it started to rain and you were wondering if you should harness the horses, just notice the chickens. If

they ran for shelter when it started to rain, put on the harness, the rain would soon be over. If the chickens stayed out in the rain and started singing and catching fishworms, you then knew it was likely to drizzle until noon.

If you were mowing hay and while you were in for noon you heard the little tree frog croaking you knew it was very likely there would be a heavy rain that night. So you would not cut down any extra hay and get it ruined by the rain.

The main crops were timothy hay, oats, wheat, corn and cow peas. Later when the tractor began to replace horses and mules, the demand for timothy hay and oats declined. There were no combines to harvest the grain. The oats and wheat were cut with a binder pulled by four horses or mules. The machine tied the grain in bundles and we put the bundles in a shock usually eight bundles to a shock, and then used a bundle to cap or cover the shock to prevent it getting ruined by rain. Later it was sometimes put in a large stack until we could get it threshed.

The threshing machine was run by a large two cylinder steam engine. The farmers exchanged work at threshing time. When threshing the grain out of the shock you needed about 24 people. If threshing out of a stack, you needed about 18 people which included the four people who operated the threshing machine, two to operate the separator, one to run the engine and one to haul water for the engine to produce the steam. As we had no telephone, the engine had a loud whistle which could be heard for a distance of four or five miles. If there had been a rain during the night as soon as it was dry enough to start they used the whistle to call the crew to work. Of all the good eats I've had in life I would list the threshing dinners near the top.

The corn was gathered by hand using either a peg or hook on your hand to get the ear out of the husk. If you wished to find out if you had a good back try a day of husking corn on stalks which have been blown down. Then you will know about real hard work.

There were still many rail fences. The rails were 10 feet in length and split out of a log. A log would make six or eight rails depending on the size of the log. The rail fence was a very versatile fence. It was easy to move and could be made most any height. It was very good winter shelter for the quail and prairie chickens, also a good place for the birds to make their nest.

In the spring I have seen as many as 60 prairie chickens on a wheat field at one time.

Bob White quail were very plentiful. If you went hunting and did not find at least eight or ten coveys you would feel you had a bad day. There are still quail in the country but they are the smaller "brought in" quail and not the larger Bob White quail.

Photo of barnlot scene was taken about 1914 at the Yantis Farm [Section 17, Maben Wortman place in 1970s] featuring beef feeder cattle. Sitting on wagon seat left background were Gerald Quick and his sister Helen; holding team behind cattle was George M. Quick and his oldest son Guy sat on one horse of another team at the corner of the barn. [Photo loaned by Helen Quick Davidson]

A typical threshing scene of the early 20th Century. Some farmers stacked wheat for threshing and some left shocks in the field then hauled wheat to the threshing machine by team and wagon.

A beautiful sight was when the rooster and hen quail would come in the yard to get a drink from the chicken trough followed by around 16 little quail. Quail is not only a beautiful bird but also the best meat I've eaten. I bought my first State hunting license at the age of 12. At that time I used a single barrel 12 gauge shotgun. We had the black powder shells. When you shot at a quail you immediately dropped down low to see if the bird fell, because you could not see through the smoke. Remington New Club, box of 25 shells cost 45 cents. Black powder shells also taught us how fast sound traveled. You could see a hunter half a mile away and see the black smoke when he shot then wait for the sound to reach you.

Rabbits were very numerous. When a deep snow came my brother Guy and I would hitch our mule Buster to a sled, made out of an old buggy body. We really rode in style. Never needed to tie the mule, just say "Whoa" and he would wait until we came back to him. It sure beat trying to walk home in an eight inch snow carrying 15 rabbits in your hunting coat.

There were many hedge rows in the area. Hedge makes excellent fence posts. I know of posts I set over 50 years ago and the posts are still in good condition.

In a mild winter the chinch bugs would harbor in the hedge during the winter and the following spring and summer do much damage to the wheat and corn.

In 1914 most of the food for the family was produced on the farm.

Bill Pigg paused to pose for a snapshot while stacking wheat at this farm in Section 9 in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

The orchard would consist of many varieties of apples, cherries, plums, peaches and pears. For several months during the summer we would have fresh fruit of all kinds. Some varieties of apples were stored for winter. A large garden produced many vegetables for summer use, also for canning—especially tomatoes. The average family canned around 300 quarts of vegetables and fruits each year. We raised about 40 bushels of potatoes each year and enough cane to make about 30 gallons of molasses. The molasses made fine taffy candy but you had to do a lot of working with it for best results.

We made at least 50 gallons of cider each year. What we didn't drink while it was sweet, we would store until it became vinegar.

The corn planter was used to plant the beans and cane. The cultivator was used to keep out the weeds and conserve the moisture. We had no chemical to keep out the grass and weeds. The corn was usually cultivated at least three times a season.

We kept a flock of about 300 chickens and raised about 100 turkeys each year.

Nearly all farm families raised hogs and butchered several for meat in the fall or early winter. After the meat was salt-cured it was hung and

smoked. Nothing beats real hickory smoked meat. It took several days of smoking for best results. Some people had a separate building for the meat. It was called the smokehouse. A dinner consisting of genuine hickory smoked ham and flour gravy is a treat that's hard to beat.

Most all the large farms raised either beef or dairy cattle, so they had plenty of milk and cream. For those that had a herd of milk cows, the milk was picked up each day with a wagon pulled by a team of horses and delivered to the dairy plant at Shattuc or Ferrin.

We bought salt by the barrel, sugar in 100 pound bags, flour mostly in 50 pound bags.

The women made clothes, such as shirts, dresses, etc.

There were no supermarkets. Larger towns had a bakery, a meat market, a dry goods store, a grocery, a drug store and other small shops. You could buy a buggy from the blacksmith or grain elevator for $125; a horse would cost about $175; a team of mules or horses about $400, and a surrey with top and side curtains about $195.

The 1914 Ford cars had a brass radiator. It was necessary to use the hand crank to start the engine. It was several years before cars had electric starters. If you saw someone with his right arm in a sling, he had not fallen off a skateboard he had probably done it by trying to start the car engine by spinning it. When the engine backfired the crank hit his arm and broke it. If you asked him what caused it he would probably tell you someone advanced the spark lever too far. I don't recall anyone saying he was the person who advanced the spark lever.

We had no all-weather roads. It wasn't practical to use a car in the winter. We had sleigh bells consisting of eight different size copper bells fastened to a wide leather belt which you could buckle around the neck of the horse. When the horse would trot, the bells made a very pleasant sound. On a clear and calm moonlight night you could appreciate the song "Jingle Bells, Jingle Bells, jingle all the way, oh! what fun it is to ride in a one horse open sleigh".

In April of 1917 the USA declared war on Germany. Soon after that all the young men above 18 years of age registered for the draft. Many were soon drafted and sent to France.

The government put a ceiling on the price of wheat around $2.15 a bushel. On November 11, 1918 we received the good news that the Armistice was signed and the war was over.

The Borden Milk Company of Chicago bought about 600 acres of land in Marion County near Alma, Illinois, for a demonstration farm. They put ground limestone on the land to sweeten the soil, then sowed sweet clover and later plowed under the sweet clover as a fertilizer. The Borden Farm

showed this would produce much better crops. The farm was operated for several years. I'm sure this was a worthwhile project for the entire community.

In 1924, all-weather roads were being built in all parts of the State of Illinois. Most families had a car. The price of gasoline was 15 cents a gallon. Many tractors were used especially for plowing. Red Top hay became a leading crop in the area. It was cut with the binder and threshed for the seed. Then the hay was baled for feed. At this time most of the balers were run by a gasoline engine instead of using horses to power the baler.

Prices were increasing, employment was good, crops were excellent. We received a fair price for our products. Everything looked rosy. It appeared a good time to expand. Some people bought additional land. Then in October, 1929 came the famous stock market crash. Many thought it was just a small setback and that things would soon be back to normal. It didn't turn out that way but became a full depression.

Prices for farm products continued to decline. The price for wheat went down to 32 cents a bushel. There was a good yield, but the more acres you harvested the greater your loss. Corn was 20 cents a bushel.

Many banks closed, some never to reopen. It was several years before everything was back to normal. With inflation going as it has for the past few years. Could it happen again? Let us all hope it doesn't.

(The above account on farming from 1904 to 1934 was written by Gerald E. Quick.)

World War I to World War II

Tractors for farm work were being manufactured and sold in the early 1900s and many were in use in the teens in Kansas wheat fields. Agricultural historians consider World War I the beginning of the age of the farm tractor. Most farmers in the cornbelt of northern Illinois and Iowa had switched to tractors in the 1920s. But the 1920s and 1930s were years of transition from horses to tractors in East Fork Township.

Dad (J. Howard Quick) got a McCormick-Deering 10-20 tractor about 1928. Then about one-third of the farmers in the eastern part of East Fork Township owned tractors—Vern DuComb, Casper and George Leicht, Charlie Pigg and Bill Pigg. George Leicht had a John Deere and most of the others were 10-20s.

Some of the exciting times for a growing boy would be butchering, threshing and spring planting. (Chapter XII) Burl A. Quick wrote the following when asked about times he, Dad and Grandpa (John W.) would be in a field:

"About the only time Grandpa, Uncle Howard and I would all be working in the same field at the same time would be at planting time. Early in the spring Uncle Howard would plow with the 10-20 and two-bottom 14-inch plow and Grandpa would use four mules on a two-bottom 12-inch gang plow. Then at planting time Uncle Howard would disc with the 10-20, I would harrow with a four horse team, usually two horses and two mules, and Grandpa would plant with two mules. We would get about 18 or 20 acres planted each day. Now (1975) Gary or I will get as much as 50 acres in an afternoon if we work late."

Thus two men and a boy (Burl was about 15) with a tractor, two horses and four mules were farming about 400 acres.

Few farmers in East Fork Township were using fertilizer in the early 1930s. Burl said Casper Leicht was one of the first to use fertilizer. Other early users were Fritz Reis, Joe Heinzmann and Mr. Weber, Casper Leicht's father-in-law. "We raised six to ten bushels of wheat (to the acre)" Burl said, "and Casper would be getting sixteen to twenty."

Possibly the first "scientific advance" in farming was cleaning barns and spreading manure on the fields. This apparently started in colonial times. Many farmers in the 1920s had manure spreaders with a chain driven reel that spread manure behind the horse drawn wagon. Other farmers loaded the manure on a wagon and spread it with a pitchfork.

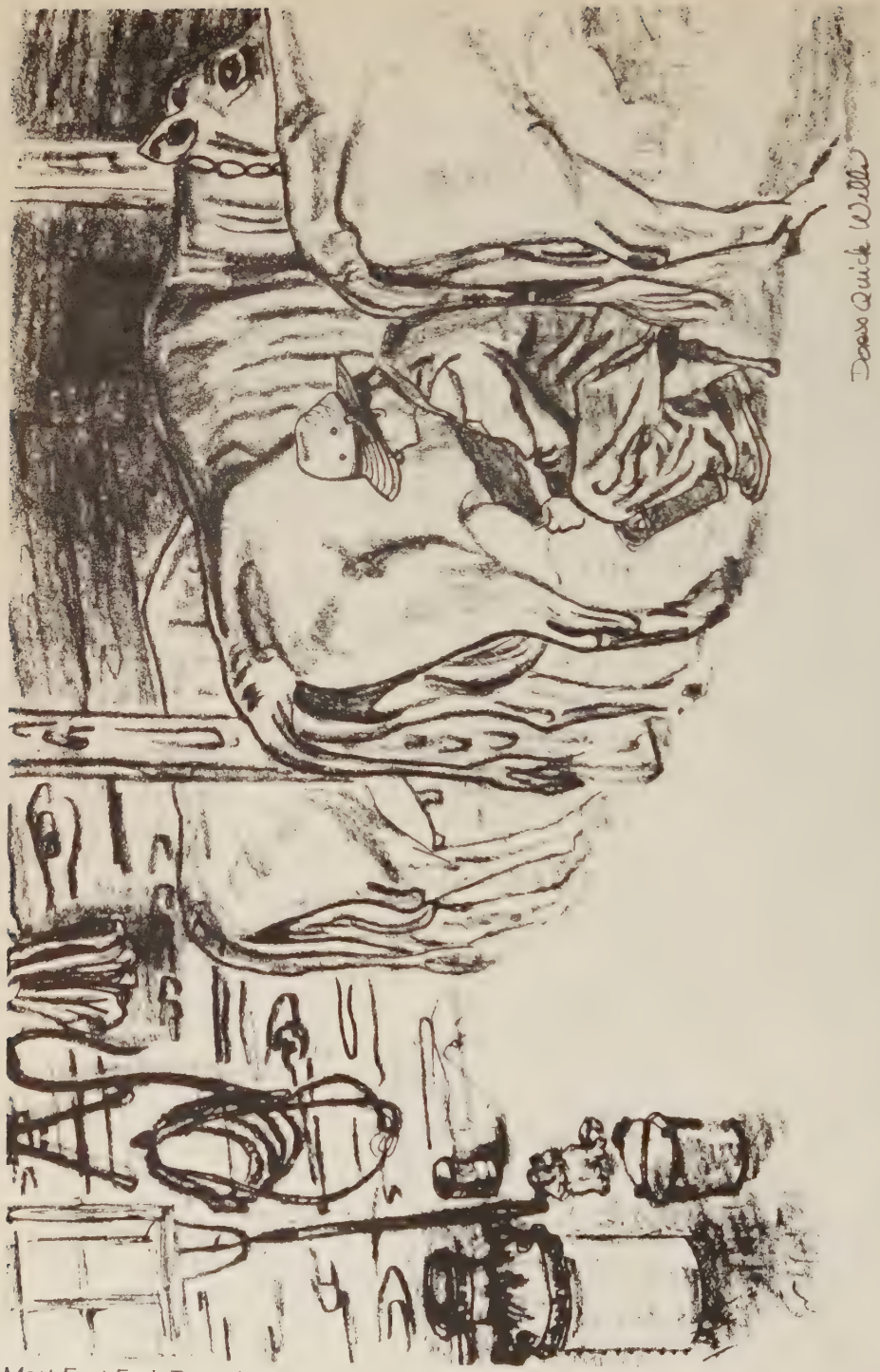
Applications of limestone encouraged the growth of clover—alfalfa or hay and sweet clover which was plowed under to improve soil fertility. Grandpa and Dad first spread lime on the homeplace 40—NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 23, south part of the 40 where the Charles Hintz home is. Also in the 1920s they spread lime on a part of the 40 south of that (SE¼ of SW¼ of Section 23) which Charles Hintz bought from the Blanche Quick Noller estate in 1975. Vern DuComb had a Model T Ford truck on which the limestone was hauled from a railroad car at the CB&Q siding in Boulder. The railroad car had to be unloaded as fast as possible since extra charges were assessed if the car remained on the siding more than a specified number of days (about five).

Burl said Grandpa didn't have a drill with fertilizer attachments. They were usually included with drills to be pulled by a tractor. Burl said he started using fertilizer regularly about 1937. "Most people were seeing the value of it then," Burl said. "Just about everybody was using it."

I remember that Dad and Grandpa talked about whether fertilizing wheat would be worth the cost about 1930.

Burl said a lot of the silt loam soil in eastern Clinton County and

Spring planting scene [next two pages] typical of John W. Quick farm in late 1920s and early 1930s. Sometimes he would plow with the gang plow and Howard would plow with tractor. Grandpa [John W.] would plant corn with a team of mules, Howard would disc and Burl would harrow.



Most East Fork Township farmers in 1930s and earlier milked eight or ten cows by hand [before electricity and milking machines].

Marion County was not very productive before limestone was put on it and fertilizer used. A lot of it was used for redtop hay before and after World War I. After it was plowed and seeded no labor was involved except cutting and threshing it. Unless weeds were bad it would usually produce three or four seasons. In 1929, according to the Feb. 15, 1930 **Illinois Farmer**, 85 per cent of the world supply of redtop was produced in nine southern Illinois counties. Redtop was used also for lawn and various grass uses.

Wheat was the main cash crop, in addition to redtop some farmers raised clover for seed. Most corn then was to feed horses, hogs and beef cattle. A few farmers tried soybeans in the early 1930s, but chemists and other scientists had not yet developed widespread uses for the beans.

Combines brought drastic changes in farming communities. Farmers no longer depended on each other for threshing help. Most years a farmer had ten days or less after wheat was ripe to cut it, otherwise the crop would be lost in the field. Time was not as critical for threshing.

In the late 1920s the Kreitler Brothers of Sandoval had the custom threshing run through eastern East Fork Township. It would start days after wheat was cut and shocked in the southeastern part of the township or a nearby township. The threshing run would be scheduled from farm to farm and revised if weather or other problems delayed threshing.

The Kreitler rig was pulled by a huge steam engine with big wide rear wheels and small front wheels for steering. It probably moved about two miles an hour on the dirt road moving from farm to farm. Farmers near the end of the summer threshing run sometimes stacked wheat near the barn. This would give better quality straw, preventing rain damage in the field, and call for less help at threshing time. There would be two or four cone shaped stacks situated so the feeding arms of the thresher would be next to the stacks when the machine was pulled between them. I remember Dad stacking wheat at the corner of the Hawkins 40 one year, about 1929, and the straw was blown into a long high straw pile west of the barn.

Each farmer lined up his own help and kept a record of the days he worked for others as a single hand or hand with team and wagon. If shocks were left in the field until threshing, usually six wagons with hay racks were needed to keep the big steam powered thresher going. About four "pitchers" were needed—men with pitchforks to toss the bundles up on the wagons where the man with a team used a pitchfork to place the bundles in rows on the wagon frame.

Two wagons with box beds were needed to catch the grain from the thresher and haul it to the granary—finished bins in part of the barn or a separate granary building.

Ben Quick operated a thresher every summer from about 1926 to 1942. The first year was for Craig Huffman and the next two with Kreitlers. Ben said they had two threshers, one operated by Lawrence Kreitler and one operated by Bill Kreitler. From 1929 to 1942, Ben operated a threshing machine for George (Rusty) Curdt of Ferrin. During the summer of 1935 Dad operated the 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor and Ben the thresher for Curdt's small (32 inch feeder) separator. Curdt's larger steam operated rig was on a run in the Ferrin area.

Putting hay in barn about 1930. After the huge hay hook was set in the hay on the wagon [by Guy Quick, on wagon] a team of horses on the other end of the barn, hitched to a block and tackle, would pull the loaded hay hook into the barn. [*Photo loaned by Gail Quick*]

Rollin Hintz and his pony Wonder in 1952. Barn, right background, was built by John W. Quick about 1905. The cow barn [lower roof] was added when he started selling milk about time of World War I. The machine shed, left background, was built by John W. Quick and his son Howard in 1929. The barn was damaged by a windstorm and torn down in late 1950s. [*Photo loaned by Charles and Hazel Hintz*]

I suppose those of us who were allowed to watch from the shade of the steam engine look back on those days with more nostalgia than those who pitched bundles on wagons or into the threshing machine in the broiling July or August sunshine.

Changes in Mid-20th Century

Changes in farming in East Fork Township since 1950 could be classed in three groups: End of general diversified farming tying the farmer to work every day of the year, dependence on chemical fertilizers and huge increase in the size of tractors and machinery.

The following tables show how the number of farmers and what they do has changed:

CENSUS

Crop or activity	1958		1975	
	Acres or #	operators	acres or #	operators
Total acres	19,612	74	13,311*	47
Corn	3,804	64	2,735	34
Oats	487	35	12	1
Wheat	2,196	61	3,098	38
Soybeans	4,655	63	4,740	40
Idle (gov prog)	712	22	0	0
Laying hens	5,760	42	75	2
Milk cows	234	23	180	3**
Grain fed cattle sold	282	11	175	8
Sows farrowed	334	32	316	4

* About six sections used for lake; acreage included only for farmers who live in township

** Mick Conrad 10 cows; others Ray Pigg and Les Heinzmann

ACTIVITIES DISCONTINUED

Activity	Burl Quick	Lewis Keister	Wayne Conrad	Charles Hintz
Quit selling chickens/eggs	1956	1955	1954	1955
'' for own use	1956	1962	1966	1958
Quit raising hogs	1951	1950	*1	1962
Quit feeding beef	1964	*2	1960	1963
Quit selling milk	1945	1970 #	1948	1949
'' for own use	1954	1970	1950	1958
Quit farming w/horses	1947	1955	*3	1950

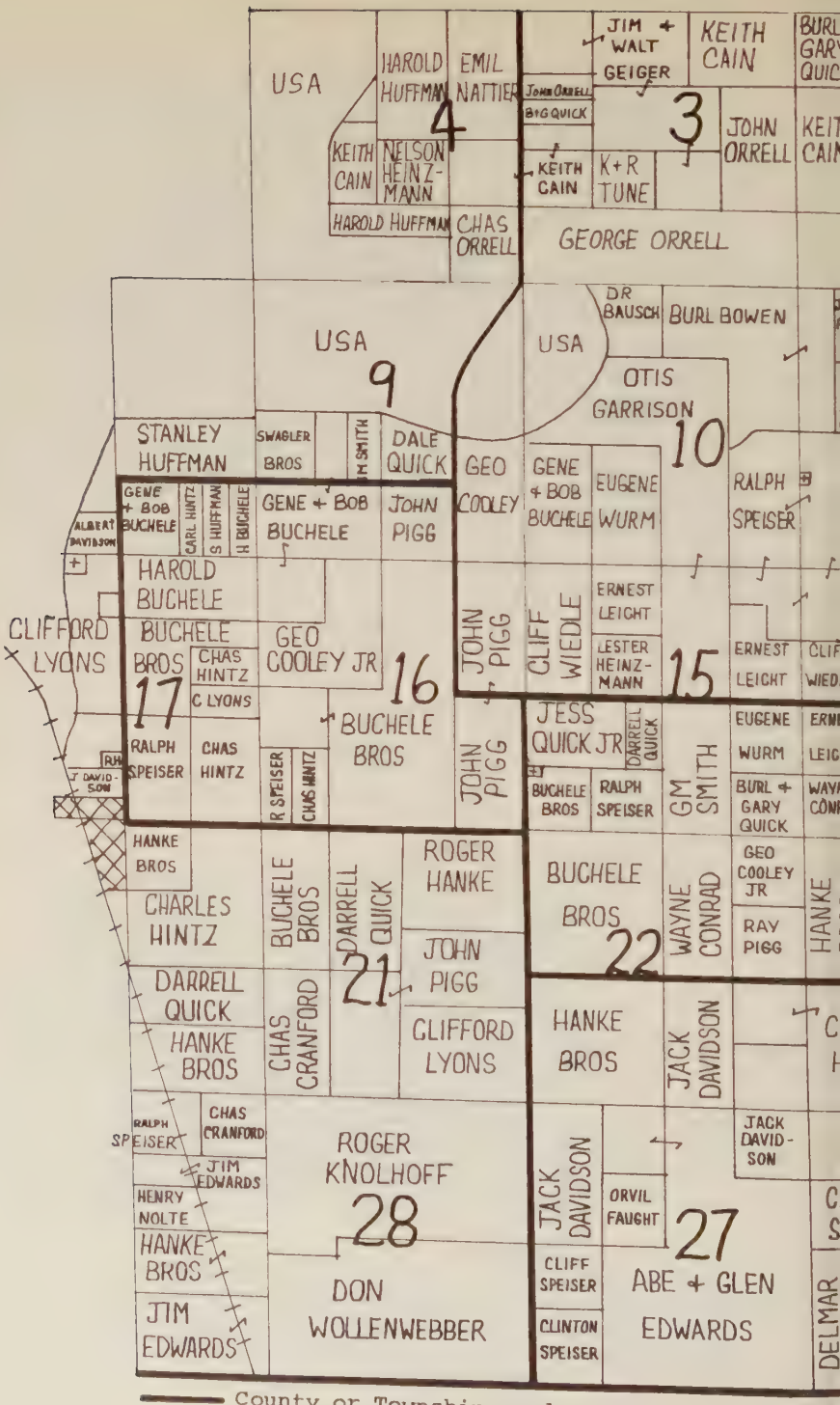
*1 Expanded hog production

*2 Never fed beef cattle

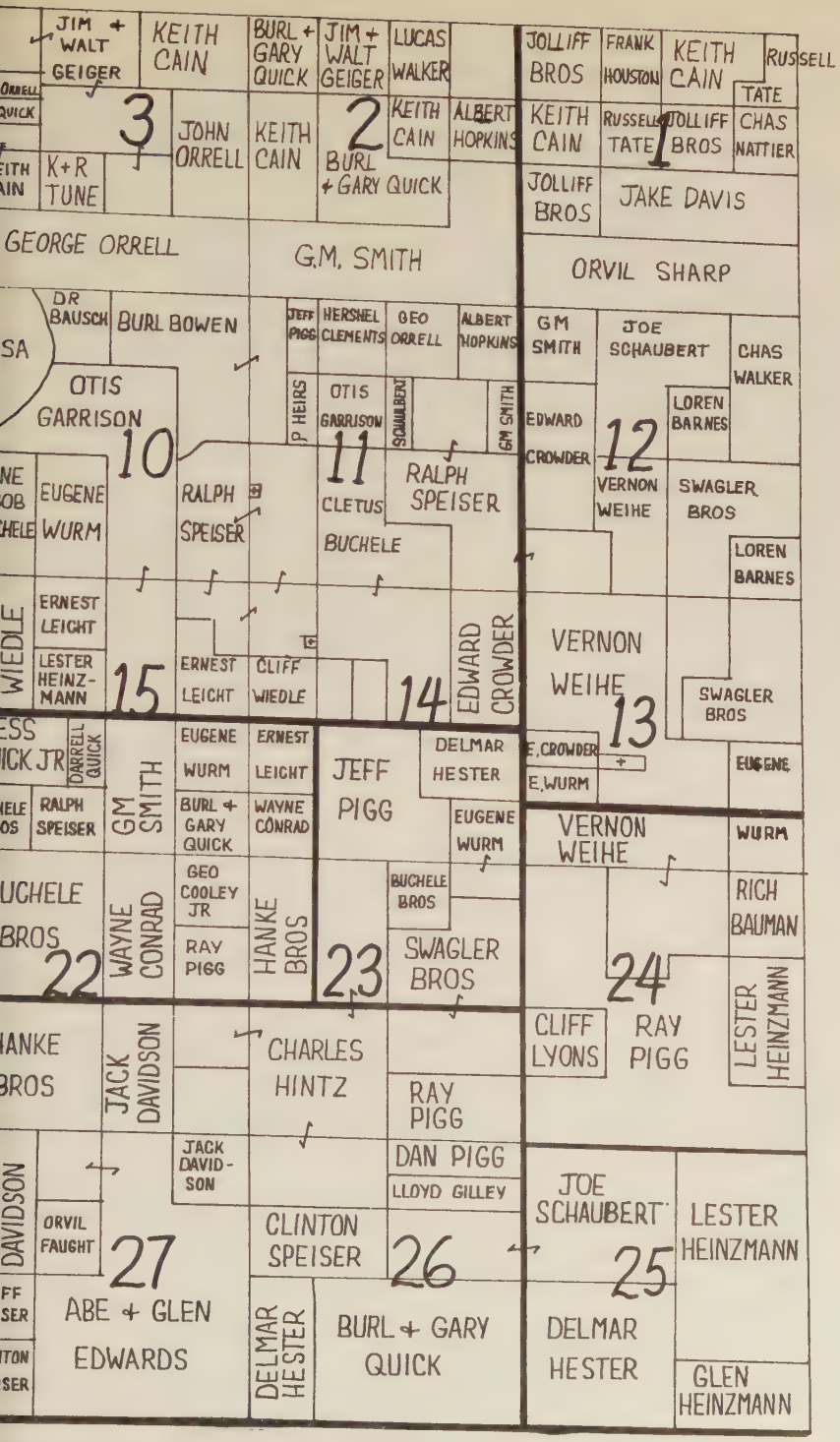
*3 Never farmed with horses; his father quit about 1938

\# Dairy operation about 10 cows in 1940s, expanded in 1950s to more than 30 in 1960s

Lewis Keister and Wayne Conrad in adjoining Meridian Twsp.


USA
HAROLD HUFFMAN
EMIL NATTIER
4
KEITH CAIN
NELSON HEINZ-MANN
HAROLD HUFFMAN
CHAS ORRELL
JIM + WALT GEIGER
KEITH CAIN
JOHN ORRELL
B+G QUICK
3
KEITH CAIN
K+R TUNE
JOHN ORRELL
KEITH CAIN
GEORGE ORRELL
USA
9
USA
DR BAUSCH
BURL BOWEN
OTIS GARRISON
10
STANLEY HUFFMAN
SWAGLER BROS
J M SMITH
DALE QUICK
GEO COOLEY
GENE + BOB BUCHELE
EUGENE WURM
RALPH SPEISER
GENE + BOB BUCHELE
CARL HINTZ
S HUFFMAN
H BUCHELE
GENE + BOB BUCHELE
JOHN PIGG
ALBERT DAVIDSON
HAROLD BUCHELE
BUCHELE BROS
CHAS HINTZ
C LYONS
17
GEO COOLEY JR
16
JOHN PIGG
CLIFF WIEDLE
ERNEST LEIGHT
LESTER HEINZ-MANN
15
ERNEST LEIGHT
CLIFFORD LYONS
RALPH SPEISER
CHAS HINTZ
R SPEISER
CHAS HINTZ
BUCHELE BROS
JOHN PIGG
JESS QUICK JR
DARRELL QUICK
BUCHELE BROS
RALPH SPEISER
GM SMITH
EUGENE WURM
BURL + GARY QUICK
RH
J DAVIDSON
HANKE BROS
CHARLES HINTZ
BUCHELE BROS
DARRELL QUICK
ROGER HANKE
21
JOHN PIGG
CLIFFORD LYONS
BUCHELE BROS
22
WAYNE CONRAD
GEO COOLEY JR
RAY PIGG
HANKE
DARRELL QUICK
HANKE BROS
CHAS CRANFORD
HANKE BROS
JACK DAVIDSON
RALPH SPEISER
CHAS CRANFORD
ROGER KNOLHOFF
28
JIM EDWARDS
HENRY NOLTE
HANKE BROS
JIM EDWARDS
DON WOLLENWEBBER
JACK DAVIDSON
ORVIL FAUGHT
27
JACK DAVIDSON
CLIFF SPEISER
CLINTON SPEISER
ABE + GLEN EDWARDS
DELMAR
County or Township road

Operators


JIM + WALT GEIGER
KEITH CAIN
BURL + GARY QUICK
JIM + WALT GEIGER
LUCAS WALKER
3
JOHN ORRELL
KEITH CAIN
2
KEITH CAIN
ALBERT HOPKINS
BURL + GARY QUICK
K+R TUNE
GEORGE ORRELL
G.M. SMITH
JOLLIFF BROS
FRANK HOUSTON
KEITH CAIN
RUSSELL TATE
KEITH CAIN
RUSSELL TATE
JOLLIFF BROS
CHAS NATTIER
1
JOLLIFF BROS
JAKE DAVIS
ORVIL SHARP
DR BAUSCH
BURL BOWEN
JEFF PIGG
HERSHEL CLEMENTS
GEO ORRELL
ALBERT HOPKINS
GM SMITH
JOE SCHAUBERT
CHAS WALKER
OTIS GARRISON
10
P HEIRS
OTIS GARRISON
SCHAUBERT
GM SMITH
EDWARD CROWDER
LOREN BARNES
12
EUGENE WURM
RALPH SPEISER
11
RALPH SPEISER
CLETUS BUCHELE
VERNON WEIHE
SWAGLER BROS
LOREN BARNES
ERNEST LEIGHT
LESTER HEINZ-MANN
15
ERNEST LEIGHT
CLIFF WIEDLE
14
EDWARD CROWDER
VERNON WEIHE
13
SWAGLER BROS
E. CROWDER
E. WURM
EUGENE
DARRELL QUICK
EUGENE WURM
ERNEST LEIGHT
JEFF PIGG
DELMAR HESTER
RALPH SPEISER
GM SMITH
BURL + GARY QUICK
WAYNE CONRAD
EUGENE WURM
VERNON WEIHE
WURM
GEO COOLEY JR
BUCHELE BROS
RICH BAUMAN
BUCHELE BROS
22
WAYNE CONRAD
HANKE BROS
RAY PIGG
23
SWAGLER BROS
24
HANKE BROS
JACK DAVIDSON
CHARLES HINTZ
RAY PIGG
CLIFF LYONS
RAY PIGG
LESTER HEINZMANN
JACK DAVID-SON
DAN PIGG
LLOYD GILLEY
DAVIDSON
ORVIL FAUGHT
27
CLINTON SPEISER
26
JOE SCHAUBERT
LESTER HEINZMANN
25
ABE + GLEN EDWARDS
DELMAR HESTER
BURL + GARY QUICK
DELMAR HESTER
GLEN HEINZMANN

Eastern part of East Fork Township showing landowners in 1966.

The first table shows that about 80 per cent of East Fork Township farmers in 1975 raised soybeans, wheat and corn, putting nearly all of their time into only grain farming.

The second table gives a close indication of when other farming activities were phased out.

A major factor in going to bigger tractors and bigger implements was World War II. At least that expedited changes. Young men were being drafted and farmers could not get help to get farm work done with horses in the early 1940s. Automobile plants made no cars between 1941 and 1946. Detroit and other auto plants tooled up for tanks, trucks, Jeeps, tractors and farm implements.

Burl recalled that farmers had to place tractor and implement orders with the Rationing Board and show a need for the equipment and that food production could be increased.

He discussed bigger machinery:

"They came out with a three bottom plow and I thought that was as big as they could make them. Then they had four and five and I thought surely that was as big as they could go. Now they have seven and eight bottom plows. They came out with a 150 horsepower tractor that makes the Case 120 look like a lawn tractor. John Deere has a four wheel drive 200 horsepower tractor now."

Burl Quick prepared the following record of his tractor and combine purchases to show the increasing size and cost. Abbreviations in the following table include IHC, International Harvester Co.; MF, Massey Ferguson; MH, Massey-Harris.

TRACTORS

Year	Model	Plow	Cost
1939	IHC F20	2 bottom	$1,190
1944	Oliver 70 (trade F20)	2	1,450
1948	Oliver 77 (2 tractors)	3	1,850
1956	Oliver Super 77 (trade 0-70)	3	2,800
1958	Oliver Super 77 (trade 0-77)	3	used
1964	MF 65D	4	4,000
1966	Case 830	4	used
1969	Oliver 1650 D (trade 830)	5	8,000
1971	MF175 D (trade MF 65)	5	used
1973	MF 180D (trade MF 175)	5	used
1974	Case 970D cab* (trade 0-1650D)	6	13,500
1975	Case 730D (3 tractors)	4	used
1976	Case 1170D (trade case 730D)	6	used

*Has radio, fan, heater.

COMBINES

Year	Model	Cost
1940	IHC 42''	$ 400
1942	MH 72''	800
1950	MH 72''	1,400
1957	MH 72''	1,900
1961	MF 10' self-propelled	5,500
1967	MF 11' w/2 row corn head	11,000
1972	MF 13' 4 row corn head	21,000
1976	MF 15' 6 row corn head	41,000

Notes from the changes in the operations of Charles and Hazel Hintz present both an outstanding success story and the growth of farming operations in East Fork Township.

When they moved to the Quick place in Section 23 in 1937, Charles had one team of horses, a wagon, a twelve inch walking plow, a harrow, a corn planter and a walking cultivator. ''That's all the farming implements we had,'' Charles recalled. The NE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 23 was purchased from the federal government in the 1850s by George Washington Brooks. The Louis Brooks family lived there from the 1870s to 1899, his daughter Luella and her husband John W. Quick built the present house in 1903 and lived in it until 1924 and J. Howard Quick and his wife the former Marjorie Kidder lived there from 1923 (part of one year with his parents) until 1934.

Charles and Hazel bought the 41 acres, including an acre from the corner of the Hawkins 40 (also original George Washington Brooks land) and site of the Old Louis Brooks home, from Howard Quick in the mid-1940s for $3,200.

Charles Hintz bought his first tractor in 1941, an F-20, a two-bottom 14-inch plow, and a disc. He and most others in the community still used horses for planting, cultivating and other lighter work. They bought a used combine from Hazel's father, Cleve Gambill, for $650 and two years later traded it for a new one for $728.

''I paid for it doing custom work,'' Charles said. As was the case when wheat was cut with a scythe or binder, it must be combined in ten days or less to prevent loss in the fields. ''I was working in the fields with the combine every evening until sundown,'' Charles said. ''We had twelve milk cows then and Hazel was doing all the milking. I came in one night and Hazel had had a rough day. Jimmie was about six years old and milked one cow that was going dry. She said, 'You've got to help me with this milking, it's just too much.' I told her, 'Hazel, I made fifty dollars today combining.' She said, 'Go ahead. Go ahead,' '' Charles said, waving his arm indicating Hazel's gesture, as he laughed.

In 1951, with help from their sons, Jimmie and Rollin, Charles was farming 825 acres. He had two tractors, an M (International) and an Oliver

77, a three-bottom plow and a four-row corn planter. In 1978, Charles was farming 620 acres by himself, Jimmie was farming 220 acres and Rollin farmed about 125.

Charles and Hazel have a daughter, Patty, who helped hand pump water for the cows before they had electricity and helped take care of the chickens.

His machinery and implements in 1978:
a three year old Massey Ferguson 1135, with 140 horsepower
a Massey Ferguson 285, one year old, 85 HP
a new White, 75 HP, and
a Super H International, 40 HP, bought in 1951 used for odd jobs such as running a grain auger, spraying and some planting.
three plows, a five-bottom 16-inch that plows seven or eight inches deep; a four-bottom 16-inch and a 13-foot chisel plow that goes ten inches deep
an 18½-foot disc
four-section harrow
six-row planter
18 flute drill (seven inches apart)
a six-row cultivator
a self-propelled International combine with a 13-foot head.

When Charles and Hazel moved there in 1937, they paid Howard Quick $75 a year rent for the house and 14-acre pasture. In 1977 the taxes on the one acre off the Hawkins land was $86.

In 1937 Charles raised red clover hay, corn, wheat, oats to feed horses, cows and ground for hog feed, and cowpeas. Few farmers then raised soybeans.

In the 1970s nearly all East Fork Township land is in rotation for corn, beans and wheat. Two crop farming is growing, especially beans in wheat stubble with no-till planting.

Fuel storage gives a dramatic example of changes in energy use. In 1941 Charles had two 50-gallon fuel barrels. In 1978 he had tanks for total capacity of 1,300 gallons for gasoline and diesel fuel and 1,000 gallon butane capacity for the house.

The Future: No Plows?

A growing trend, according to some agricultural observers, is no-till farming.

A 1978 acreage survey by **No-Till Farmer**, based on reports from Soil Conservation Service state agronomists, showed the number of acres in each state under no-tillage, minimum tillage and conventional tillage. The newsletter defined the system as follows:

Burl Quick, right, talked to his son Gary in 1976 about the advantages of using a chisel plow. [*Joseph H. Quick photo*]

J.C. Harden of Banks, Alabama, stood beside the SuperSeeder built by his son for "one operation planting." [*Photo from No-Till Farmer*]

No-tillage—where only the intermediate seed zone is prepared. Up to 25 per cent of the surface area could be worked. Could be no-till, till-plant, chisel plant, rotary strip tillage, etc. Includes many forms of conservation tillage and mulch tillage.

Minimum tillage—limited tillage, but where the total field surface is still worked by tillage equipment.

Conventional tillage—where 100 per cent of the topsoil is mixed or inverted by plowing, power tiller or multiple discings.

Illinois with a total of 22,200,000 acres in farm use was the only state among the top five in all three methods. The Illinois total acreage, rank among states and total U.S. acreage for each system:

No-tillage: Illinois 394,500 acres (5th)—7,755, 190.
Minimum tillage—Illinois 5,275,000 (3rd)—66,973,738.
Conventional—Illinois 16,530,500 (4th)—222,588,304.

Bob Mayer of Cridersville, Ohio, was quoted in the March, 1978, **No-Till Farmer:** "I now plant all of my corn with no-tillage. During the last two years, I've entered my no-till corn in the county yield contest—taking second and third places. But cost-wise, I would have been the easy winner. No-tillage corn is now a sure thing."

Mayer is convinced farmers will be forced into using some type of reduced tillage in the future. "The Environmental Protection Agency is already very active in the area of saving our soil and ending pollution in streams," Mayer says. "They are going to be asking a key question in the future: 'Why plow an acre when you can get the same yield result and better soil protection by working an area only two inches wide with no-tillage?' "

With drainage for all land in East Fork Township going into the Carlyle Lake, it is likely that the EPA will push farmers there to take measures to curtail erosion and pollution.

Burl Quick bought the first no-till planter in the East Fork area in 1970 and planted corn no-till and soybeans in the wheat stubble. He and Gary have planted beans no-till in most of their wheat stubble each year since. They have also done custom planting for other farmers.

They report a little better yield on corn on flat land by conventional tillage. "However," Burl said, "no-till works good where we would have a problem with erosion."

An Alabama farmer, who started no-till farming in 1972, explained the benefits: "Less labor, less fuel, less equipment, less wind erosion and less water erosion." An article in **No-Till Farmer** described experiences of J.C. Harden and his sons, Jerrell and Leo, who farm more than 1,000 acres

near Banks, Alabama. When some fields did not do well in 1973, they decided the main reason was an uncorrected hard pan problem. Jerrell invented an attachment to correct the problem—an in-row subsoiler which penetrates up to 18 inches deep. In one trip the Hardens subsoil, plant, apply Paraquat to kill the mulch crop, apply other herbicides for control of later emerging weeds and put on dry fertilizer and anhydrous ammonia. The Brown-Harden SuperSeeder is being manufactured by Brown Mfg. Co. of Ozark, Alabama.

No-Till Farmer is a newsletter published monthly at 611 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, for members of the No-Till Farmer Association. The newsletter reported that minimum tillage advocates point out that sales of plows were down in the 1970s. "These sales figures don't tell the entire story," said **No-Till Farmer** in June, 1978. "Here's why: The size of plow bottoms has been increasing. Today, 12-inch plow bottoms are practically non-existent and 14-inch and 16-inch plow bottoms are on their way out. The number of bottoms per plow is increasing. Back in 1955, the typical plow had three bottoms. This increased to four bottoms in 1963, five bottoms in 1971 and six bottoms per plow this year. Farm implement manufacturers say the total potential plowing width sold each year has increased nearly 20 per cent since 1970 and the width of chisel plows has increased nearly 30 per cent."

In September, 1977, **No-Till Farmer** reported: "One of the hottest no-tillage areas these days deals with the no-tilling of wheat and other small grains. Many farmers from coast to coast are looking at more yield out of every bit of available moisture, especially in drought areas, reducing machinery investment and saving fuel."

As farmers have been doing for hundreds of years, a farmer tries something new, his neighbor sees that it works, and the new method spreads to other farms.

CHAPTER IX

Electricity comes to the farm

One day in the fall of 1975, when my enthusiasm for writing this book was at its height, I was thinking of the great changes in life in general and East Fork Township in particular since the 1920s.

Changes in farming have certainly been immense. In machinery, in the number of acres one or two men can farm, in fertilizer and other use of scientific information.

If one drives a late model automobile along the two and one-quarter miles of the east-west portion of the county blacktop road between the Wortman corner (now Wurm or Crowder corner) and the Buchele corner, he could put roads and the look of the countryside high on the list of changes. In the 1920s and 30s, that road would have been impassable in the freezing and thawing of winter or early spring at spots just east of the Buchele farm, between the Claud Sanders (later Albert Leicht) place and Diamond Spring Church or just east of the Carter School. Along many East Fork Township roads the weeds and fences have been removed and the land farmed to within inches of the road ditches. Hedges, which had been planted along many quarter section lines about 1860 were cut and pulled in the 1950s and 60s.

My candidates for the greatest change in East Fork Township seemed to be farming, roads or looks of the countryside.

Then I asked Dale Quick (43): "What do you think has been the biggest change for people here since the 1920s?"

He hardly paused before answering: "Electricity."

I mumbled: "Oh. I thought maybe farming with the combines, big tractors..."

Dale probably said something about electricity taking the drudgery out of living on the farm as my thoughts turned back to life at home and at Grandpa and Grandma Quick's (4. John W. and Luella Quick) in the early 1930s. Things like:

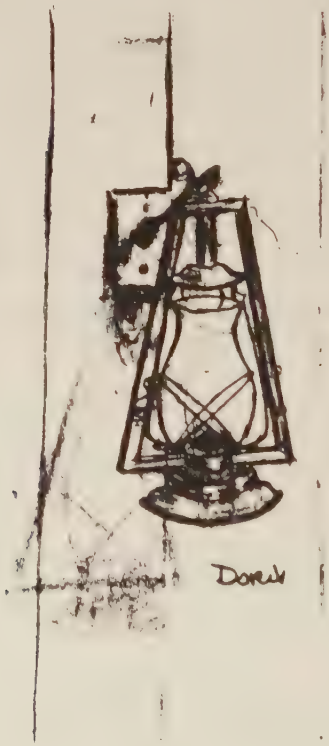
Washing clothes on a washboard in a tub of water that had been heated in a copper boiler over a fire in the yard. Or later in a clothes washer that was a small tank with square doors on top and a rounded bottom that was rocked from side to side by a handle that was attached to the front of the tub. It gave the clothes a washboard effect inside the rough but rounded tub.

A cellar or ice box to keep food from spoiling. Some kept milk from spoiling by putting it in a half gallon Mason jar, putting the jar in a bucket and lowering it by a rope into the cool well with the rope tied to the pump pipe when the bucket was almost to water level.

Water for the house at most farm homes was kept in a bucket on a table or wash stand in the corner of the kitchen.

Trying to read by the light of a kerosene lamp. Most people called it coal oil.

Grandma and Burl (42) milking in the winter by the light of a kerosene lantern hanging from a nail on the west wall of the barn.



Before electricity, a kerosene lantern was hung on a hook or nail in the barn while milking during hours of darkness.

The grotesque shadows cast in the black night as Burl or Dad carried a lantern between the house and barn.

Dad mixing hog feed by hand and carrying it by bucket or shovel to the hog feeders. He had a corn crib a few feet from the hog pen just east of the house. (Between the house where Charles Hintz lives and the brick home built in 1977 by his son Jimmie.)

Mom heating flatirons on the kitchen stove to iron clothes.

Those thoughts will give those born after 1940 an idea of life before electricity reached farm homes. But maybe not much better than the rest of us understand how our great-great-grandmothers cooked in iron pots hung over the fire in an open fireplace.

For each of those examples of life before electricity on the farm, one thinks of an appliance or system that makes life easier or more enjoyable.

According to the 1972 edition of **Rural Lines**, the Story of Cooperative Rural Electrification, from 1882, when the first central station generating system went into service, until 1935 only 10.9 per cent of the farms in the United States had obtained electricity. By 1975, thanks to REA and electric co-ops, over 98 per cent of American farms had electricity.

In the early 1930s some farmers had a gasoline engine powered light plant with a series of glass cased batteries. But these systems usually produced only enough power for light bulbs in the house.

I remember one evening about 1930 that Mom, Dad, Bob and I visited Vernon and Merle DuComb (parents of Deane DuComb). There was a lot of conversation about their lights, so I believe it was a Delco power plant that had just been installed. All other farm homes in East Fork Township east of Boulder were lighted by coal oil lamps.

In most parts of the country, even farms near electric power transmission lines were unable to get electricity. Farmers who inquired were told they would have to pay $2,000 to $3,000 a mile for construction of the power lines to their homes.

In 1926 Joseph C. McCormick, a farmer in Pulaski County, Illinois, talked to the power company about his dream of electricity in the farm homes. Company officials looked into the possiblilities and told him it would be possible to build a five-mile loop to serve 24 families in the area. Then they gave McCormick the bad news. "We are sorry, but it's not likely the people on this loop can afford to pay $300 annually for electric service." It was a preposterous sum. "You might just as well ask $3,000 annually," McCormick told them.

The first federal move to get affordable electricity to the farms of America came on 8 April 1935 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act wtih rural electrification as one of eight categories of projects. It was determined that the most likely avenue of success was federal loans to rural electric co-operatives. Such legislation was sponsored on 6 January 1936 by Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska Republican, and Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat and later longtime Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on 20 May 1936.

Years later Rayburn described rural electrification as "the biggest lift that farmers ever had."

By 1937 Rural Electrification Adminstration policy had been established. Rural people had to take the initiative in getting electricity. They first had to incorporate and organize under the laws of their state. They had to show REA that their project could operate successfully and that they could repay the government loan, with interest, within the required period, usually 25 years. To do these things, the farmers had to retain an attorney. They had to elect directors and officers. They had to sign up prospective members, a number of whom were not quite sold on the benefits of electricity. The system had to be designed by engineers.

The first REA loan was approved on 22 July 1935 to a Cordele, Georgia, co-operative. Loans were approved to five REA co-ops in Illinois in 1936.

REA and electric co-ops reduced the cost of building power lines from $2,000 a mile of the established power companies. By the end of 1936 nine projects in as many states had been built for an average cost of $941 per mile of line. By 1939. REA borrowers were building lines for an average of less than $825 per mile.

High-strength conductors permitted longer spans and cut the number of poles from 30 to 18 a mile. Vertical construction, eliminating the pole cross arms, and standardization of equipment also cut costs. Some feared this cheaper construction would not withstand weather hazards. The test came in a record sleet storm in eastern Iowa in 1938. It brought down 5,000 telephone poles and caused over 5,000 breaks in telephone lines. On REA financed electric lines only 200 breaks occurred and only one pole broke off. The 17 poles that came down were easily reset. REA's recommended lightweight construction was vindicated.

Clinton County Farm Adviser Charles Twigg had been talking to farm leaders in the county from time to time about the possibility of organizing an electric co-operative. "This is our first step toward getting electricity out into the country," he told them. "Once we're established as a bona fide co-operative, we can apply for a loan to build lines."

Joseph H. Heimann, chairman of the county AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act) committee, was interested in bringing electricity to the farms. He said Mr. Twigg had talked to Illinois Light and Power company about electricity for farmers. Because of the exorbitant rates the company asked, many farmers were not interested in REA possibilities.

Twigg met with a group of Farm Bureau leaders at the Clinton County Courthouse in Carlyle on 30 March 1939. The group included Charles Pigg (15) of Boulder.

The first Board of Directors of the Clinton County Electric Co-operative included two grandchildren of George Quick. Charley Pigg served from 1 April 1939 to 8 November 1951 and Mrs. Grace Johnson (21, daughter of James R. Quick) of Rural Route 4, Centralia represented Brookside Township from 1 April 1939 to 31 October 1946.

A meeting was held April 7th in Twigg's office in Breese to elect officers: Fred J. Hempen of Carlyle, president; Mrs. Martha Holtgrave of Breese, secretary-treasurer. By-laws were adopted and plans made for a drive to sign up members.

The editor of the Breese Journal wrote in that week's paper: "One of the outstanding developments in the 1939 history of Clinton County happened Thursday, March 30, when the nine trustees of the newly organized Clinton County Electric Co-operative, Inc., filed papers of application with the Secretary of State of Illinois. Issuance of these papers in the course of a few days will start one of the most valuable rural projects ever developed by rural people in Clinton County."

Heimann was employed as coordinator April 9 at a salary of $125 a month.

"It was up to me to organize the membership campaign," Heimann said. "We decided to concentrate our efforts on a 30-day period starting in April. We met practically every night. The director in each township was responsible for making arrangements for the meeting in his community. Usually these were held in the schoolhouses."

Heimann usually found about a dozen farmers and their wives when he arrived at the schoolhouse.

"Lots of people were eager to sign up for electricity," he recalled. "Others were quite skeptical. I would say that about 50 per cent of the farmers had strong reservations against signing up. Some were doubtful we would be able to get enough signers."

The main objection was the cost—$5 to sign up and the $3 minimum for monthly bills. The $5 signup fee was a national REA requirement.

"We had set a minimum of $3 a month," Heimann explained. "If that seems like a small sum today, it wasn't back in 1939."

Despite disappointments, the job of signing up members continued at an encouraging pace. The directors and Heimann were not easily discouraged. By June 15 they had 620 people signed to membership applications and agreeing to pay $3 monthly light bills.

A.Y. Taylor, the engineer, had prepared maps which showed 325 miles of line would be needed to serve the 620 members. The maps and lists of members were mailed to REA officicals with the request for a loan of $284,000 to construct the electric distribution system. Good news arrived on July 12. REA officials in Washington had approved the loan.

By the mid-1960s, The Clinton County Co-op had thirteen employees, including Robert Hintz, who grew up in East Fork Township. He was one of seven linemen.

The men most responsible for bringing electricity to Boulder and East Fork Township farmers were Charley Pigg, the township representative on the first board of directors, and his brother Bill (14).

Burl Quick (42), who lived with Grandma on the farm where Dale Quick (43) has lived since 1958, remembers Bill working hard and spending hours convincing farm families to sign up for electricity.

I never heard any of those discussions, but it isn't hard to imagine Grandma saying:

"Whatchacallit, Bill, it's just not worth all that money."

Bill did a lot of talking before his Aunt Lu agreed to sign up for electricity.

When asked what arguments Bill had used trying to persuade people to sign up with the electric co-op. Burl wrote:

"I don't remember too much about the arguments for and against signing up for electricity. I do know our reason for holding back. There were several years in the early and mid-thirties when our total annual income was much less than $1,000. We had problems raising our real estate tax and a $35 interest payment, so we were very reluctant to take on an extra three dollars per month expense plus about $150 for wiring and light fixtures.

"I think we were only comparing electric lights versus lamps and lanterns, not realizing the benefits that went along with electricity."

City readers should remember that, unlike many federal programs,

taxpayers paid nothing to put electricity on the nation's farms. The electric co-ops had to repay the government loans with interest (2%). Most loans were repaid in 25 years with the maximum time 35 years. The federal loan program to electric co-ops was discontinued in 1972 and replaced by an insured loan program, at higher interest rates.

When Congress indefinitely extended REA as a lending agency in 1944, the clear intent of the legislation was to electrify all of rural America. Since 1950, all loan contracts contained an "area coverage" agreement, requiring the borrower to serve all within its area, no matter how sparsely settled.

Under a 1973 federal law, REA guaranteed or insured loans in rural electric systems. Most loans under the new program were insured loans at 5% interest. However, REA was authorized to insure 2% loans to about 200 electric co-op systems meeting low consumer density and low revenue criteria. All funds for both type loans were from private sources.

According to Manager Robert W. Vander Pluym, the Clinton County Electric Co-op had 159 subscribers in East Fork Township in 1952 and 233 in 1977. The Clinton County Co-op also serves Pope Township, just north of East Fork in Fayette County. There were 130 subscribers in Pope Township in 1952 and 167 in 1977.

The following table of average monthly bills of four East Fork Township subscribers shows the increase in use of electricity and rates:

co-op subscriber	1940	1951	1953	1960	1965	1972	1973
Burl Quick	3.00	6.62	10.55	14.34	15.18	31.16	60.47
Dale Quick*		3.67	4.15	7.93	10.68	15.71	16.48
Charles Pigg	5.06	6.61	11.28	12.13	14.89		
Ray Pigg		11.72	18.29	23.41	36.67	76.24	82.23

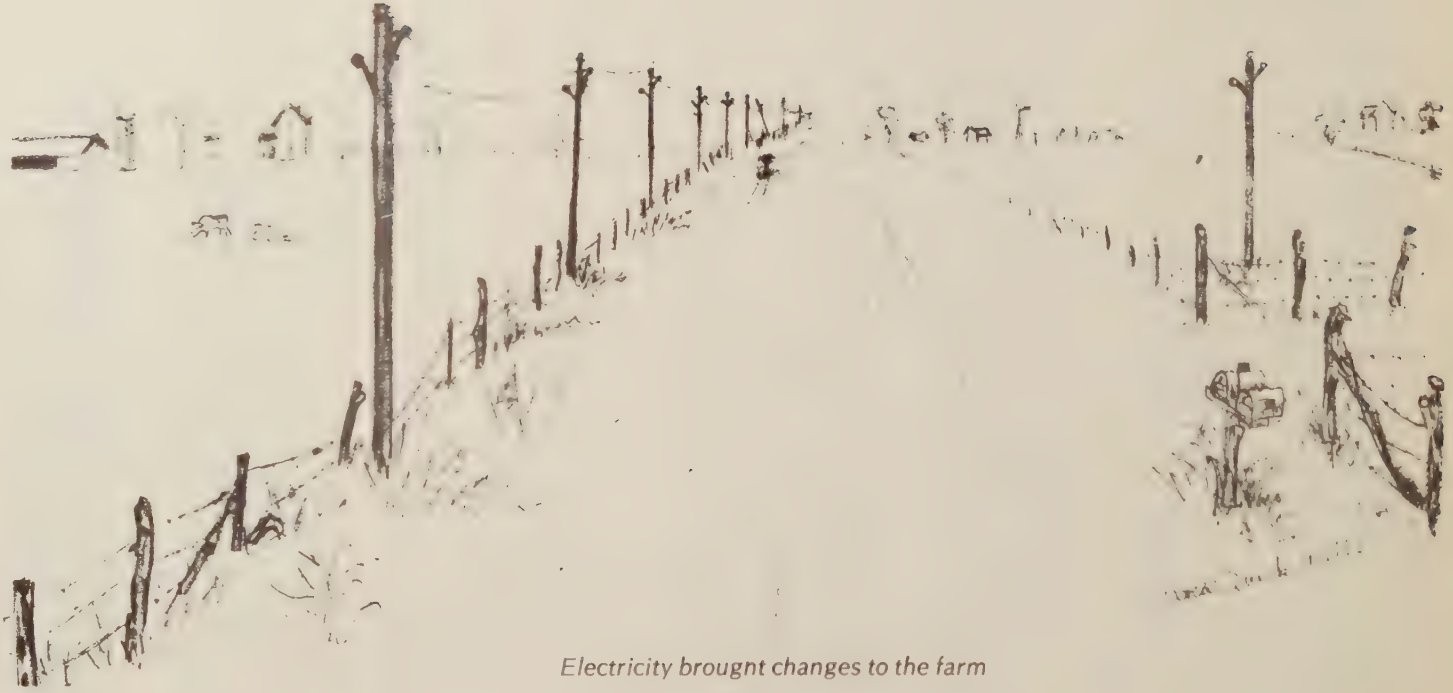
*Residential use only

Burl Quick, elected a director of the Clinton County Electric Co-op, in 1951 succeeding Charles Pigg, explained some of the sharp increases in the average bills listed above:

"I think the increase in cost from 1965 to 1972 was due to increased use rather than higher rates.

"Charley had quit raising livestock by 1960 which may be the reason his bill did not increase. Ray started milking heavy in the early 1950s and probably installed pipeline milking machine and bulk cooling tank about 1953.

"Until the late 1960s our co-op had hopes of being able to furnish electricity for less than one and one-half cents per kilowatt hour (KWH). Now (1977) it is between three and one-half and four cents per KWH."



Electricity brougnt changes to the farm

Burl, vice-president of the Clinton County Electric Co-op Board of Directors from 1961 to 1974 and president from 1974 to 1977, offered the following tables on rates:

Rate schedule change - 15 Aug 1973

First	40 KWH or less per month		$4.00
next	60 KWH per month	4 c per KWH	2.40
next	100 KWH per month	2.5 per KWH	2.50
next	300 KWH per month	2 per KWH	6.00
next	500 KWH or more	1.5 per KWH	7.50

plus 5% utility tax and fuel cost adjustment

Rate schedule change - 15 May 1977

First	40 KWH or less		$4.54
Next	60 KWH	5.85c per KWH	
next	100 KWH	3.55c per KWH	
next	300 KWH	3.43c per KWH	
next	300 KWH	3.0c per KWH	
next	800 KWH or more	2.85c per KWH	

plus 5% utility tax and fuel cost adjustment

"The cost of 3,000 kilowatt hours, which is near our average monthly use, was $52.30 under the 1973 rate plus $20.88 fuel cost adjustment for a total of $73.18. The bill total under the 1977 rate for 3,000 KWH would be 93.60.

Burl exlained: "Prior to 1973 our rate was about the same with no utility tax or fuel cost adjustment added. We were able to absorb the tax and fuel cost in our rates. In the late 1960s and early 70s the fuel cost forced the co-op to pass the extra cost on to the consumer."

Most farm wives would have a difficult time selecting the appliance that was the greatest work saver and convenience. The food freezer put an end to those long hot days in the kitchen canning fruits and vegetables. They might have to jog their memory, but the washing machine is probably fun if they think of heating water in an open fire and washing clothes in a hand operated washer. Even if they had a gasoline engine powered washing machine in the late 1930s, it wouldn't always start unless their husbands came to the house to tinker with it.

With electric water heaters and electric motors to run the water system pumps, automatic hot water in the kitchen and bath rooms give a hard-to-measure convenience.

Electricity has made the common scoop shovel for moving grain from wagon to bin or bin to wagon a museum piece.

But in many cases the convenience brought by electric motors came to the farmer slower than to the farm home.

"We have had shop tools—electric drill, saw and grinder—since about 1950," Burl said. "We have had a portable auger to handle grain since about 1955. We didn't start using electricity to dry grain until 1967. We started with two twelve-inch (one horsepower) fans and now have three twelve-inch fans, one eighteen-inch fan (five horsepower) and one twenty-seven inch fan (ten horsepower).

"The ten horsepower fan was installed in 1973 along with Gary's mobile home being added which are the reasons for our 1973 average use taking a big jump."

Electricity has enabled the family dairy farm to milk 100 or more cows a day. Without the milking machine with milk piped and pumped to the cooler, it would take a crew of several farm hands to care for a dairy herd of 100 head.

Kerosene lamps, some with fancy globes, furnished light in the farm home at night before the 1940s.

CHAPTER X

Religion and churches

With only rare exceptions, residents of East Fork Township since the area was first settled in the 1820s have been Baptists or Methodists and very few Roman Catholics.

Other denominations may have been represented by horseback riding evangelists but their tracks were lost on the dusty or muddy trails across the prairie or through the bottomland woods in the days before the Civil War.

The only churches in the area were Diamond Spring and the Boulder Church or its Methodist forerunners. The History of Marion and Clinton Counties which was published in 1881 included detailed histories of religion and churches in the area from the time of the arrival of the first white settlers. It mentioned only the Diamond Spring Baptist Church (in later years many called Diamond Springs) and the Ebenezer Church which preceded the Prairie Chapel Methodist Episcopal.

Since about 1874 Catholics in the community have attended Mass and other services at St. Lawrence Church in Sandoval.

The 1881 history, on Page 253 in the chapter on East Fork Township, states:

> As early as 1855, there were two church houses in the precinct—Methodist and Baptist. They were both unpretentious frame buildings. The former was situated on sec. 13, the latter on sec. 14. These were torn down some years since, and better buildings replaced them. The Baptist church was taken down about 1873 and a neat little commodious building placed upon its old site in sec. 14 and the Methodist was constructed in 1880 and situated in sec. 15.

The Diamond Springs Church is still at the same location in sec. 14.

Prairie chapel

The present (1978) Boulder United Methodist Church was established when the Prairie Chapel Methodist Episcopal congregation voted to move to Boulder about 1907.

The Methodist church mentioned in sec. 13 was the Ebenezer Church just north of the present Ebenezer Cemetery. The sec. 15 location it moved to was between the Prairie Chapel Cemetery and the present blacktop county road. The site is on the east side of the road a couple hundred yards north of the Katie Pigg home.

Ready to go to church about 1920. Probably Pearl Hester standing between horses and Mrs. Lorene Hester in cart at left; four-wheel buggy on right.

The 1881 chapter **Methodism in Clinton County** was written by the Rev. E.A. Hoyt, A.M. Some excerpts from pages 163 and 164:

At the house of a widow Cole was another early (1820s) preaching place. This was in the Huey settlement, three miles north of the town of Clement.

About 1836 the appointments east of the Okaw river (Kaskaskia) were cut off from the Carlyle circuit and made part of the Salem circuit. During this time (since 1832) there had been only one new appointment added east of the river; this was in the north-eastern part of the county at Abner Clark's in the Okaw timber. There was soon after, the Morris appointment, a few miles distant in the East Fork timber, where a frame church was afterwards built, called Ebenezer. The Clark school-house appointment is now united with this, and they have just built a neat church called Prairie chapel. It is now an appointment in the Patoka circuit.

There was also preaching in 1835 at John Clarke's, almost north-east of Carlyle, near the northern line of the county. After the death of Clarke it was taken to a widow Tucker's about two miles west of Keysport, and finally it became the McKendree chapel society,

Ebenezer Cemetery was formerly called Morris Cemetery. In 19th Century Ebenezer Methodist Church, forerunner of Prairie Chapel and Boulder Churches, was just north of cemetery [behind trees left background]. For many years Diamond Springs Church members have been buried here.

whose frame church, erected in 1842, stands just over the line in Bond county.

In May, 1970, a Boulder Church committee asked some former elderly members for help in compiling a church history. Members of the church board report that years ago one of the ministers took the old records when he was transferred, so these and other recollections of older members are the only known sources of a church history between the 1881 county history and church records of recent years.

We are using these two letters sent to Mrs. Burl (Nevelyn) Quick, with minimum editing. The information that we could check was correct. Mrs. Lura Roffman was the wife of Bert Quick, who died in 1923, and the mother of Lela, Burl and Dale Quick. She died 19 May 1975.

The letter from Maud Morris Yonker was written 24 May 1970. Mrs. Yonker, 3722 Melba Place, St. Louis, Mo.63121, titled it: "History of Prairie Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, East Fork Township, Clinton County, Illinois." She noted "to the best of my memory at the age of 86 years on Dec. 24, 1969."

By MRS. MAUDE YONKER

The beginning of Prairie Chapel church was a small building which stood about a quarter of a mile straight east of the crossroad running east from Diamond Springs Church and the Carter School, and the road running north and south in front of the John Wortman home and where Laura Carter Wortman lived until her death. This road east of the Wortman corner was closed a number of years ago (about 1930).

The small church building, almost due north of the Ebenezer Cemetery, was called the Ebenezer Methodist Church. That is the reason my father, John Morris, gave the cemetery the name of Ebenezer Cemetery at the time he gave the ground for this burial place. (Editor's note: It was called the Morris Cemetery for many years.)

Later this Ebenezer Church was abandoned and the congregation built a new church a few miles farther west and it was given the name of Prairie Chapel Methodist Church and it stood there for many years as a witness to God's love and silently extending a loving invitation to all who would accept, with an open door and hearty welcome to every one. I can still hear in memory's echo, the voices of all those dear ones and their songs of love and praise. One of the songs that was so often sung there was "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder, I'll Be There." Now time has relentlessly called almost every one of them to answer that final roll call and I find myself one of the last representatives of those long ago days.

Another song that I dearly love and which was so often sung in Prairie Chapel was "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow". Surely in these days of turmoil and change, the world needs to hear more of these old time songs and the love and reverence that should still be in all our hearts, so I say "thank God for Prairie Chapel and all churches everywhere that are dedicated to the love of God and the fellowship of all mankind."

A number of years ago I read a little poem that means a lot to me. It is as follows:

Every time I pass a church
I stop in for a visit.

So that later when I'm carried in
The Lord won't say, "Who is it?"

Well to get back to the history of Prairie chapel as I remember it:

I do not know who the owner of the ground was when the members of the Prairie Chapel Church bought their new location, but I remember the little cemetery back of the church and which contains only a few graves. This cemetery ground was given by Mr. John H. Carter, whose son, George, later lived in Sandoval. Mr. John H. Carter and his wife and daughter, Esther, are buried there. Probably the ground for the Prairie Chapel Church was owned by Mr. John H. Carter.

Graves of John W. Quick, wife and six of their ***ten children****, in Prairie Chapel Cemetery.* [*See Appendix C*]

The Prairie Chapel Church was built by my father, John Morris, Sr., as the builder, with help from other men of the congregation, including his sons by his first wife, John W. Morris, Bill Morris, Andy Morris (Chester's father) and his son-in-law, Enoch Sherman. Others helped I feel sure, but I do not know who they were. The lumber for the building was no doubt cut and sawed on my father's farm since he had a saw-mill at that time.

Regarding the date when Prairie Chapel was built: I was born in 1883 by my father's second marriage, and the church had been built several years before I was born. So I would say that it was built about 1870. I don't believe that would miss the exact date by more than one or two years.

The minister at the time the Church moved to Boulder was Elmer Wilton and as near as I can remember, the year was about 1905. Again, I may be a year or two off, but it is very close. (Thomas Quick recalls the church being moved across fields with one horse furnishing the power for a block and tackle type setup. He thinks it was 1907.)

The Ministers, as I remember, were as follows: I do not know, or remember the dates, nor the number of years each man served, but I have tried to list them in sequence as I remember them. I do know that there were others before them, as well as following them, But I do not know their names. The names that I do remember are as follows:

1. Rev. Borah
2. Rev. Morris (no relative of ours)

3. Rev. Barnes
4. Rev. Douthitt
5. Powis (Rev. Powis was an Englishman)
6. Rev. Elmer Wilton

Two substitutes that I remember so well were one of Prairie Chapel's own members Mr. Jim Belcher, who lived near Boulder and was an excellent preacher, although I don't believe he was ever ordained. The other man was Bro. Marion Smith, (Mrs. Yonker probably means his brother, Monroe) who later lived in Patoka and who preached my father's funeral. Both were outstanding good men.

I should like to tell you about Rev. Borah and the last days of his life. At the time he served the Patoka Circuit which consisted at that time as it probably does now, of Patoka, Vernon, Mound Chapel and Prairie Chapel, he was a very young man and this was his first assignment as a minister. As I remember him he was a very fine young man and everybody liked him a lot.

Well, after he left there (the Patoka circuit) I don't know where he went through all the years that followed. The next I heard of him was about fifteen or twenty years ago when my son Robert and his wife were over in Maplewood (a suburb of St. Louis) and as they drove along they saw this real elderly man; carrying a suit-case, fall on the sidewalk. Robert stopped and several people came up. One of them knew him and said his name was Borah and that he was Pastor Emeritus of the Maplewood Methodist Church and that he lived near there with his daughter and her husband. Robert and his wife, Helen, took him home. He had been the Minister of the Maplewood Methodist Church and was very old and senile. He thought he was going to one of his churches.

My family was really surprised when I told them he had been our minister at Prairie Chapel when I was a little girl. About a year later, he passed away and I went to his funeral. He still looked like the same young man that had served Prairie Chapel except that Time had left its imprint on him, as it does on all of us.

Rev. Powis daughter, Mrs. Zula Bollinger, a very good friend of mine through all these years, lives in Columbia, Illinois. Her husband was a dentist but passed away several years ago. Her address is: Mrs. Zula Bollinger, 325 West Liberty St., Columbia, Ill. (Mrs. Bollinger died in 1971 at the age of 87.)

I will add the names of charter members as I rmember them. However, everyone around there attended both the Methodist and Diamond Springs until I scarcely knew who was Methodist and who was Baptist which I really believe is as it should be. I find that all churches worship the same God!!

This doesn't seem to be a very long list and I am sure there are many others that should be included and perhaps I have included some names that were not members, but anyway I tried, and at 86 the old remembering

machine has a way of not working so good any more. That is my only excuse!!

Mrs. Yonker's list of Charter Members of Prairie Chapel Church:

John Morris, Sr. and family
John W. Morris and family
Bill Morris and family
Andy Morris and family
Nick Morris and wife
Enoch Sherman and family
Billy (William) Pippin and family
John Wortman and family
Jake Schaubert and family
Jim Lewis and family
Jim Belcher and family
Bob Altom and family
Walter Quick and family
? Brooks and two daughters
(Editor's Note: Probably Louis, and younger daughters, Jane and Josephine)
Edwards and Clark families
(Mrs. Edwards married Tom Clark who had children - one of whom later married Harold Buchele. I believe Mr. Clark had Ivy, Lily, Shirley and Will. I believe they were Methodists or were they Members of Diamond Springs?)

May your church through the years ahead continue to be a beacon light pointing to the eternal love of God our Father and the fellowship and good will to mankind everywhere.

Sincerely,
Maud Morris Yonker.

The slightly edited letter from Lura Orrell Quick Roffman:

By MRS. LURA ROFFMAN

I was pretty young but I do remember some weddings and funerals held there. Altha Agnes Edwards and Logan Bright were one couple married at Prairie Chapel Church following a Sunday morning service. The minister was Rev. A.W.Van Houten. He walked with a crutch.

When the congregation decided to move west from the Ebenezer Church just north of the Ebenezer Cemetery, John H. Carter gave three acres of land two and one-half miles east of Boulder for a church and community burial plot.

After many months of hard work, determination, money and all it takes to build a church, a beautiful new church was completed. The home-made benches were smooth painted.

In the center stood a large coal or wood burning stove. The pulpit was hand made. Complete with a small bench to match. I'm told someone

Boulder Methodist Church was built in 1929 [1976 photo]. In 1930s the old church [the Prairie Chapel building moved to Boulder on skids about 1908] was about 100 feet north of the new church.

donated an organ. Several years later I know there was an organ and Miss Una Edwards was the organist. Her father John L. Edwards was the Sunday School superintendent when I first remember attending there. An active Sunday School complete with choir was conducted each Sunday. But preaching services were held every other Sunday around 1902 to 1907. Perhaps they belonged to the Patoka circuit. I remember we shared a preacher with the Patoka Methodist Church. When the roads were good he drove the six miles in a cart. When mud was too deep he rode horseback; ate his dinner with some of the members and visited the elderly or sick then rode back to Patoka.

I only remember the name of one of the preachers. Spurgeon; fresh out of school. Very well learned and likeable. One faithful member, Mrs. Abner Clark, was usually janitor, fireman, and whatever was needed. The building was only heated when there were church services. Wood was cut and delivered free by the members. On Sunday morning the hitch rack was

tied full of teams hitched to carts, buggies, surreys, spring wagons and plain farm wagons. Many came by horseback and on foot. When the church was finished a grove of young maple trees was planted and continued to shade and beautify the ground for many years after the church was moved to Boulder. John H. Carter who worked and donated to start the church and cemetery was the first to be buried there. Later his wife and daughter Esther were buried there.

The church, never a large congregation, lost some members to other churches, by death, etc. and was so small it could no longer support itself. So it was voted to move it to Boulder. But some of the better members around Diamond Springs Community were against the move and changed their membership, partly because it was a longer way to go to church and partly because they opposed the change for various reasons.

I can recall some of the older members:
Mr. and Mrs. Jim Belcher and family (Anne Pritchett, half-sister of his wife and Mertie Farmer, granddaughter of his wife, both of whom they raised from babies.)
Jim Lewis and family of wife and 6 children
Mr. and Mrs. George Pratt and 1 daughter and 2 sons
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Edwards and family
Mrs. and Mrs. Abe Edwards and family (Leonard's grandparents)
Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, 2 sons and 2 daughters (Cora Lanham's folks)
Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schaubert and daughters
Mr. and Mrs. Andy Morris and family (Corb's folks)
Mr. John Edwards and children (wife didn't belong)
Mrs. John (Luella) Quick (he attended and supported church but didn't belong)
Mrs. Abner Clark and son Vernie

When church was moved to Boulder it was set on a home-made frame and pulled with horses.

Diamond Springs

The Rev. J. R. Ford, who wrote the history of Baptist Churches for the 1881 **History of Clinton County,** seemed somewhat discouraging in his introduction: "The Baptist denomination has always been comparatively weak in this region of the country...It is impossible to write a satisfactory history of the few Baptist Churches in this county from the fact that the records were kept in very poor books which were worn out, and lost before being transcribed, and the old members have passed away."

Mr. Ford, however, presented excellent descriptions of pastors he had known in eastern Clinton County. His use of "constituent member" means organizing member or charter member.

Mr. Ford wrote:

"William Steele, one of the constituent members of this church (Clement), was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry about 1835 or

Diamond Spring Baptist Church Sunday School. Picture taken by Mildred Ahlf about 1917. Mrs. Luella Quick is the taller woman without hat about middle of second row. Selma Quick was standing in front of man in right side of doorway. Bessie Jensen was at far right of front row. Far right of second row, wearing a hat trimmed with ribbon was Helen Quick. Standing in doorway holding flag was George M. Quick, Sunday School superintendent. He was a member of building committee when church was built in 1916. [Photo loaned by Helen Quick Davidson]

1836. He was a man of limited education, having led a pioneer life in Illinois. He was a man of sterling moral principles and character, of good common sense and sound judgment. He possessed remarkable faculty in selecting appropriate texts, and adapting his short discourses to the condition and surrounding circumstances of the occasion. He was eccentric, but many persons liked to hear "Uncle Billy" Steele preach.

"Joseph Huey was probably a constituent member of this church. He was a noble man, of kind spirit, and was popular among the people, and was frequently elected to office. He served eight or more years as sheriff, several years as commissioner of the county court, and was twice elected to the State Legislature. He began the work of the ministry some ten years before his death, and was very acceptable as a preacher, not so much on account of his ability as a speaker, as of his pleasant manner, and of the unbounded confidence and good will of the people. He died in 1850, aged 45."

(Both William Steele and Joseph Huey are mentioned in other chapters.)

Diamond Springs Baptist Church: Top, looking northeast from road about 100 yards west of church; lower, front view showing front and east side additions built in 1950s. [1976 photos]

In the history of the Shoal Creek Church, Mr. Ford wrote: "In October, 1839, at a regular church meeting, J.R. Ford was ordained to the work of the ministry."

The Shoal Creek Church history concludes: "During a period of thirty-two years, there were received into membership of this church by letter and recommendation, forty-three; by conversion and baptism, one hundred and ten; dismissed by letter, forty-one; excluded, thirty-six; died, forty-five. This church subsequently dissolved."

Excerpts to Ford's history of Diamond Spring Church in 1881: Diamond Spring Church was organized about 1835. John Carter, Sr., and wife, Philip Gates and wife, are the only constituent members now known of by parties living. This church was constituted at the house of John Carter living near a large spring called Diamond Spring, from which the church took its name. After a few years, Carter moved about six miles northeast, where he and his sons, with some help from others, built a log meeting house. This house was used for a number of years, when a frame house was built and used, until superseded by a more commodious house, built eight years ago. Deacon John Carter was the main pillar in this church for more than forty years. A man of considerable means for those times, unbounded hospitality and of an earnest Christian zeal for the cause of religion and morality

Elders William Cooley and John Padon probably assisted in the constitution and preached for them several years. Cooley having his membership in this church.

From about 1845 this church has the ministerial labors of William Steele, Joseph Huey, Reuben Kline, E.A.Cooley and others. In 1856, I. A. Dale was settled with this church as resident pastor and continued, with the exception of two or three years, until his death in 1874. Elder Dale was not an educated man, but possessed rather extraordinary natural gifts as a speaker, and being a very earnest and zealous man, he impressed what he taught permanently upon the minds and hearts of those who heard him. (He officiated at many marriages in the township during this time, often at the home of the bride or a relative.)

Since the death of I.A. Dale, S. Derrickson preached for this church. J.R. Ford is the present pastor. This church was constituted with about twelve members. This number was soon increased to forty and upwards, the maximum not exceeding eighty at any period of its history (until 1880). The Carter family have, and do to this day constitute a large and prominent part of the church.

John C. Carter, grandson of Deacon John Carter, is a promising young minister, having graduated in his theological course last June (1880).

Church history by Bro. Harold Lau

In 1832, John Mason Peck, an early Baptist missionary, came to Salem, Illinois, and attempted to organize a Baptist work. However, he was

not very well received and was driven out of town. He went northwest of Salem and spent the winter camping in a dry creek bed in what is now known as the Marshall Creek area.

There is no doubt that during this time he held meetings in the surrounding area and was instrumental in the organization of the Diamond Spring Church, as well as Fairman, Marshall Creek, and later in 1837, Salem.

The early records and minutes of Diamond Springs church were either lost or destroyed. The first written minutes and records in existence is written in a book formerly used by the Baptist Church of Collins Station, later called Clement. The village was about three miles south of what is now Huey. The date of the first minutes of Diamond Springs Baptist Church in this book is 1880.

The first entry in the book was March 11, 1865 when a group of people from the Carlyle Baptist Church met at Collins Station to organize a Baptist Church to be known as the First Baptist Church of Collins Station. The organizers were W.R. Huey, Smith Moore, Nancy N. Moore, Melinda Steele and Thebe Huey. Bro. G.W. Cooker was the first pastor. W.R. Huey was the clerk.

In January, 1868 these minutes were described as being minutes of the First Baptist Church of Clement, with the above named as pastors and officers.

In December, 1874, a meeting of this church was held, at which time the question of disbanding came up. It was suggested that they consolidate with the Carlyle Baptist Church; however they could not come to an agreement. Bro. J.R. Ford was still the pastor at this time, and W.R. Huey was still the clerk.

In September, 1877, was held the last meeting of this church. It was stated that they had not had any services for over two years, and that Bro. W.R. Huey had died. It was further stated that some of their members had moved away, and that others were so infirm that they were unable to come out to services. Elder J.R. Ford served as moderator, and Nathan Steele as clerk at this meeting.

It was voted to disband the church and grant letters to the few remaining members so they might unite with another church of their choice. It seems that most of these people joined Diamond Springs Church.

In the meeting of May, 1880, the book formerly used by the First Baptist Church organized at Collins Station in 1865, and later named as being at Clement, was used to record the minutes of Diamond Springs Baptist Church, and was continuously used from that date.

Bro. J.R. Ford was then the pastor of Diamond Springs Church, and Bro. G.W. Dirickson was clerk.

In 1881, several notations were made stating that a committee was appointed to see different members regarding their nonattendance.

In September, 1881, it was voted that the messenger, Bro. Wm. Carter, of this church, vote to change the name of the Association to which they sent him, from Vandalia, to Centralia Association.

In December, 1881, Bro. J. M. Billingsly was called as pastor. Preaching services were held once a month; meetings were held on the fourth Saturday and Sunday of the month.

In May, 1882, a record is made regarding the settlement of a dispute between two men, who had been called before the church.

In December, 1882, the first mention is made regarding the amount of the pastor's salary. The salary was $10 per month.

In November, 1883, Bro. J. Wiley Adams was employed as "sexton" for one year at a salary of one dollar per month. This was the first record of this kind in the minutes.

In 1884, several Brethern were disciplined by the church for profanity, fighting and conduct unbecoming a christian and for "contempt to the church."

In October, 1885, the time of service on Sunday evening was changed from 4 o'clock to "lamplighting time."

In November, 1885, the church voted to call an Ordaining Council to ordain Bro. J.T. Malcom, a member of this church, to the Gospel Ministry. This Council met on the 2nd Saturday in December, 1885, and ordained Bro. J.T. Malcom as a Minister of the Gospel. This is the first record of an ordination in Diamond Springs Church.

In March, 1886, the minutes state that they were in arrears in Bro. Billingsly's (the pastor) salary. A committee was appointed to solicit the membership. At this same meeting, Bro. J.T. Malcom, who was ordained in December, 1885, was called as pastor at a salary of $8 per month, $2 less than the previous salary.

It was also voted at this meeting, to organize a "Sabbath School." Bro. J.T. Malcom, the pastor, was elected superintendent. He was the first Sunday School superintendent.

In April, 1886, the time of the evening service was changed again from lamplighting time to 4 o'clock. The time of meeting on Saturday was not changed. In May, 1886, the time of the Saturday evening service was changed from 4 o'clock to lamplighting time. The time of the Sunday evening service remained at 4 o'clock.

In February, 1887, Bro. James Gilley, and Bro. Robert Altom, were elected deacons. It was voted that the deacon from Patoka, Marshall Creek,

and Union be invited; also Elder J.R. Reel of Odin. This is the first record of the selection of deacons.

In April, 1887, at the 11 o'clock service, Bro. Gilley was ordained. There is no record of Bro. Altom's ordination. At this meeting Bro. Jos. Ward, Robert Altom, and R.L. Jimerson, were appointed to represent this church at the organization of a Baptist Church at Keysport.

In July, 1887. a member was excluded for joining the "methodist Society".

On October 11, 1890, Bro. J.T. Payne was called as pastor for the period of one year, for one-fourth time preaching.

On the 4th Saturday in March 1891, it was voted to look up the church deed. On the next meeting, May 1891, evidently the deed was not found, and the church voted to secure a deed for the church and 'burying ground.' On August meeting, 1891, the record states that the deed for the burial ground was found and that it had been recorded. It was further stated that the deed for the church was not found, and that they would try and secure one.

On Feb. 27, 1892, the church voted to put up a new hitch rack, and that it be put up on the east and south sides only.

On Jan. 21, 1893, Bro. A.L. Smith was called as pastor.

On April 20, 1895, Bro. J.T. Payne was again called as pastor. The meeting date was changed from the 4th Saturday and Sunday of the month to the second Saturday and Sunday of the month.

In October, 1895, Bro. Wm. Pippin was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in this church. He was evidently pastor of this church, or at least supply pastor. In the minutes of April 5, 1897, there is a record of him being the supply pastor. There is no other record of his call as pastor.

The minutes are rather sketchy during this period. Bro. J.R. Kelly seems to have been the pastor as recorded in minutes without a definite date. (Saturday before the 4th Sunday in May). No year date is given. There is no record of him in any other minutes other than December, 1901, when he is also listed as pastor.

During this time there seems to be several gaps in the minutes. August 23, 1902 - then to April 15, 1905 - then again to May, 1906. I have been told by several of the old timers that the church held regular services during this period. It is probable that the clerk or clerks did not properly keep the minutes.

In October, 1905, Bro. V. Colbert was called as pastor again for an indefinite period. This is the first time that the church deviated from the "Annual call" method of electing pastors. He resigned two months later.

In this meeting it was also voted that the church not adopt the new State Association until further study. (They were American Baptist at this time.) This was the formation of the present Illinois Baptist State Association now associated with the Southern Baptist Convention.

In January, 1907, the church voted to "adopt" the new State Association. At this meeting, Bro. J.R. McDuffy was called as pastor.

In February, 1907, the trustees reported that they had secured a deed for a 25 foot road to the graveyard.

In October, 1907, Bro. Wm. Jimerson was elected as a delegate to the meeting of the new State Association which was to be held at Herrin, Illinois.

On January 10, 1910, Bro. Geo. T. Jimerson was ordained to the Gospel Ministry.

On July 8, 1916, the meeting must have been tense, as it was demanded that certain people return the church Bible and deed to the church property.

On September 9, 1916, Mrs. Laura Wortman, and Jennie Pigg, were appointed as messengers to the Association meeting. On this same date Bro. N. Grigg was called as pastor.

On October, 1916, Sister Laura Wortman was elected as clerk. (She served 5 years, to January, 1921.)

(See Appendix F for calling of pastors.)

On August 25, 1928, Sister Ollie Hester (daughter of Sister Laura Wortman—both descendants of Deacon John Carter) was elected clerk.

On October 1, 1933, Bro. A.C. Brown was again called as pastor. The salary was $15 per month.

In December, 1940, the church voted to have preaching twice a month, on the 2nd and 4th Sunday. Previous to that time they had preaching services only once a month on Saturday and Sunday. Once a month preaching goes back to at least December, 1881, where a record states once a month preaching services. Possibily they had preaching services oftener than that in the early history of the church when the preachers served without compensation. At this same meeting some people were voted out of the church because they were not attending church.

On September 2, 1951, the church voted to buy a new gas heating system. About this same time they also reconditioned the church building and bought some new pews; however there is no record in the minutes concerning this.

On February 25, 1952, Rev. Paul Davis was called as pastor, with fulltime preaching at a salary of $30 per week.

On March 9, 1952, the church called on the Carlyle church to ordain Bro. Paul Davis to the full Gospel Ministry, along with their pastor, Bro. Skillbeck. He was ordained at Carlyle on March 16, 1952.

On August 17, 1952, is the first mention of W.M.U. (Women's Missionary Union) officers. There is no record of organization at any previous meeting. At this same meeting Bro. Harold L.Leu, of Pocahontas, was called as pastor. Sister Verma Conrad (a descendent of John Carter) was elected W.M.U. president.

On November 5, 1952, the church voted to build two classrooms on the front of the church building, one on each side of the belfry. Bro. Wayne Conrad was Sunday School superintendent.

In April, 1952, a new Cradle Roll was established.

On April 14, 1954, a Men's Brotherhood was organized. Bro. Orlen Singleton was elected president and Bro. Maben Wortman was elected secretary.

On March 19, 1958, the church voted to build a recreational and educational unit attached to the east side of our present church building; dimensions to be 26 feet by 30 feet. A solicitation of funds having been previously made. On November 19, 1958 the contract for this new addition was awarded to Geo. Smith & Sons, of Greenville.

On April 8, 1959, the church voted to participate in the Rural Church Achievement Program.

On May 31, 1959, the new educational unit was dedicated with appropriate services. The Rev. W.M. Mihlfeld, Illinois State Rural Mission Worker, was the principal speaker. Our Kaskaskia Association Missionary, Rev. Geo. B. Leathers, Sr., led in the service of dedication.

At the 120th annual session of Kaskaskia Association, held with the First Baptist Church at Salem, Illinois, the Diamond Springs Baptist Church was awarded the association award, as the Rural Church of the Year in Kaskaskia Association.

On October 23, 1959, at the annual state meeting of the Illinois Baptist State Association at Anna, Illinois, Diamond Springs Baptist Church was awarded the coveted Rural Church of the Year Award for the State of Illinois. This was a high point in the history of Diamond Springs Church.

The present officers of the church (1960) are:

Sunday School superintendent, Bro. Delmar Hester, a descendant of Deacon John Carter;

Brotherhood President, Bro. Orlen Singleton;

W.M.U. president, Sis. Ollie Hester, a descendant of Deacon John Carter;

Clerk, Sis. Lela Wortman, wife of a descendant of Deacon John Carter;

Treasurer, Bro. A.N. Davidson;

Trustees, Bro. Walter Hester, husband of a descendant of Deacon John Carter; Bro. Orlen Singleton, and Bro. Charles Pigg, a descendant of Deacon John Carter;

Lay representative to the local association, Bro. Maben Wortman, a descendant of Deacon John Carter.

Sunday School secretary, Bro. Wayne Conrad, husband of a descendant of Deacon John Carter.

One of our ladies, Sister Verma Conrad (descendant of John Carter), has served two years as president of the Kaskaskia Association W.M.U. (1957-58).

On Sunday March 20, 1960, Bro. Harold L. Leu, who has served as pastor for almost eight years tendered his resignation.

Recent church history

The history of Diamond Springs Baptist Church prepared by the Rev. Mr. Leu, which was instrumental in the church receiving district and state awards in 1959 as Rural Church of the Year, ended with his resignation. Eight pastors served the church from 1960 to 1976 (see Appendix F). Delmar Hester was Sunday School director during that time. Maben Wortman, Wayne Conrad, Joe Schaubert and Dwight Conrad were Sunday School secretaries during that time.

Thomas Quick became a member of Diamond Springs Church in 1966. A few years later he was made a trustee of the church (one of three). He taught the Adult Sunday School class about five years, until his wife Mabel became an invalid.

Verma (Pigg) Conrad served as WMU (Women's Missionary Union) director from 1966 to the present (1978). When W.M.U. director of the Kaskaskia Association she was responsible for the leadership among the 28 churches that made up the association. She has taught Sunday School (Bible classes) for more than twenty years.

Jim and Bertha Jensen, who lived about a quarter mile from the church, cleaned the church and built a fire in the wood or coal stove used for heating in the 1920s and 1930s. Bertha and their daughter Bessie (Jensen) Pigg, served as church clerk at various times during the 1930s, '40s and '50s. They also taught Sunday School classes.

JoAnn E. (Pigg) Gore, daughter of Charles and Bessie Pigg, was pianist at the church in the 1960s and early 1970s. She also taught Sunday School about five years and still teaches (1978). JoAnn and her father are descendants of John Carter.

As Brother Leu's portion of the church history shows, the cemetery most in the community call the New Carter Cemetery, about 500 yards

straight north of Diamond Springs Church, was once the church cemetery.

It was probably abandoned when flood conditions in the deep branch only a half mile from East Fork Creek washed out the bridge in the Church-cemetery road. In recent decades many Diamond Springs members have been buried in Ebenezer Cemetery. It was considered the Ebenezer Church Cemetery in the middle of the 19th Century. However, when John Morris deeded the land for burials he specified that there would never be a charge for burials there and the land could never be used for any other purpose. In 1901, according to a coroner's inquest report, the cemetery was known as Morris Cemetery.

An ecumenical word

Histories of the American colonization period in the 1600s and early 1700s, and European history of the early part of this period, tell us that it is a safe assumption that ancestors of our southern Illinois forefathers were Roman Catholic.

When Martin Luther and other Catholic Church leaders sought reform in the 1500s, they were (depending on your viewpoint) forced out of the church or had no choice but to leave. After World War II, when some Roman Catholic theologians talked about the need for reform, the complaints were answered by Pope John XXIII when he called the Second Vatican Council — the first church council in a century. It paved the way for a hitherto unknown ecumenical spirit, both by and toward Catholics.

During the first three-fourths of the 20th Century, the only long-time practicing Catholics in East Fork Township were members of the Wurm and O'Neill families and Nick Kreitler.

The rural area is in St. Lawrence parish at Sandoval. In 1978, Father Michael Podrasky said an examination of parish marriage, baptism and death records showed no entries for these East Fork Township families until 10 September 1901. It was the marriage record of John James O'Neill from Boulder, son of John O'Neill and Bessie Brady, married to Lena Mary Buchele from Boulder, daughter of Albert Buchele and Mary Ernst, at St. Lawrence Church, Sandoval, by Rev. Wendelin Gillen.

Why this mention of Catholicism when only two Catholic families have lived in the community for three or four generations and possibly none before them? It's personal. And there are now other Quicks who are Catholic. When we lived in Breese, Illinois in 1936 and 1937 there were two large Catholic parishes, each with a grade school much larger than the public school. There was one Protestant Church, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran. All but two of the ten or twelve members of the eighth grade participated in the released time program for religious instruction at St. John's — me and one other boy. I was persuaded to go too because "We have a lot of fun and you won't have to sit here and study." Mom said I could go if I wanted to.

It turned out to be preparation for Confirmation and I had not been baptized. The others would be confirmed; I would be baptized. I believe it was a few weeks afterward that I was spending a day or two at the farm with Grandma Quick (Aunt Lu to most readers) and Burl. Grandma had many lovable speech mannerisms. For emphasis, she started a sentence with "Watchacallit," "Well, whatchacallit," or "As a feller says." I think the harshest word I ever heard her utter was "rotten" or in regard to someone who had said or done something she didn't approve of was "the rotten skunk". I believe she asked if it was true that I had been baptized "in that Breese church." I told her yes. She made a face, looked troubled for a few seconds, then said, "Whatchacallit, child, they're almost as bad as the rotten Catholics."

I've told the following story many times, but I don't think Grandma ever knew. A major factor in my taking instructions to become a Catholic while in the Army in England, France and Germany in 1944-45 were remarks by the minister in those catechism classes. At some time in nearly every class he would throw in remarks about the stupid things they do "down the street." Catholics were described as taking part in some kind of pagan worship. It was at this time that Aunt Cleo (Kidder) Hoyne had become a Catholic. I knew she wasn't stupid. I attended Mass for the first time with her in Breese. The minister's ridicule of Catholics had made me seek information about the church.

Maybe the ecumenical spirit was growing in the 1940s. By then Grandma was living in Shattuc and I always went to see her the first day I was home on leave — usually staying a couple hours. I don't think we ever mentioned the church, but I know she had to know because during those months in Europe I worked in Battalion Headquarters of the 61st Signal Battalion and sent out a mimeographed letter to everyone on my mailing list every 4 or 5 weeks. I was baptized by the Catholic Chaplain, Father Alfred T. Sico, in Idar-Oberstein, Germany. If Grandma didn't notice my mentioning the Catholic Church, others HAD to mention it. She was always as happy as ever to see me and it was obvious she enjoyed having me sit and talk to her. And for me it was a joy—not a duty.

At any rate, Protestants, Catholics and Jews, in most cases, now have greater respect and tolerance for each other than was usually the case in the 1930s—and before. Just as there is less antagonism between Methodists and Baptists than that mentioned "in the old days" by Mrs. Yonker.

CHAPTER XI

Rural schools

When was the first schoolhouse built in East Fork Township?

The **1881 Clinton County History** (pages 111-115) devotes considerable space to the appointment of county school committees and officials in the 1820s, 1830s and 1840s but states little was accomplished by them.

The 1881 history states that the first schoolhouse in Clinton County was built in Clement Township (T2N, R2W) on section sixteen in 1819. School was first taught in Carlyle about 1820 or 1821.

Brookside Township (T1N, R1W) established a school in the residence of John Gilmore in 1827. Other townships are mentioned but not East Fork. The county commissioners (three member county board) appointed the first township school trustees for Section 16 on 8 March 1825. Other trustee appointments were made in 1826 but T3N R1W (East Fork) was not mentioned.

Deane DuComb believes the first school in East Fork Township was built about 1840. It was a subscription school on College Hill near Ebenezer Cemetery in Section 13. One writer said that in 1835 the charge per student at a subscription school was two dollars a quarter "in pelts, corn, honey or cash."

About the time of the Civil War, George Washington Brooks hired a professor to spend the winters at his home to teach his children and the children of neighbors. (See Chapter XVII)

Our excerpts of the 1860 federal census (Appendix A) included nine families in northeastern East Fork Township. Eight included children between four and nineteen years of age—twenty-four boys and fifteen girls. The census enumerator checked "attended school in the last year" after eighteen of the twenty-four boys and eleven of the fifteen girls. Presumably they attended classes at College Hill in Section 13, at the Brooks home in Section 22 or possibly at other homes where a teacher had been hired.

The Ordinance of 1787 concerning the Northwest Territory put Congress on record as encouraging public education. The ordinance stated, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

An act of Congress adopted 18 April 1818 set aside Section 16 of each township in Illinois Territory for use by inhabitants of the township for school purposes.

The State Legislature authorized the sale of land in Section 16 of each township for school funds in 1828. One-fourth of Section 16 in East Fork

Slate held by girl reads: Cole School, Feb 21st 1908, G D. Gillespie, teacher. Photo from Blanche Quick Noller collection published in Carlyle Union-Banner and Sandoval Register in 1975.

Township was sold on 15 October 1850, according to a Land Office record entitled "Sale of School Land in Clinton County." Section 16 of other townships in the county was sold between March 1847 and August 1852. The report does not show that all 640 acres of Section 16 was sold in all townships during the time. Only the southeast quarter of Section 16 was mentioned for T3N R1W—80 acres to Humphrey Irwin and 80 acres to David Moore. Irwin paid $50 (62½ cents an acre) Moore Paid $60 (75 cents an acre).

An 1841 revision of Illinois school law provided for three trustees, a county school commissioner, inhabitants of a township could have as many schools as they desired, local taxation was optional, teachers were to keep schedules and return them to the trustees and teachers were to be paid the second Monday in January and July.

East Fork Township apparently chose a subscription school under the 1841 law with parents of students paying the teacher and other costs.

In 1861 the state made the term of school directors three years with one to be elected each year. Other changes were made in the school law in 1872, 1879 and 1881, according to the 1881 county history.

Minutes of the East Fork Township annual meeting on 6 April 1875 state that the meeting was held at Clarks School House. In 1850 most of the land that is now Boulder was owned by Abner Clark (SW¼ of Section 17) and John Clark (NW¼ of Section 20) and called the Clark Neighborhood. It was apparently called Boulder in the 1880s by the U.S. Postal Department or the Jacksonville and Southeastern Railroad.

An 1892 map shows five schools in East Fork Township at the location of Carter, Cole, Boulder, Faught and Kansas Schools.

The 1882 annual town meeting minutes state, "On motion of A.Clark Jr. the people voted on the question of allowing the School Directors of Dist 3 payment for the use of their School room for polling places. Said motion after some discussion was carried." School trustee John H. Carter was among township officials elected. This indicates a township school fund handled by three trustees with each school having three school directors. Carter School was district No. 1. These schools were probably established in the late 1860s or 1870s.

Minutes of the annual town meetings indicate that a school trustee was elected each year for a three year term as state law authorized in 1841. Except for three years when annual minutes did not include election of officers, East Fork residents elected a school trustee every year from 1875 to 1903 (Appendix E).

The five schools in East Fork Township did not all close at once. In the late 1940s, Faught School had been closed and the twin daughters of Charles and Bessie Pigg, Jane and Joann, attended Carter School. Ray and Helen Pigg had attended Faught School. Carter School was closed in 1949 and those students went to school in Boulder one year before Prairie View,

on the Boulder-Ferrin road, was opened in 1951 to serve elementary students through the sixth grade in eastern Clinton County.

School days exciting

Dad had two favorite stories about his days at Carter School. When he was about eight years old, he said a kid a couple years older was picking on him, sometimes getting him down, sitting on him and hitting him with his fists. I can't recall the boy's name. Dad especially liked to tell the story when Aunt Blanche was present. She was seven years older than Dad.

His story went like this:

"Pa told Blanche to look out for me. A couple days later he started after me again. This time I pushed him down in the road ditch in front of the schoolhouse and got on top of him. I was working him over pretty good and she sees us. She ran in the schoolhouse yelling Howard and —— are fighting. The teacher came out and gave both of us a whipping. I'd have been better off if she hadn't tried to help."

"Do you remember when the teacher caught you hitting me?" Aunt Blanche would ask Dad. The double desks were screwed to the floor with each seat a part of the desk behind it. Often a student in a lower grade would be assigned a seat with one in an upper grade. One room schools functioned with older kids helping the little ones. "Yeah," Dad would tell her, "you wouldn't help me with my lesson. And I hunkered down in the seat and was beating your ribs with both fists."

"And the teacher walked up behind you and grabbed you," Aunt Blanche would finish the story. Records (Appendix E) show that there were thirty-eight students at Carter School in 1906-1907, Dad's first year there.

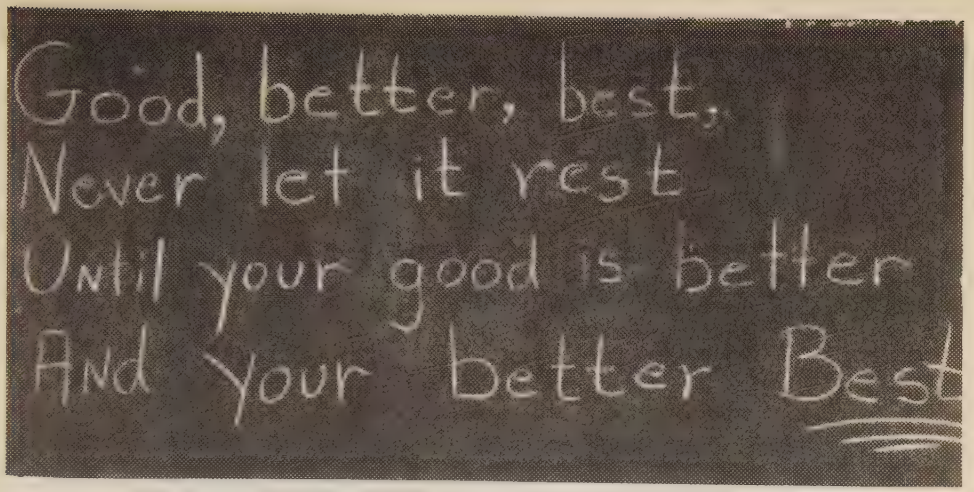
Faught School, 1906-1914

By GERALD E. QUICK

When I was five years old (1906) I was enrolled at Faught School. Abram Faught my maternal great-grandfather was the owner of the farm where one acre was selected for the site of the school. Hence the name Faught School. They had no kindergarten class, all the young pupils started in the first grade. The school started about September 1st and ended in April. It was a one room school with one teacher who taught all eight grades. The enrollment each year was around 36. All of the teachers were women except one season the school was taught by a man.

Most of the young pupils could recite the alphabet and count to at least 100 before starting school. The school stressed reading, writing and arithmetic. This is still the necessary foundation for a good practical education. All of the teachers did a very good job.

Everyone walked to school. When there was a deep snow we might



This slogan, related by Gerald Quick in his account of attending Faught School in the early 20th Century, was found on a blackboard when a Milwaukee school was torn down in 1977.

get a treat by being taken to school in a large sled pulled by a team of horses.

We lived one mile from the school. The longest distance any of the pupils had to go to attend school was around two and one-half miles. The school had a large stove which burned coal to heat the building. When I started to school each desk was made for two pupils, later these were replaced with new desks, where each pupil had a separate desk.

The big event of the year was the Christmas program. Most of the parents came to see their child in the program. It was easy to identify the parents as when their child gave a speech they were the ones who cheered the loudest. At the close of the meeting each child received a paper bag filled with mixed candy, peanuts and an orange or banana.

Another event which was for all the people in the community was the pie social. All the young ladies in the area would bring a pie, which would be auctioned off to the highest bidder and the buyer would help the lady eat the pie. A number was placed on each pie. The bidder was not supposed to know whose pie he was buying. I found if the lady cared to eat pie with you it wasn't too difficult to get her number. The proceeds from the social was used to buy something for the school such as new books for the library. Many leaders of our nation received the early part of their education in the one room school, where they enjoyed both work and play.

Carter School students for 1930-31 school year. First row from left, Robert Hintz, Gaylord Carter, Josie Bauman, Deane DuComb, Wilbert Quick. Back row, teacher Frank Pratt, Marie Bauman, Lucille Hintz, Pauline Carter, Marie Leicht, Ruby Hibbs, Margaret Hintz and Bertha Carter.

First day at Carter School

For nearly everyone, the first day of school was an exciting day. For most, probably, it was scary and maybe even terrifying.

It didn't make any difference whether it was the school a few blocks from home, a school on the other side of the city where most of the people were of a different race, or a one room country school in the last half of the 19th or first half of the 20th centuries.

It seems like there were 15 or 18 kids my first day of school on September 1, 1930, but school records show there were twelve in Carter School that year. It probably seemed like more because a few mothers were standing around and even twelve was a mob for a kid who played alone or with his little brother.

The only thing I recall clearly was holding Mom's hand while a couple older kids kept asking me to join the game they were playing. Whatever the game was, they all were holding hands in a big circle. I finally turned loose of Mom's hand as an older girl pulled on my left hand. I think it was Marie Leicht. At 13 she was the oldest girl in school that year.

The only other events of that school year I recall are the spanking of two older boys and the Friday afternoon spelling bees later in the school year.

Frank Pratt, the teacher my first year in school, probably deserves credit for any success I had in elementary and high school.

At Christmastime he sent a note home that "Wilbert is ready for the second grade reader." I don't remember the discussion but Mom tells about him sending another note home in March "Wilbert is ready for the third grade reader." She said she sent one back, "Let him read the second grade book again." In September 1931 I was in the third grade.

At the spelling bees two older kids would choose sides and each team would line up against the walls. One along the east wall and one along the west side of the room. The teacher would flip from one book to another giving each kid words from his class. I would frequently be among the last couple on my side and would hear older kids grumbling "Yeah, he gets those easy little words that anyone could spell."

The big days that I recall at Carter School were the Christmas program, the pie supper, the day the photographer came to take a school picture, a picnic with the mothers the last day of school and the day the county superintendent of schools paid her annual visit.

I don't know if Frank Pratt was "showing off" my talent or his ability as a teacher in the Spring of 1931. I suppose it was a little of both. Anyway, I remember the spelling when I was "reciting for the superintendent." The two "biggies" for me were automobile and incomprehensibility. It seems like different kids had different subjects. One was reading; another answered questions on history or geography; one did arithmetic problems, etc.

Some parents complained that Frank Pratt gave too much attention to arithmetic. But it always seemed to me he covered all subjects pretty well.

He was a strict disciplinarian and I was scared to death the first time he spanked two older boys. One was Gaylord Carter. He made both of them bend over his desk, leaning their hands on his desk. New shingles had been put on the school roof that summer and the old rotten wood shingles were piled beside the coal house, probably to be used for kindling to build fires in the stove when the weather became cold. Mr. Pratt brought in a huge stack of shingles and put them on a student's desk at the front of the room. He hit the boys on their behinds in turn. Pieces of shingles would break each time and after the third or fourth swipe only a small piece was left in his hand. He would throw this on the floor and grab a new supply of shingles. All the time the boy being hit would yell or cry. It was certainly a sight to impress a six year old. Shingles flying, two kids yelling, a couple watching trying to muffle their giggles, smaller kids ducking and on the verge of tears and broken shingles all over the front of the school room.

I don't know if I told about it when I got home or not. It may have been later, but I remember Dad often telling that, "We didn't tell if we got a licking at school. We would get another one from Pa." Nearly every parent of kids in those one-room country schools, at least until the mid-1930s, gave the teachers unqualified support, especially in matters of discipline.

The Christmas programs were probably the most exciting time at Carter School for me. I don't remember the first year, but it was really a production when Lela Geary or Lucille Gaddy was the teacher. Christmas songs, a play and I think every kid had "a piece to say"—an individual recitation. But what I remembered best was the Christmas tree. The top reached the ceiling and it must have been more than six feet across the bottom branches a foot or so off the floor. I think someone cut it near the school, though there were few pine or cedar trees in East Fork Township.

There were no tree lights, of course. Electricity out there wasn't even a dream. It was more like something that was out of the question. Two features of the tree decoration were popcorn strings and cranberry strings. I suppose some of the girls and the teacher had spent hours stringing the popcorn and cranberries. Tinsel and the brightly colored Christmas tree ornaments completed the decorations.

I don't know how many people around there had Christmas trees in their homes. I know we never did on the farm and I don't remember Grandpa and Grandma having one either. I just remember seeing decorated Christmas trees at school and at the Methodist Church in Boulder.

The highlight of that Christmas program though was the arrival of Santa Claus who passed out bags of candy and oranges. The teacher bought them out of her salary of about $75 a month.

A pie social was the fund raising event at a country school. The teacher used the money to buy supplies, maps, world globes, reference

books or equipment. School directors, for the most part, used tax funds for the teacher's salary, to keep the building in good repair and coal for winter heating.

Pie social was the sophisticated name. Most people, at least around Boulder, Shattuc and Carter School, called them pie suppers. Mothers of students and other women in the community baked a pie, cakes or both. A number was put on each pie and a list was made of the numbers and who baked that pie. Someone would have a list so the men could find out whose pie was being auctioned off. The cakes were won in cake walks. The teacher's desk would be pushed from the center of the floor in front of the room leaving an area about 12 or 14 feet square. A circle was drawn on the floor and twelve or fifteen squares large enough for a person to stand on would be drawn along the circle and a number was written in each square. In the early 1930s it usually cost ten cents to get in the cake walk. After all the dimes were collected those in the cake walk would start walking around the circle. Usually the signal to stop walking and stand on a number would be the ringing of the school bell. (At Carter School the teacher, or a student, would ring the hand bell at the beginning of school or at the end of recess or the noon hour.) When the bell was rung and everyone in the cake walk stopped on a number, a number was drawn out of a box. Whoever stood on that number won the cake.

Pies were auctioned off and whoever bought the pie ate with the girl or woman who baked it. After all the pies were sold, and all the cakes won, the ladies and girls got their pies, cut them and all ate pie amid a buzz of conversation—a pie social. Usually the cake walks would be interspersed with selling pies.

The school pie suppers were community social events. not just for those 10 or 15 families in the school district. Several from neighboring districts would attend, especially young married couples and couples who were dating or "going together."

Fun, especially for young unmarried men there without a date, was "running up the bid" on a pie brought by the date of one of their friends. He would have to pay much more than the average price or watch someone else eat pie with his girl friend. Of course this bidding delighted the teacher and the students. The bidders seemed to know how much money the "victim" had or how high he would bid.

It wasn't always just single men taking part in this "sport". At one pie supper at Carter School some of the guys from Boulder decided they would "make Jack pay a couple bucks for Marge's pie." Nearly everyone around Boulder, except Grandma and Mom, called Dad Jack. (He explained once, "Ma called me 'Howard' and Pa called me 'Jack'.")

Bidding usually started at 25 or 30 cents and the last bid most of the time was 50 to 75 cents.

I don't remember if I ate pie too or just watched Mom and one of the Davidsons eating pumpkin pie. As Dad usually ended the story about

"running up the bid at the pie supper": "The joke was on them. I quit bidding when it got to a dollar."

Kansas School on 3 Dec 1930, from left: [front] teacher Oliver Dippel, Lillian Curdt and Ellen Wiedle; boys [left], Clarence Orrell, Dale Quick, Oliver Schneider, Henry Hartman and Clinton Wedekemper. [Photo loaned by Dale Quick]

O.C. Dippel, teacher 1922-1949

Oliver C. (Chick) Dippel taught at one room country schools in and around Boulder from 1922 until the one room schools were closed in 1949.

Some of his answers at a 1976 interview:

Question: Did you have discipline problems?

Dippel: No problem.

Q: But weren't conditions right for problems?

Dippel: No trouble, 'cause I was the boss. I'd maul the hell out of them and there would be nothing said about it.

Q: Did you have to do that often?

Dippel: Well, once or twice in September. You believe it or not but the the first day I taught school I whipped a kid before 9 o'clock. Paul Ververs. Ol' August (Paul's father) was a school director. The top of a tree had blown off about 40 feet up. I was in the house, didn't know nothing about teaching school, trying to arrange things I thought I was going to do. I looked out the window and he was sitting on the top of that old rotten tree trunk. I went out and made him get down and said, "Don't do that any more. You'll fall down and break your neck." Went inside and fooled around. Looked outside and there he was again. What the hell could you do? At the creek, sprouts were coming out of a stump and I began cutting one off and he began coming down. When he got in reach of me, I began to get on him. I gave him a pretty good one. Never had any more trouble with kids climbing that tree.

• • •

A teacher usually stayed at one of the five schools in East Fork Township, and others in adjoining areas, two or three years. The schools in East Fork Township were Carter (Clinton County District No. 1 in the northeastern-most part of both the township and the county), Cole, Boulder, Faught and Kansas.

Dippel and others in Boulder rode the CB&Q (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) to Keyesport to high school. He explained how he became a teacher:

"I had no intention of being a teacher. In the spring after we had been in high school two years, they put a notice up that exams for state teaching certificates would be given in Carlyle. Some of us signed up because it would be a day we could go to town and not go to school. I forgot all about it then got a notice that I had passed. I still didn't intend to teach school. That summer I bought a new buggy and worked as a farm hand. Toward the end of summer I started wondering how I was going to make those buggy payments. Dad told me I'd better look around for a job and Steele School was looking for a teacher."

That was his first year of teaching—at Steele School, just over the county line from East Fork Township in Marion County. The next six years were in one-year terms at Cole, Kansas, Wisher (south of Patoka in Marion County), Cole, Carter and his third single year at Cole. Then it was two years at Kansas, two years at Boulder, a year at Kansas, three years at Boulder, a year at White, two years at Carter, two at White, two at Kansas and his last year of teaching at Boulder in 1947 and '48.

Through the late twenties, thirties and forties, the teachers at those schools besides Dippel were the Buchele boys—Earl and Harold

(Bud)—Frank Pratt, Gaylord Smith, Bruce Davidson, Wid Smith, Lucille Gaddy and Melvin Noe. The list of teachers at Carter School (Appendix E) shows that some other techers also taught a year or two.

Dippel said the number of students ranged from five during one year he was at White to 40 or 41 two years at Cole. He said there were no more than twelve or fifteen after 1935.

He said time was the biggest problem with six or seven grades and all the subjects to be covered. "You couldn't allow over 15 minutes for each class to save your life," Dippel explained. "Some of the time you had to leave one out and hurry, hurry, hurry. One year we'd have eighth grade and the next year seventh grade. That was the way I worked it and everybody else did too. Eighth grade students would help the little fellows."

Lela Quick Keister taught in 1930s, 40s, 60s

Getting to high school was difficult before the late 1930s because there was not yet a program for buses to Carlyle or Sandoval. Often parents would send kids to the country schools to repeat the eighth grade. Teachers often let these students spend time helping children in the lower grades. Those who went to high school before the late 1930s would sometimes stay in town with a relative or friend.

Lela Quick (41) attended high school in Carlyle in the late 1920s, walking a mile and a half to catch the 7 a.m. bus on Route 50 north of Shattuc. Then in the afternoon she caught the bus from St. Louis going east on Route 50 and another mile and a half walk home—in time to help Uncle Lafe (Noller) milk the cows.

Lela attended Southern Illinois Normal School (now Southern Illinois University) at Carbondale in 1930 and 1931. "After the first winter and summer you got a provisional certificate and after two more summers you got a limited elementary teaching certificate. That's all I ever had." Lela said, "I never got a degree."

Her first teaching was at Sunnyside School where she attended school just south of Uncle Lafe's on the Shattuc Road. "It was just five years after I finished the eighth grade there. Some of the kids I was teaching had been in school with me when I was in the eighth grade."

Lela taught six years at Sunnyside. She then taught at Shadyside, Alburger (northeastern Meridian Township) and Shattuc. She taught thirteen years, the last three at Shattuc.

Some years the Boulder and Shattuc schools had two teachers, but the last two years at Shattuc Lela was the only teacher.

She said that, like the Dippel plan of having eighth grade one year and seventh the next, she sometimes combined the fifth and sixth grades.

"They did some things one year and something else the next," Lela said.

Parts of the interview with Lela:

Question: How many students did you have?

Lela: Over 30 kids at Sunnyside. I think thirty-one the first year. I had no practice teaching. Classes were too full at Carbondale and I didn't get practice teaching. So I just did what I remembered and used the textbooks.

Q: What discipline problems did you have?

Lela: Well, the kids were eager to learn. Anxious to get to recess (15 minutes to play). We had to carry water from a house nearby. Everybody doing their own business. All taking care of the little guy that he was close to.

Q: Why do you think the teachers have trouble now? (A Milwaukee teachers workshop on discipline in 1975 was set up for 80 teachers and 700 showed up.)

Lela: Kids then knew that they got a test from the County Superintendent of Schools. They knew they had to study. Now they have so many books, books, books. Then there was one geography book, one health book. If you got all that digested, you knew you were getting passed. They worked on arithmetic; math problems. They knew that they were going to use this. At recess there were always some leaders and everyone else went along with what they wanted to do. I never had to do much spanking.

Q: Do you remember what it cost to go to Carbondale?

Lela: It didn't cost me anything since I agreed to teach. If you agreed to teach for two years, you didn't have to pay any tuition.

Q: Did you live in a dormitory?

Lela: No. Just in a home.

Q: Then you just had to pay room and board?

Lela: Well, I stayed with a girl friend from West Frankfort. One summer I stayed with Alice Swagler. I earned sixty-five dollars a month the winter before at my first teaching job. When I started to school I had three dresses, three pair of pants and a sweater. I didn't have a coat. But nobody else had any more than that. Then I went home at Thanksgiving and got a coat.

Gaylord Smith, teacher 1930-1974

Gaylord Smith taught 18 years at the five one-room schools in East Fork Township and 26 years at city schools usually with only one class in a room. He was principal of the Sandoval Grade School in the 1950s and 1960s.

In an interview after he retired to operate a mobile home court at the south edge of Sandoval, he was asked to compare the one-room schools with central schools.

"Generally they got as good an education in the one-room schools as kids are getting in modern schools," Gaylord said. "It depended a lot on the teacher and the community. The basics then and now were reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. Now so much time is spent on other things like transportation, gym or P.E. (physical education) and athletics. That all takes time and money. Special education classes for slow learners and handicapped children have been an improvement in our schools now.

"I always had the feeling that my elementary children were well prepared for high school. Not all are prepared for high school now. School administrators are aware that it takes money and teachers to operate a school. Most money is based on the number of students and the average attendance.

"Sometimes teachers tend to promote students to keep their job. Children promoted are not always qualified. I don't blame the teachers. Parents expect a child to enter at six and take a grade per year in most schools.

"When I felt a child wasn't doing well, I recommended he be retained in the first or second grade. Later if he were taken out of his age group it may do more harm than good. When I started teaching (1930), boys in the eighth grade at 16 or 17 were not going to high school. Most boys then followed their father's trade. Most out there (East Fork) then didn't consider doing anything but farming."

Gaylord was asked about the distractions of some trying to read and study while others were reciting or listening to the teacher. He recalled some of his students of the 1930s and 1940s.

"John Pigg loved geography. When he was in the fourth and fifth grades I knew he was listening to the seventh and eighth grade geography lessons. I had many capable and enthusiastic boys and girls which was always appreciated."

In a reminiscing mood, the discussion covered some of his philosophy of teaching. Gaylord said:

"Our country was built on competition. It was always better if we had at least three or four in a class. We always had ciphering, spelling or some competition on Friday afternoons. It wasn't good to always have the same winners. I would sometimes help some win. Some might call it cheating the smarter kids, but I think it was better to give all some encouragement."

What was the pay?

"I started at $65 a month for eight months," Gaylord said. "I taught school eighteen years before I made $100 a month. But it was good for me. I had to work in the summer. It was better than if I had made enough teaching to sit around and complain all summer. I did farm work for $1 a day. Then I worked for Charley Pigg when he was baling straw for the paper mill. That paid a dollar and a half a day.

"In 1937 I bought forty-five acres for eleven hundred dollars and set out twelve acres of peach trees. I traded a 1930 Model A Ford for a 1937 Ford pickup truck and started an ice route. The next year I had two big routes and a one and a half ton truck. That was the first year I had any money. Until then I always had to borrow $25 to buy Christmas treats for the school, which was expected of all rural teachers. If I had any money left from that I got something for my wife and children. We didn't have much but we were happy."

Joyce Quick White, who was listening to the interview, commented: "When you were in Sandoval you played the harmonica for us at Christmastime."

That turned the discussion to music and entertainment at country schools where Gaylord Smith taught.

"When I was at Kansas School, most children had a harmonica," Gaylord said, "We had two good programs every year. Before Halloween we had a program and pie social and of course the Christmas program.

"Pies would start at two bits and usually sell for less than $1. We made as much as $40 but a lot was from the contests...biggest feet, ugliest couple, most in love couple, and all kinds of categories. It was a penny a vote. There would be a time limit and a lot of excitement if opposing groups were voting. As the deadline approached two of them would stand over the desk waiting for the last second. Sometimes one would have two dollars in his fist and sometimes he would be bluffing with an empty hand.

"At every school I taught, we bought an organ or a piano from pie social money. We had a piano at Kansas School and two

girls who could play well. Radios were just coming in. One of those girls—Juanita Rhodes—could hear a song on the radio and come to school the next day and play it by ear.

"In 1947 I was at Carter School and we had the radio on all day after the Centralia mine explosion (111 killed). The next year I was at Sandoval elementary school and many of the students had lost their father in the mine disaster. This was a sad time for us.

"When I was at the East Fork schools, sometimes on Friday we would have questions and answers or morals and manners. One of the students would lead the program...decide what they would do for the 15 minute program.

"I would spend a night at the home of each student in school. The support you got from the community was wonderful. We lived north of Charlie Orrell's for ten years. When the creek (East Fork) was out I would have to wear hip boots and leave my car at the corner by Burl's (Dale Quick place since 1956). One year on the day of the Christmas program I was half way to Kansas School before I realized that I had forgotten the treats. I guess I was worried about the car starting or thinking about something. I didn't know what I would do. It was a half day trip, leaving the car and walking through the bottom. I told Clyde Yardley what I had done. He said, "Don't worry. I can go get them."

"We didn't have much then, but they were our happiest days. People helped each other a lot. I milked a half dozen cows and raised hogs. We had seven children and they all graduated from college. We got low on funds sometimes, but Lillie and I got by. She was a great manager."

Prairie View School, Clinton County, Ill., about 1956. Boys in front row not identified; second row from left, Jane Edwards, Carolyn Edwards, Barbara Gambill, Ethel McNally, Barbara Wiedle, Sharon Carter, Shirlene McNally; third row, Sandra Stanly, Wanda Adams, Bernice Heinrich, Opal Boeker, Brenda Gambill, Billy Pigg, Loye Stein; back row, teacher Harold Buchele, Kay Conrad, Marilyn Chappel, Sharon Conrad, Diana Keister, Sandra Snider, Rebecca Muench and Ronald Adams.

Study proves a point

What kind of education did kids get at those one-room country schools?

There are two ways to make a comparison—how did country school graduates do in comparison with those who attended city schools and how did graduates of country schools compare to rural kids who attended consolidated schools?

We don't have a definitive study of one-room school graduates, but one example seems to make the point. H.L. Hunt, the late Texas oil and food processing billionaire, was a farm boy who attended a one-room country school in Fayette County, north of Vandalia, in the early 20th Century.

The following Associated Press story, printed in the Chicago Tribune on 20 April 1977, looks at rural education after the consolidation of country schools:

> WASHINGTON (AP)—The public school consolidation movement, which has largely eliminated the one-room schoolhouse in rural America, has failed to produce expected financial savings and educational quality, according to a study for the National Institute of Education.
>
> The study prepared by Jonathon Sher and Rachel Tompkins found the newer, larger regional schools cost as much or more to run as the old, decentralized rural school systems did. And, they say, evidence indicates the children receive no better education.
>
> The study called the consolidation of rural schools and school districts "the most successfully implemented educational policy of the past 50 years."
>
> The report, published by the National Institute of Education, the government's education think tank, said consolidation was popular because it promised rural people economies of scale, modernization, better teachers, more courses and better opportunities for their children.
>
> Consolidation "represented a reform of enormous potential for solving most of the problems long considered endemic to rural education," the authors said.
>
> "But even with all their spending and all their new

resources, rural people still did not generally receive that which they wanted most dearly—better life chances for their children."

Those chances are more affected by the "education and income of parents; the social and economic character of the community; the investment of time, energy, and love by many adults; and plain luck than they ever are (or were) by the size, newness, or variety of the local school."

Figures compiled by the United States Office of Education document the trend toward consolidation:

In 1930, there were 149,000 single-teacher elementary schools in the U.S. By 1950, that number had declined to 60,000, and in 1972, there were only 1,475 such schools left.

More than 70 per cent of all elementary schools abolished during the same period, and the number of traditional four-year high schools was halved while secondary school enrollment tripled.

The study found apparent savings resulting from improved administrative efficiency. But the authors say the savings were often offset by higher costs in other areas.

There was a savings in better use of teachers, but this ignores several critical economic factors, the study said. Higher transportation costs are involved in busing students to the centrally located schools. Specialized teachers demand higher salaries. Equipment costs rise in the consolidated schools and student-teacher ratios go up to cut costs.

The authors found no evidence to show that consolidation has improved the quality of education.

They cite a recent study of high schools in Vermont, the most rural state, as evidence that bigger is not necessarily better.

"The small high schools appear to be performing every bit as well as their larger counterparts on the one available output measure—percentage of graduates entering college," the study said. And none of the recent studies that measure student achievement independent of IQ and social class "records a consistent, positive correlation between size and achievement."

That study confirms the opinion of farmers who believe the biggest result of rural school consolidation has been a gigantic increase in school taxes.

Walking to school

A chapter on one-room country schools would not be complete without mentioning walking to school. Our house (now the Charles Hintz place) was just a mile south of the Diamond Springs Church. It was about another 220 yards east to the school (now the Conservation Club building). What a joy to walk along the road with birds flitting and singing. The only one we could identify was the old red headed woodpecker banging away on trees or telephone poles sounding like a carpenter at work. It was especially fun the first day in Spring that Mom would let us go to school barefooted. I believe most of the boys and younger girls went to school barefoot in nice weather.

After more than 40 years, the memory is fuzzy on what was fun and what was hardship. When our kids, especially Joe, would mention a ride to school (four or five blocks!) I would only look around and before I could open my mouth he would say, "Yeah, I know. When you were a kid you walked a mile and a half to school in snow that was knee deep." He exaggerates! I never said it was a mile and a half. (It was a mile and an eighth.) And rarely was the snow more than ankle deep.

Worse than snow in those days, and going back to the first winter kids walked to school, was the mud. After spring rains there would be "no bottom" to the mud. In some ways, though, mud was really worse in the winter. Mornings the ground would be frozen like concrete with the frost sparkling in the sunlight. In mid afternoon, on the way home from school, the temperatures would usually be in the forties. Depending on how early in the day it had become warm, the mud would be one-fourth of an inch thick to a couple inches thick on top of the frozen ground.

It is slick and it sticks to those four buckle overshoes, which get heavy on little seven or eight year old legs without the mud. To add a little spice to mother's life, you may have fallen down in that sloppy mud. It's hard for mothers to understand how slick that mud can get on the edges of frozen ruts and holes. Or your little brother might give you a push when you tell him to "hurry up". Or he may have fallen and been muddy from head to foot after you "just gave him a little push."

As tiring as walking in that mud is dreaming of being chased in it. Several times during the winter of the Bruno Hauptmann trial for the Lindbergh kidnapping I ran all the way from the Diamond Springs Church corner to our front yard with two or three guys chasing me. Their old Dodge Touring Car with no side curtains would be parked by the church and they would jump out when we got to the corner by the mail boxes. Those muddy overshoes weighed a ton by the time we got to Jim Jensen's lane, only a quarter of a mile. They would almost catch us when we got to the small hill at the old Ward place (then just a well, a cedar tree and black soil for our potato patch). I fell onto the porch and woke up. Still exhausted even if it had been just a dream.

I wish someone had explained that kidnappers took only kids whose parents were rich.

A one room country school education has been much maligned over the years but the teachers who presided there may have accomplished more than most teachers in the consolidated schools that replaced those one room schools.

Some consider it a major distraction for some to be trying to study while the teacher was conducting a class for younger or older students. On the other hand the kids had a choice, especially if the class being conducted was for children older than himself. If he had caught up with his own work, or found it a little boring, he could listen in on the older kids' answers and the teacher's discussion.

There are many factors in getting a good education. Whether in a one-room school or a big city school, the most important factor was attitude—of the teacher, the student and the parents.

Dorn

CHAPTER XII

Growing up on a farm

This chapter is based on experiences and reminiscences of Gerald E. Quick, born in 1901, and Howard Wilbert Quick, born in 1924.

Life on the farm 1904-20

By GERALD E. QUICK

In the early Spring of 1904 my parents attended the Worlds Fair at St. Louis, Missouri. I stayed with my great-grandmother Nancy Faught. While my parents were at the Fair I was to have the honor of bringing in the goose egg each day. Now for a child under three years of age, this was a real treat. It is easy to pick up a hen egg, as it is on top of the straw in the nest. When the goose lays an egg she covers the egg completely with straw, so you must feel down in the straw to find the egg.

I recall when I was down on my knees digging in the straw to find the egg when the old gray gander grabbed my coat tail with his bill and at the same time began to beat me with his large wings. If I live to be a hundred I'll never forget the whipping that gander gave me. That is the first defeat in my life that I can remember. Later, I found it is better to forget my defeats and remember my victories. It is possible that this gander was not the most voracious animal in the country as he seemed to me at that time.

At an early age a child's mind has a tendency to magnify things. I recall the story when a mother saw her four year old son coming down the road and following behind him was a big Saint Bernard dog. When he came in he told his mother that a lion had chased him home. His mother said, "That isn't true, it was just a big dog, and for telling that story I want you to go up to your room and ask God to forgive you for telling a lie." A few minutes later he came back and his mother said, "Did you ask God to forgive you?" He said, "Yes, and God said it was all right because the first time he saw that big Saint Bernard dog he too thought he was a lion."

Life on the farm was not all work and no play or enjoyment: Special days like the Fourth of July was a day that the average family fired at least 500 fire crackers during the day and a large fire works at night. Most of the fire crackers at that time were made in China. I cannot recall anyone working all day and not taking time out to have some ice cream and probably attend a celebration at one of the towns.

Ice was not too plentiful as the only ice available was cut from a pond during the winter and hauled up to the ice house on a sled and stored for summer use. They used sawdust for packing around the ice to keep it from melting. For cutting the ice and storing it the workers were paid ten cents an hour. It was best to wait until the ice was frozen about 14 to 16 inches thick which made a nice block of ice.

I recall going to Patoka one Fourth of July. They had a merry-go-round pulled by a horse. It did go round but that was about all. The only music or noise was when they started and stopped. The words were get-up and whoa. I guess it was all right, maybe I just expected too much for a nickel.

One of the events was "A pig in the pen contest". A pig weighing about 65 pounds was put in a circle pen about 50 feet in diameter. The boy who could catch the pig and carry him over the fence would own the pig. Sounds like a good deal but the pig was covered with grease and oil, also the boy had nine other boys in the pen with him, each hoping to win the pig. After considerable time the pig, was finally captured, but it was hard to tell the boys from the pig, as all were covered with mud and grease.

A big event each year was the Old Settlers, Soldiers and Sailors Reunion which was held at Salem Park at Salem, Illinois. It lasted six days and six nights. This time you rode the horse on the merry-go-round instead of the horse pulling you. There was plenty of loud music. They had the merry-mix-up swing and various kinds of rides, bright electric lights, many side shows where the barker's spiel was, "The price of a ticket is only 10 cents, a dime, the smallest piece of money on earth, step right up folks. Don't crowd, one at a time please." (It sounded strange but it got good results.)

I remember hearing William Jennings Bryan when he was on the program. He was a first class speaker. He was born in Salem but lived in Nebraska when I heard him. (The park was later named Bryan Memorial Park.)

We attended the County Fair at Carlyle, Illinois. I remember crossing the Kaskaskia River on the suspension bridge. Farm products of all kinds were on display. They had the very best of trapeze performers. Usually they had a man who climbed up a ladder about 80 feet and dived into a tank of water.

The Baileys Traveling Circus came to Centralia each year. They had wild animals of all kinds. There were many horses for the performers to ride in the full three ring circus. They traveled by train and it took several railroad cars to move the circus. It was interesting to watch the crew set up the large tent. The elephants were used to help raise the large center poles and pull the heavy wagons, then later perform in the show. It didn't appear that the elephants had an easy job.

In the winter of 1918 the entire nation was struck with the Spanish Flu. There didn't seem any way to stop it. Many people died. There were so many people sick with the flu there was no chance to get to see a doctor.

About this time the Shattuc telephone line was extended to our area. I believe there were 28 families on the line. They used different rings to call each family - such as two short and one long ring. Or a long, a short and a

long ring. If you rang your own number and listened you would hear about six or seven receivers click, all anxious to hear what was going to be said.

By 1920 there were several people with a car. Most people still used a horse and buggy for transportation.

Many East Fork Township farmers had mules as well as horses. Some preferred mules, which ate less and were easier to care for, on lighter work. Mules were often easier to break to harness and train.

Life on the farm 1927-1933

Experiences of the author, H. Wilbert Quick, and his brother, Robert:

Almost synonymous with the 1930s is depression, as in the Great Depression. But as Sam Levinson, a television entertainer in the 1960s liked to say, "We were poor, but we didn't know it because no one told us."

It may have been a case of not yearning for things you have never heard about. But life on the farm for two little boys in the 1930s was a far cry from things that kids wanted—and had—in the 1950s and '60s.

It doesn't take much to make a kid happy—if he hasn't been exposed to a lot of toys and gadgets in store windows or on television screens.

Here's a list that will have the memories rolling through your head if you're over 50 and grew up on a farm or in a small town.

Memories from a boyhood on a farm in East Fork Township in the 1930s:

Playing with Bob under a shade tree or on the shady side of the house.

Following Grandpa (John W. Quick) in the field, Especially when he was plowing and I walked barefoot.

Going to town—usually Patoka or Shattuc. (Otto Keister or Fred Mann's general stores in Shattuc or Martin's store or Nattier's Hardware Store in Patoka.) A trip to Centralia was a once or twice event each summer—and sometimes Bob and I stayed with Grandma Quick. We were happy to go to Grandma's but sad because we didn't get to go to Centralia. The biggest treat of all was a trip to Patoka with Grandpa or Grandma in the buggy or spring wagon (light wagon with leaf springs between wagon bed and axles; sketch on Page 24).

Walking barefoot...on a hot day in powdery dust an inch or two thick; or behind the road grader on the smooth, hard, cool, graded road.

Muddy roads...a tractor or team of horses to pull a stuck car out of a mudhole.

Walking to school...wearing shoes—or carrying them home.

Walking to school in the snow or mud. Those overshoes weighed a ton when you got home!

Christmas.

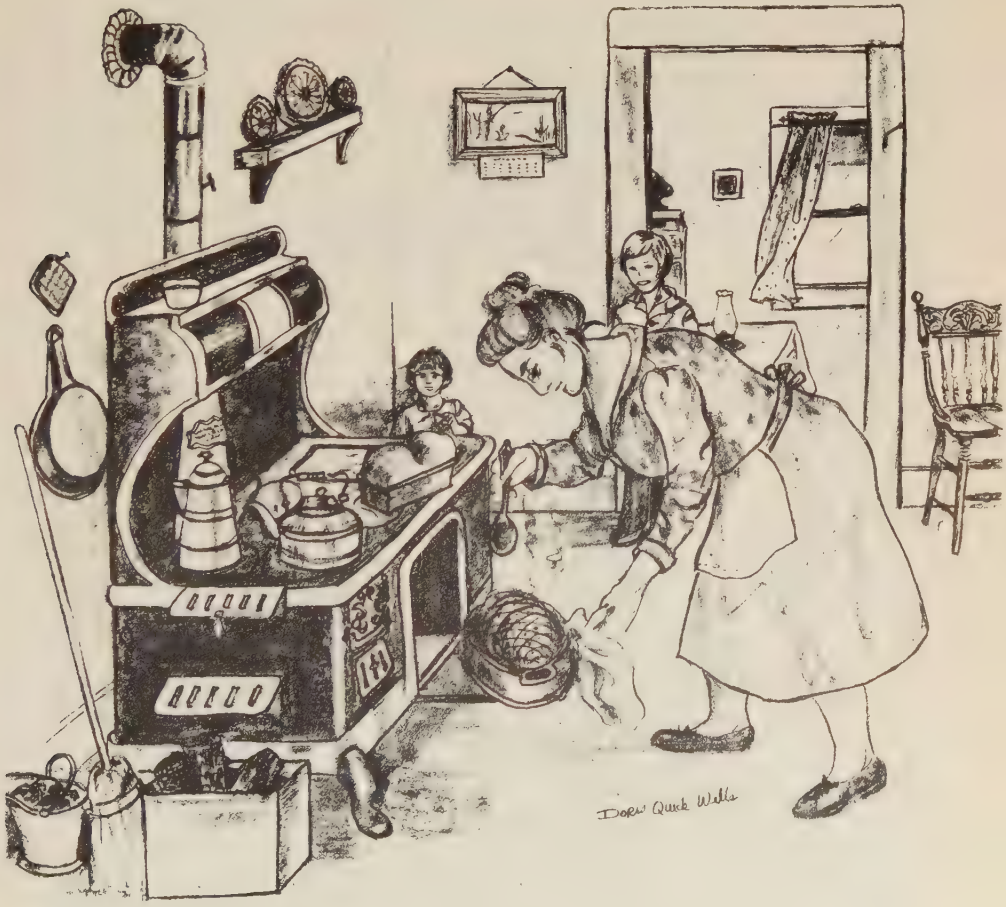
Threshing.

Dad (J. Howard Quick) working on someone's car.

Feeding pigs.

Butchering.

Cranking the cream separator.



An early 20th Century kitchen scene. Two boys slipped in to see what Grandma was cooking for Sunday dinner.

Making apple butter was a two-day operation. One day to peel four or five bushels of apples and another to cook them in a 30-gallon copper kettle over an open fire. Apple butter was best, according to some boys, when heaped on a ¼-inch slab of Grandma's homemade bread over a thin layer of country cream butter.

Killing chickens...for fried chicken.

Helping Dad feed the horses or cows. (Probably getting in the way more than helping at age 7 or 8.)

Getting ready to go "up North" before sun-up on a cold winter morning. (To visit Uncle Jim and Aunt Josie (Burger) in Wapella and Uncle Jim and Aunt Susie (King) and Aunt Elva (Kidder) in Weldon—in the Decatur and Bloomington area.)

Carrying in firewood or buckets of coal or water.

Sundays at Grandma's house.

Dinner. (That's still at noon on the farm.)

Dinner for threshing crews.

Recess at Carter School.

The teachers in that one-room country school.

For those who have no memories to go with that list, I'll elaborate on some of them.

I find it amusing to hear kids with a box of toys in the basement or under the bed, besides those in the living room, on the basement floor or scattered in the yard, complain, "There's nothing to do."

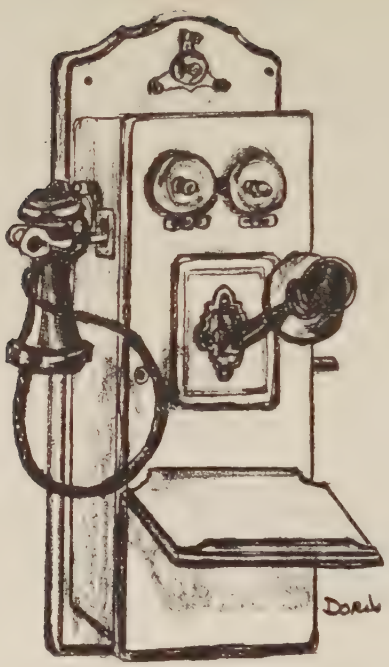
If Bob and I had that problem, I can't remember it.

We spent hours on hot summer days in the shade using gears from scrapped machinery for "cars and trucks". Bob was good at improvising. A gear was a big truck. Small gears might be a fleet of cars. We found these and many other "toys" in the junk pile at the shop where Dad worked on cars and machinery.

"Roads" were dug in the ground under a shade tree or on the shady side of the house. This layout might include rivers, bridges and other tracks and obstacles to run the "cars" over in the cool moist earth. Then later in the summer this cool playground became a dust bowl and we used the dust to build things—much like kids on the beach build in the sand. Boy, can a hot sweaty kid get dirty playing in the dust!

An old telephone battery might become a chemistry and science project (though we had probably never heard of those two words then). There were always old telephone batteries around the farm because Dad was the telephone co-operative president, which meant he was also the company lineman and maintenance man. The Boulder Telephone Company consisted of Mrs. Emma Cole (the central office or switchboard was in her home) and telephone party lines to houses in Boulder and surrounding farms in East Fork Township. Lines went from the central office to the "outside world"—Shattuc, Keyesport and Patoka.

If you wanted to call Centralia the call "went through Shattuc". Your telephone "number" would be something like 2S-1L—two short jingles



The telephone was the first instant communications link to the outside world. Cities had telephone exchanges in the 19th Century and most farm communities had them after the turn of the century or before World War I.

and one long ring. If you wanted to call someone on your line, you just cranked out the call with the little crank on the side of the phone, which was mounted on the wall. You held the receiver to your ear (it cut off the connection when you hung it up) and talked into the mouthpiece. You stood in front of the phone to use it.

If you wanted to call someone on another line or in a nearby town, you called central—one long ring. Often you would "hear the receivers come down" as others on your line listened in. Some to see if it was for some emergency and a neighbor needed help; some were just nosey. If Mrs. Cole had rung your number from another Boulder line you might have ten or a dozen people listening—five or six on each line.

Those telephone batteries were constructed like flashlight batteries, but much larger—six or seven inches long (high, they stood on end in the telephone) and about two inches in diameter. The big carbon stick was almost as big as a broomstick. Besides analyzing the paste-like acid (it tasted terrible!) the carbon stick was great for writing on such things as

well curbs, concrete foundations, the concrete horse trough where horses and other livestock went for huge drinks of water. Kids in town had more difficulty finding one of those old batteries but when they did it was great for writing, making hop-scotch lines and lots of other things on sidewalks.

Some days we found more exciting things to do on the farm.

Like the time I fell in the well or Bob decided to teach a litter of four gray kittens to swim. He probably had heard someone say any dog can swim as soon as he is thrown in a pond or creek. I can't remember my part in the project. I may have handed him the first kitten with "I wonder if a little kitten can swim."

The cistern was a few feet from the end of the porch near the corner of the kitchen. But first, a cistern is a brick or concrete walled hole about eight feet deep for storing "soft water" for bathing, washing clothes, hair, etc. Downspouts from the house pour the rain water into the cistern. Drinking water was carried by the bucket from the well, which was on high ground at the edge of the barnyard so water could be pumped from the well into the trough for livestock.

But back to the swimming lesson. Mom said she heard the old cat raising a fuss and stepped to the kitchen door. Bob was sitting on the cistern with a kitten in his hand and the old cat running along the side of the cistern—the curb, about six or eight feet across, was about a foot or 18 inches above ground.

"What are you doing?" Mom yelled at Bob. His answer was either "I want to see if the kittens can swim," or "Teaching the kittens to swim." The other three were in the cistern. They could swim some. But they cried more. I was standing at the other end of the porch watching. I think Hubert Burger (our cousin) was staying with us that summer and working for Dad. He got a ladder to rescue the kittens. He complained that they refused to get on a board he put in front of them to be pulled out of the water.

I guess it was a little more exciting the day I fell in the well. Bob was about 14 months old then—Easter Sunday, 1927—and I was almost three years old. Two or three times a year until I was through high school I would hear Dad tell this story when someone we saw infrequently would ask, "Is this the boy that fell in the well?"

Burl was about 12. He could jump and grab the big limb of a maple tree about 25 feet from the well and climb up on it. He was probably telling me, "You can't get up here." As I stood at the base of the tree looking at Burl sitting on the limb above my head, I thought that if I could find something to stand on I could jump and grab the limb. Ah! The cover on the manhole in the well curb. "I'll just roll the rock off and stand the board up next to the tree," I thought. Burl, now standing between the tree and the house, watched me push the stone with full confidence I wouldn't be able to budge it. The boulder probably weighed around 25 pounds and was generally round—a little flat on the bottom, about a foot wide and ten

inches high. I braced my feet, gave the stone a push and it rolled off the board. I picked up the board and took one step toward the tree. Whosh! Down the well.

As Mom would tell the next scene: "Burl came in the house, white as a sheet. He just stood there a second, then in a voice just above a whisper, said 'Wib fell in the well.' Bob was 14 months old and beginning to walk good. He was in the middle of the room and Grandma jumped up, started for the door saying, 'Laws a mercy,' and knocked Bob rolling across the floor."

Then Dad would pick up the story: "Pa and I had walked back to see how some new alflafa was doing. I guess we heard Ma and Marge yelling. Pa says, 'Something's wrong up at the house.' It had been raining for a week and I was wearing my boots. When I climbed over the pasture fence I kicked my boots off and ran the rest of the way in my stocking feet (about 300 yards).

"I had been working on the telephone lines and the 16 foot ladder was on the ground leaning against the foundation of the house (25 or 30 feet from the well). Burl knew the ladder wouldn't reach the bottom of the well and he had run to the barn to get a hitch lead (leather strap with a snap on one end). He was dragging the ladder over to the well and putting the hitch lead on. I could hear Wib screaming when I got to the barn lot.

"We got the ladder in the well and I went down to get him. I had a hell of a time getting him loose from the pipe. He was hanging onto the pipe with both hands and screaming every breath. They say that if he had grabbed the pipe when he was under water he would have hung on and drowned right there. He was hanging on with his head and shoulders above water.

"I had to pry one hand loose; hold it, then pry the other one loose then he grabbed me around the neck. He wasn't hurt. Just wet and scared."

I don't think I ever did get up that maple tree. The tree is still there but the lower limb was sawed off. Dale (my cousin) and Alice Quick live there now.

Our "store bought toys" usually consisted of a couple balloons during the year. Probably the only things bigger than cap guns on Fourth of July were a wagon one Christmas and a Flexible Flyer sled another. We had used bicycles while in grade school, but that was after we left the farm.

Watching Burl Quick climb a maple tree, Wilbert decided a board on the well curb would provide a step to reach a limb. He forgot [or didn't know] that the board covered a hole in the curb.

The most memorable Christmas on the farm, other than that morning when we found that red wagon, was the custom-made desk. Besides being a farmer, mechanic and businessman, Dad was a carpenter. But that's another chapter.

As I pieced it together later, Bob and I were upset . . . heartbroken some days . . . that we couldn't go to the shop to watch Dad. We often spent hours watching him work on a car or do blacksmith work for someone, especially in the winter or on a rainy day when there was no farm work to do. But several times those weeks before Christmas about 1932, Mom absolutely refused our pleas to go watch Dad.

He had been building the desk. A carved foot or headboard from a bedstead was used for the back and top of the desk. The front opened down with a blackboard and it was complete with shelves and pigeonholes like his rolltop desk—and symetrical so the left side for Bob (he's left-handed) and the right side for me were identical.

And the whisperings of the older kids at school were confirmed. The tag with "From Santa Claus" hanging on the desk looked exactly like Mom's handwriting!

But Christmas brings other childhood memories.

One of the big days at a country school was the Christmas program. One has difficulty feeling sorry or having sympathy for teachers in the 1970s and their complaints of "out of classroom" duties, strikes and union or teacher association grievances when he remembers those one-room school teachers of the 1920s and '30s who took a big chunk of their $75 a month pay to see that every kid in school got a Christmas stocking full of candy, nuts and oranges. Some of those schools had 8 or 10 kids and others had 25 or 30, sometimes more.

And the Boulder church Christmas play was a big community social event—sometimes topped off by a visit from Santa himself.

But Christmas for the John W. Quick children and grandchildren was mostly spending the day at Grandpa's and Grandma's. It's too many years (and inches on the waist) to remember the menus in detail. But it wasn't turkey, because turkeys weren't raised on Grandpa's farm then. That means the meat was ham, duck or roast chicken. Items you couldn't forget include candied sweet potatoes, the pumpkin, squash and minced meat pies. And the home made apple butter that was a year-round staple. Apple butter making was another unforgetable experience . . . bushels of apples to peel, apples cooking in a huge copper kettle over an open fire in the yard and a year's supply of delicious apple butter.

Afternoons on Christmas Day were spent with Aunt Selma and Peg complaining about having eaten too much and kids breaking in their Christmas presents. Aunt Blanche and Uncle Lafe gave me and Bob a

game every year we lived on the farm after we were big enough to read and play the games. Or maybe a new sled or ice skates needed a test run. Bob and I never had ice skates, but one Christmas Burl and Lela (our cousins) walked across the pasture to Smith's pond and Lela let us all try her skates. They were two or three sizes too big for us, but we put them on and with Lela on one side and Burl on the other we got to "skate" across the pond and back.

Those Christmas games got plenty of use—at least until spring weather arrived.

Necessary equipment at any farm home in those days—and probably for years earlier—was a checkerboard. Before Bob and I were big enough to play we watched Dad and Grandpa Kidder (W.E. or Ed) play many winter afternoons and evenings.

Other winter evenings Ben Quick (Dad's cousin) and Johnny or Albert Buchele would come over to play cards. Dad would bring out his homemade blackberry wine for such occasions. One night Mom yells, "What are you doing, Bob?" Ben almost doubled up laughing. Bob was just tall enough to see the top of the table. He was moving slowly around the table and emptying the wine glasses—down the hatch. Most were nearly empty when he started his rounds.

Another winter evening treat was a big pan of popcorn. Dad always had a few rows of popcorn next to the sweetcorn.

An impressive event was the operation of the cream separator—you poured a bucket of milk in the top to get a few pints of cream out of the spigot on the side and a bucket of skimmed milk at the bottom. The bowl the bucket of milk was poured into was on top and about a foot above the head of an eight year old. The cream separator part was a round closed bowl shaped metal cylinder about head high. The crank power was transmitted to this separator through a series of gears and axles with a big patio that would spin the bowl very fast when the crank was turned. Because of the ratio one started turning slowly and gained speed slowly until it was going very fast. If a "child cranker" was unwary, and lost the rhythm of the crank that would continue turning by itself for several minutes, the crank would almost throw him off the back porch. When the cranker had the separator up to full speed you could hear it hum at some distance.

The cream was used to make country fresh butter, rich whipped cream, several special recipes and many farm wives sold cream and eggs—traded them at the general store or the creamery. The skim milk? We, and most farmers, fed it to the hogs. (The thought hurts in these days of $1.48 for a gallon of skimmed milk.)

And that leads to churning butter. The best comparison, probably from the point of both the parent and the small boy, is using a power mower

A cream separator was used by farmers who did not sell milk. The milk was run through the separator and the cream was taken to town on Saturday and sold or traded for flour and other groceries.

in the 1970s—when the kid is too small to handle the job he pleads "Please let me." When he's big enough to do it, the job has lost its glamour. He can think of a dozen things he has to do. Or anticipate what's coming and be nowhere in sight. Anyway, there were two kinds of churns. One with a dasher at the end of a stick or pole. You stood (or sat) and rhythmically jobbed it up and down. The other was usually a large glass jar with a paddle that was geared to turn when the handle was turned. Something like a homemade ice cream freezer—if you stayed around to turn one of them.

Butchering was another exciting event for kids growing up on southern Illinois farms in the 1930s. Grandpa, Grandma, Burl and one or two neighbors were usually there to help. Preparations started the day before . . . a big iron kettle for heating water (I think we had to bring it from Grandma's, the one she used every Monday to heat water for washing clothes), pile of firewood, hooks in place to hang the hogs by their hind legs on the woodshed roof, a huge board to lay the hogs on (it may have been ar old door) and a 50 gallon steel oil drum or wooden barrel to slide the hogs into scalding water.

On the morning of the big day Dad was up early building the fire to start heating water. When the help arrived, Dad got his .22 rifle and the big butcher knife which he had been sharpening on a whetstone. The men

and boys trudged across the end of the apple orchard (only eight or ten trees left then in an orchard of a couple acres that had been put out by Louis Brooks, Grandma Quick's father, probably in the 1870s) to the hog pen. I barely remember when Dad poured concrete for the feeding area pen and hoghouse floor. He would shoot the hog in the head when one stood facing him, then jump over the fence, take the butcher knife and "stick him"—slit his throat so that he bled to death. Dad and Mom didn't make blood sausage, but Uncle Harry (Keister) did. The blood and hair was just about the only part of the hog that wasn't used.

I'm not sure how they got the hog to the butchering area beside the woodshed—hauled it on the old two-wheel push cart, I think. The barrel was filled about half full with boiling water. So that when the hog was slid into the barrel headfirst the water would cover his hind legs. He was sloshed up and down a couple times and pulled out and laid on the board. The hair was shaved off with butcher knives.

The hog was then hung on the hooks by his hind feet and the butcher then slit his belly. There was little waste. The intestines were cleaned, washed and used for sausage casings. The best part in the days right after butchering was fried liver. Dad and Mom had a recipe for mixing salt, pepper and brown sugar to cure the sides (bacon), shoulders and ham. They were wrapped in an old shirt, or some other clean material and hung in the smokehouse, but Dad didn't use a smoke curing process.

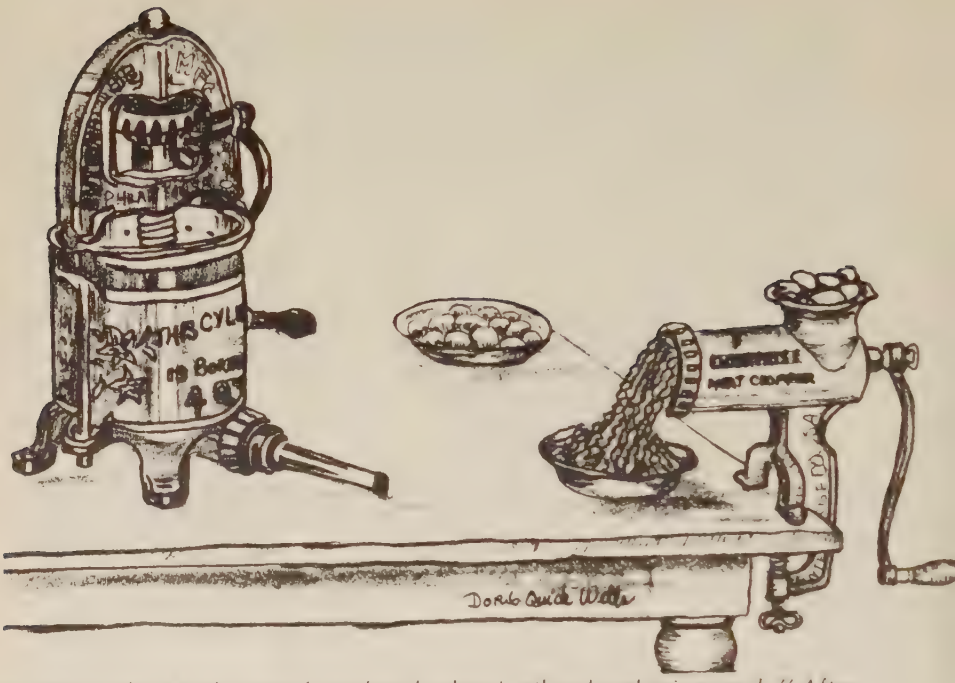
Sausage making was another big process. I only remember the trimmings from the sides, hams and shoulders being put in it. It probably included other scraps and trimmings.

I suppose that on second thought having pork chops was a bigger deal in the days after butchering than liver—but I think I liked the well done liver just as well. Then there was lard making—fat from the belly cooked until it was melted down then stored in one gallon or larger crocks. Left over were the cracklin's—crisp fried skin left when the fat was all cooked off. It had been cut in squares a little over an inch each way. The cracklings were evening snacks for several days. Dad talked like this was the biggest treat in the days after butchering. It was done when the weather was cold with the ground frozen, usually November.

Mom sometimes canned pork chops. It usually took most of a week before all the butchering work was finished. Since the weather was cold, the fresh meat lasted several days.

There would be a big supply of spareribs. Backbone or ribs were great with sauerkraut, which was also made and stored in crocks.

The production line packing houses weren't the first places that "used everything but the pig's grunt." The head and feet were put in a big pot and cooked. The feet were pickled in vinegar—the more sophisticated called them pig's knuckles. The cooked meat from the head was cut up and ground, seasoned and returned to the juice it was cooked in. When let



Sausage making took most of another day late in "hog butchering week." After the meat was ground, it was seasoned, mixed and put in a lard press with a sausage stuffing attachment to force the sausage into casings—intestines which had been cleaned to use for the sausage.

stand it jelled and you had delicious head cheese—ready for slicing and eating.

One memory of the hogpen area is of Dad mixing ground feed with water and letting it stand a day or half a day then the noise 15 or 20 growing hogs would making eating the "slop" from troughs and almost as much eating ears of corn on the concrete floor of the feeding pen. Dad usually butchered three or four hogs, which included a supply of meat for Grandpa and Grandma. The others were sold at the East St. Louis Stockyards.

The most vivid memory is the piercing squeal of the little pigs when they were being castrated. Dad, like most farmers, was his own veterinarian. I never had a chance to watch when he caponized chickens. I don't know if that was by his design or I was just busy someplace and didn't know he was doing it.

There was no castrating pigs in secrecy! I'm sure the piercing squeals would have been loud and clear on the back 40. I know that after I watched the first one or two operations, there was no place I could go around the place—on the other side of the barn, more than 100 yards away and on the opposite side of the house, or inside the house—that those pig

squeals didn't send chills and shudders up and down my back. Even the memory nearly 50 years later sometimes makes me shiver.

Dad would sharpen the small or medium sized blade on his pocket-knife as sharp as a razor. The pigs weren't very big—probably about a month or six weeks old. He would catch one, someone held it on its back by the front legs and head—I think Grandpa helped and gave advice on the technique.

The pig's belly and vital area were cleaned. Dad grasped the skin around the testicle in his left left hand and squeezed so the skin was tight. Then with one swift, short cut he slit through the skin and testicle. That's when the air was split with a shrill squeal. The testicle was removed, the knife blade run up and down against the cord then it was cut. The process was repeated an inch or two to the right or left. The wounds were swiped with liniment and the pig was turned loose. He shook himself, snorted a couple times and trotted to the other side of the pigpen.

But some unpleasantness seems to go with most good things. Like country fried chicken with the thick brown crust. When Rose Mary and Teresa (our daughters) read the list at the beginning of this chapter, one asked incredulously, "Did YOU KILL chickens?"

My reply was that if you raise chickens and are going to eat fried chicken, someone has to kill the chickens. But the truth is, I wasn't much of a chicken killer. I suppose there were three basic ways to kill a chicken on the farm:

Put his neck on a block and behead him with an axe (we never used this method); "wring his neck" by holding his head firmly in your hand and swing your arm in a circle which would break his neck and on the second or third rotation his body would go flying, blood spurting from the neck and chicken killer dropped the head on the ground, or third, you held the chicken with both feet in one hand, laid the chicken's neck and head on the ground and put a small board or stick on the neck just behind the head, stepped on the board and pulled the chicken leaving his head sticking out beside the board.

I had watched someone, Uncle Harry (Keister) I think, wring their heads off. One Saturday Mom was getting ready for the usual fried chicken on Sunday when I pleaded, "Let me wring their necks, Mom." She replied "You can't do it. You'll let it loose." I insisted. She relented with something about what will happen "if you let that chicken run off."

The chicken killing usually took place behind the smokehouse, which was on the edge of the chicken yard. I should explain that catching the young fryers was a tougher operation than killing them. One method was to sneak up and grab one from behind when he was asleep or didn't know anyone was near. When they became more wary, we used a hook that Dad had made of a heavy piece of smooth wire 6 or 8 feet long. After they were caught, especially if that was early in the morning and Mom wasn't ready to clean and dress them at that hour, the chickens were placed under a tub

upside down in the grass with a brick on the tub (bottom, since it was upside down).

Mom got the first chicken from under the tub and neatly and swiftly pulled its head off before my howl to do the next one. I guess Uncle Harry tossed the chicken's head to the ground at the instant the body went flying. Anyway, Mom gave me that fryer with a final admonition, "Now hold it. Don't turn it loose."

"I won't," I promised her as I grasped it firmly around the head in my little right hand (I was about 7 or 8 years old). She turned loose of its legs as I started the circle, down to my belt and started upward on the second swing, as it was up a little more than waist high I thought "That oughta do it," and gave the head a little knowing toss. Ooops! He landed on both feet and as Mom yelled, "Now look what you've done," he shook his head, made some kind of raspy "scared chicken" noise and started running for the chicken house. That was the end of my career as a chicken killer.

Since a growing number of Americans now look at the 1950s as "the old days," and our two oldest children (Rose Mary, 1950 and Joe, 1954) started growing up in the '50s we will throw in a few comparisons with the '30s.

Television, invented in 1926, was not seen by most Americans until the 1950s. The first commerical station went on the air in Philadelphia in 1947. Just as radio, invented before the turn of the century was not heard by most Americans until the 1920s, with KDKA Pittsburgh broadcasting the first presidential election returns in 1924. Kids rushed home from grade school in the mid-1930s to hear Little Orphan Annie, Jack Armstrong and three or four other 15 minute adventure programs that were on in the late afternoon Monday through Friday. But I don't think radio came close to affecting the way of life, or the lives of kids, in the 1930s like television did in the 1950s and 1960s. I suppose the jury is still out on whether the net effect of television has been positive or negative.

None of us who grew up in homes without running water, central heating and electricity would want to go back, or have our children endure carrying in wood or coal for heating and cooking, carrying out ashes, using an outside toilet (or in some places "going behind the barn"), trying to see by a kerosene lamp (we called it coal oil) or taking milk and other food to the cellar to keep it from spoiling.

Home built by John W. Quick about 1903 on what had been the Louis Brooks place. This 1975 picture shows remodeling done by Charles and Hazel Hintz in 1960s. In 1920s and 1930s porches were on north and west sides. One was enclosed [windows and shutters left] and the other was removed [right, near small tree]. Joseph H. Quick photo

We have mentioned several compensations to life on a southern Illinois farm in the 1930s. But we'll push on.

Few kids today get the chance to go to Grandma's house where they will be asked if they are hungry to be rewarded with a thick slab of homemade bread laden with fresh churned butter smothered with homemade jelly, jam, plum preserves or apple butter. Grandma's kitchen table was always set with salt and pepper shakers, a toothpick holder, butter, apple butter and at least one kind of jelly in the middle of the table. And when the table was cleared after the meal, the apple butter and jelly would usually remain—to be handy in case a couple hungry kids showed up, I suppose.

Those old flat top cast iron stoves in the kitchen were the source of more good things to eat than all the scientific hygienic factory kitchens you can find in today's big cities.

Kids might gripe about carrying heavy buckets of coal to put on the porch or behind the living room heating stove, but the grumble was usually muted by the thought of what might be cooking when you were asked to carry in the kitchen stove wood which was split in smaller pieces. Usually about 10 or 12 inches long and wedge shaped about two inches on a side.

An exception might be when a boy suspected the wood was really being used to heat bath water in the stove reservoir—keep it full of water and you had hot water while cooking.

The kitchen was where farm wives spent many hours in the summer. In the 1930s I heard more than one farmer—or farm wife—telling how things cooked or baked better with "an even heat wood fire" than on a kerosene or in a few cases bottled gas kitchen stove.

It is rarely that anyone has ever eaten better than at a farm table—especially at threshing time. Those threshing day dinners were something to see—and eat! A brief description would be two or three kinds of everything—meat, potatoes, cole slaw, green beans, pie, cake, etc. The long dinner table would seat 10 or 12. Usually it would be set twice for men working on the threshing crew, and twice for women and kids (sometimes only once if not many kids accompanied the mothers helping in the kitchen).

Those threshing day dinners, of course, were before the days of combines that enable one or two men to harvest a grain crop. But that, too, is another chapter.

CHAPTER XIII

Small town life for growing boys in the 1930s

In February, 1934, we left the farm and moved to Simla, Colorado, where Dad went into partnership with Mert Rice in the garage business. When we crossed the Kansas state line into Colorado, the only snow was in road ditches and on the north side of buildings, but we could see the mountains and snow capped peaks. It soon looked like the mountains were "only twenty or thirty miles away." After driving for hours and "not getting any closer to the mountains," Dad explained that they were really about a hundred and fifty miles away when we could see them clearly on that sunlit day in February. Simla is about fifty miles east of Colorado Springs which is at the foot of Pikes Peak.

All kinds of new and exciting things were available in Simla for me and Bob: Roller skating on the sidewalks, riding that old coaster wagon down a hill that was two blocks long, swimming in Sand Creek and playing cops and robbers with three or four other kids.

One of Mom's first friends in Simla was Pansy Foster, who operated Foster's Cafe. They had some business from the highway (U.S. Route 40 South) but the busy time was the noon hour. Bob and I played with their son Raymond and Les Lakey. Mr. Foster ran the city water works. Water was pumped from deep wells in town to a water tower on a hill near the Simla Schools. Lakey's father ran a service station. A.J. McLennon also had a coaster wagon and played with us along the downtown sidewalks. His parents and older brothers and sisters operated a grocery store.

The first few weeks in Simla we had an apartment in the back part of the Simla Hotel. After that we lived in the Hope house, a big two story frame home at the bottom of a two block hill, about four blocks from downtown. We lived downstairs and an apartment upstairs was rented to two high school girls. Mr. and Mrs. R.K. Wann lived across the street from us. Both were part Indian and from Oklahoma. He was a practicing veterinarian and a few times during the summer of 1934 he took me along when he went to treat a sick cow or horse. Some of those trips were 25 or 30 miles each way—passing only a few ranch houses the entire trip. He was an official of the Masonic Lodge when Will Rogers was inducted in Claremore, Oklahoma. We stopped at the Will Rogers Memorial about 1946 and the lodge papers with Mr. Wann's signature were prominently displayed with Will Rogers memorabilia. Jake, one of the Wann sons, operated another downtown gasoline station. He had two boys, Weston and Wayne, who were about 4 and 6 when Bob and I were 8 and 10. They lived at the top of the hill. One day we were playing at their house when a disagreement developed into an argument. They had fiery tempers and we started for home with both of them chasing us. About half way down the hill, I looked around to see if they were gaining on us. They had stopped running to throw rocks. The gravel covered streets had ridges of gravel along the ditches, most of it about the size of bird eggs. As I looked over my

shoulder, a rock hit my head. About three more steps and my face and shirt were covered with blood. There is still a scar at the edge of my right eyebrow. Another inch and I would have had a rock smack in my eye.

One evening after school that fall some of the older kids promoted a fight between Bob and Bobby Price, son of the Christian Church pastor. I don't recall what the disagreement was—mostly the older kids wanted the entertainment of a fight between two kids about eight years old. They wanted Bob to take off his heavy coat. "I fight better with my coat on," Bob told them as he flexed his shoulders. A few weeks after the "no winner" wrestling match, Bobby Price came home with us after school. Mom usually baked about five loaves of bread every week. This time she had also baked two coffee cakes. Mom had gone to one of the downtown grocery stores and left the warm bread and coffee cakes on the kitchen table. We had a sample piece of coffee cake. And another, and another, until there was only one coffee cake left. When the preachers son insisted on another piece of coffee cake, Bob pushed him off the back porch. He was back the next day telling Mom he wanted a quarter for his torn shirt. She told him when he paid for the coffee cake he ate she would pay his mother for the torn shirt.

We drove to Limon, trading center in east-central Colorado, one Sunday afternoon in 1934 to see the first diesel locomotive on a regular railroad run in the West—the Burlington Zephyr. Everyone called it the new streamlined train. We also took some Sunday afternoon drives to the Hixson Ranch, 25 or 30 miles southeast of Simla. Most of the cowboys were Spanish speaking Mexicans. About once a month we visited Uncle John and Aunt Ann Kidder in Castle Rock or at a ranch where he lived east of Castle Rock or drove to Colorado Springs to visit Aunt Cleo and Uncle Bill Hoyne. He was the manager of the Broadmoor Hotel Greenhouse. It was then the most exclusive hotel in the West.

A word about those games of cops and robbers. They were usually played with rubber guns up and down the alley and around coal houses. I probably haven't seen one in 40 years, but every kid, it seemed, from the fourth to eighth grade, in Simla had a rubber gun. A board was sawed or whittled into the shape of a pistol with a 7 to 10 inch barrel. The grip was at an angle with a small piece of wood on the back of the handle, held tightly with a section of inner tube (they almost disappeared in the 1950s or 1960s with tubeless tires). These slices of inner tubes about a half inch wide were also ammunition. An edge of the rubber was put between the handle and tightly held trigger and the loop of inner tube was stretched over the end of the barrel. The bottom of the strip of wood trigger was squeezed to release the shot. By tying knots in the strip of inner tube a shot would travel 20 or 30 feet. You were supposed to be out when hit. Of course many victims protested, "I didn't feel it." So you made a new pistol with a longer barrel, got an inner tube from a truck tire for ammunition, then tied knots in the inner tube ammunition so "he can feel it now."

The summer of 1935, after we moved back to Illinois, was spent at Grandma Quick's. Dad ran the tractor and Ben Quick operated the thresh-

ing machine—George Curdt's "small rig." His much larger threshing machine, powered by a steam engine, was on the run around Ferrin and Shattuc. Some summers Uncle Jim Burger ran the steam engine for that rig. When we saw him a few weeks before he died at 91 in 1972, he told us about the terrific food "those Dutch farm women cooked down by Ferrin." Most of the hayloft was empty early that summer and Burl let Bob and me use it for a roller skating rink.

Grandma Quick (Luella) thought just about any activity on Sunday was wrong—especially working in the field or playing baseball. Tommy Huffman was the manager and second baseman of the Boulder team. Grandma never said anything about it, but it was obvious that she didn't like it when I would go with them to keep score on a Sunday afternoon at the Sanders Grove diamond or Crackers Neck, across the East Fork Creek in Pope Township of Fayette County.

In September, Dad started working as a mechanic for Clint Burnett in Sandoval. Burnett sold used cars and operated a general auto repair garage.

When we lived in the house behind Burnett's garage on Routes 50 and 51, Bob and I played with Stanley Campbell and the Duncan brothers, Austin and Dick. Stanley lived on Route 50 across the intersection from the northeast corner of the school gymnasium. We lived two blocks north. Duncans lived across the alley from us. Campbell's father was a widower and operated the pool room across the intersection from the old village hall. The Chapman brothers—John, Don and Cy—each had a Centralia Evening Sentinel paper route.

By December, 1935, Dad was working as chief mechanic at the City Garage, Chevrolet dealership operated by Arthur Schroeder in Breese. However, Mom, Bob and I stayed in Sandoval until Dad found a house to rent in March. That winter we lived in a house in the northwest part of Sandoval, three blocks north of Route 50 and a couple hundred yards south of the Seidel farm. Harry Seidel and Bob were in the same grade and we all walked to and from school together. Harry would stop at our house to listen to Little Orphan Annie and Jack Armstrong, the All-American boy at Hudson High. Radio stations then had a series of 15 minute programs for kids from about 4 to 6 p.m.

At this time, Dad had a room with a family a block down the alley from the garage, where he ate all his meals. He came home Saturday night and drove back to Breese early Monday morning. Christmas Eve 1935 he stopped in the kitchen and before taking his coat off—a heavy sheepskin coat—he said "Come here, boys." When we both squeezed through the door together, Dad said, "Look here," and looked down at his side. Sticking out of his coat pocket was a little white nose. He pulled out a six week old Fox Terrier puppy that was not much bigger than a hot dog. He had a bobbed tail and brown spots on his head and back. We named him Nippy, but it wasn't long before he was Old Nip.

When we moved to Breese the first kid we played with was Gene Grawe. His mother was a sister of Arthur and John Schroeder. At different times we played with Glennon Springmeyer, Bill Warren and Max Burris. All were in Bob's class. Bill Warren's father was a doctor and Bill is now (1976) an attorney in Carlyle. We lost track of Springmeyer and Burris. Max had a twin sister, Maxine. Max Burris was the first person to call me Wil. Most people called me Wib or Wilbert until I was in high school, then it was "Quick."

Nip was still a pup when we moved to Breese in the spring of 1936. Dad bought us used bicycles that spring. I think they cost about two dollars each. Bob decided that Nip would like to ride. He built a doghouse on the luggage carrier above the back wheel. It was big enough for Nip to stand in, closed on the top and right side with an open door on the left side. Nip rode with his head sticking out the box and looking over Bob's shoulder or around his left arm.

We lived in a rented house just a block from the main gate of the Clinton County Fairgrounds, which became a housing subdivision in the 1950s or 1960s. It was almost as much fun at the fairgrounds when no one was there but the two of us and two or three other kids. The Breese baseball team played at the fairgrounds diamond on Sunday afternoons. Besides the fair and basebll games, a carnival was there once or twice a season and political rallies were held there during the 1936 campaign.

Across the street from the house were three vacant lots where some neighborhood high school boys built a clubhouse—a shack with two rooms and no windows. They let us in for a few minutes a few times a week. They also "let us" help them skin grass off to make a regulation tennis court. They would let us use the tennis courts when it was too hot for them to play or they were tired. However, usually only one of them would loan a little kid a tennis racquet, so we didn't play much tennis.

The public school was about three blocks from home and most kids got to school early in good weather to play softball. Few of us had gloves and sprained fingers were common. One of the stars of the Breese Merchants baseball team operated a Sinclair Service Station just west of Schroeder's Garage on U. S. route 50. His distributor had a six week contest with the kid who got the most points winning a baseball each week and the one who had the most points for six weeks got a trip to St. Louis to see the Cardinals play the New York Giants on a Sunday about the middle of July, 1936. You got a point for each gallon of gasoline and about 15 or 20, I think, for oil changes and grease jobs. Doc Emerson, a dentist who lived at the end of our block and grew the biggest tomatoes in the north end of Breese, was a regular customer of the Sinclair Station (I think his name was Kearney). I won the baseball the first week and had the most points throughout the contest, but always checked to see if some kid had turned in a pile of oil changes and grease jobs.

About Tuesday or Wednesday before the game our fondest hopes were realized. France Laux, broadcaster of Cardinal games for years.

announced that the pitchers Sunday would be Dizzy Dean and Carl Hubbell, one of the all-time great lefthanders whose top pitch was the screwball. I was at the station a half hour early to be picked up. The Sinclair distributor pulled up in a big black Cadillac with about four kids already aboard. We had one or two to pick up on the way to St. Louis. One kid got sick and threw up before we got to the ball park. He got his head out the window, but not quite in time. He got the window seat the rest of the way. After a few minutes the kid in the middle poked the one who had been next to the window and pointed to the cuff on his pants. A big hunk of red tomato.

Then some kid asks: "Where are the seats?" The organizer of the contest says, "We'll get the tickets when we get to the park." By Friday they had been talking about another sellout. I think he had to go to the third ticket window. "Standing room only," the ticket seller was telling all ticket buyers. After tromping up and down the ramps, someone said we could stand in the outfield. In those days they put a rope about 10 feet in front of the wall on sellout days and all balls between the rope and concrete wall were ground rule doubles. We moved around to center field and were just to the right of Centerfielder Terry Moore, I still consider him the best defensive outfielder I ever watched. We sat on the grass right under that rope and had a perfect line over second base to watch Carl Hubbell's screwball. It looked like a curve that was breaking away from the plate, then would break the other way. The Giants shelled Ole Diz with three or four ground rule doubles in about the fifth and sixth innings and took a 7-0 lead. Joe Medwick got a hit in the ninth and Hubbell ignored him and continued to wind up. Medwick trotted to second and third then scored on a single or a sacrifice fly.

When Dad opened the garage in Sandoval on the Fourth of July, 1937, the hours were usually 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. The first year or so Bob and I spent most of our time when not in school at the garage. By the time we thought we had other things to do Dad could find jobs for us.

I was usually assigned to "watch the front"—gas pumps, candy case and soda pop cooler. Bob often got assignments in the shop, usually taking something off or something apart for Dad. Mom said he could get his clothes dirty and greasy "just watching."

It wasn't long before customers, especially those who had known Dad for many years, would watch Bob a few minutes and say something like, "Looks like you'll be a mechanic one of these days, Bob." And he soon was.

Bob and I didn't always agree but we usually played together. My first thought was that we had the same friends, but it would be more accurate to say that his friends were my friends before I was a high school student in Sandoval.

ROUTE 50
US
NORTHWEST SEVENTH STREET
NORTHWEST SIXTH STREET
NORTHWEST SECOND STREET
NORTHWEST FIRST STREET
NORTHEAST FIFTH STREET
NORTHEAST FOURTH STREET
NORTHEAST SECOND STREET
NORTHEAST FIRST STREET
SOUTHWEST FIRST STREET
SOUTHWEST SECOND STREET
SOUTHWEST THIRD STREET
SOUTHWEST FOURTH STREET
SOUTHWEST FIFTH STREET
SOUTHEAST FIRST AVENUE
SOUTHEAST SECOND STREET
SOUTHEAST THIRD STREET
SOUTHEAST FOURTH STREET
SOUTHEAST FIFTH STREET
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
N

Sandoval, Ill., 1935-1940 [*1970s changes or use*]
Street names as changed in 1950s

1. *Howard Quick residence, owned by Clint Burnett, fall 1935*
2. *Clint Burnett garage, later Palace Night Club*
3. *Duncan residence*
4. *Sandoval High School and Grade School, burned 1939* [*grade school*]
5. *Residence of Alex Campbell and son Stanley*
6. *White Kitchen and Zgol Service Station*
7. *Marathon Station and Halliun Market*
8. *Campbell Pool Room* [*housing development*]
9. *Village Hall, later office of Dr. Davidson*
10. *Schneider Meat Market, Masonic Hall 2nd floor* [*vacant feed store*]
11. *N. Joyce Grocery* [*Champion Cleaners and Register newspaper office*]
12. *Community Auction barn* [*village hall and community center*]
13. *Feed store, Bert Cruse ice and coal*
14. *Porter W. Quick home* [*housing development*]
15. *Jake Voss Garage*
16. *Kroger Store*
17. *Post office, high school classrooms 2nd floor 1940-41*
18. *Konrad store*
19. *Thomas Meat Market; Pool Hall*
20. *Malloy Barber Shop*
21. *Resch Shoe Shop*
22. *Drug store southwest corner, ice cream parlor southeast corner*
23. *Christian Church, frame building burned 1940*
24. *Cox and Martin funeral home, later boarding house for elderly*
25. *Fat's Rendevous* [*Gaylord Quick tavern*]
26. *Wellman Garage*
27. *St. Lawrence Catholic Church*
28. *Catholic School, wooden frame building*
29. *C. E. Crawford home*
30. *Howard Quick residence 5 months 1935-36*
31. *Sandoval City Park and water tower*
32. *Altadonna Red & White Grocery* [*garage for Joe Altadonna home*]
33. *Quick's Garage in Chance building 1937-1947* [*D&B Furniture 1970s*]
34. *Altadonna garage building* [*Quick's Garage 1948-1965; IGA store parking*]
35. *Howard Quick home since 1944*
36. *Adrian Sandy residence* [*Quick's Garage since 1965*]
37. *Frank Myer residence* [*housing development*]
38. *Deadmond garage, later movie theater*
39. *Simcox Cafe*
40. *Walker and Keith restaurant*
41. *Walker and Keith motel*
42. *Homer Watkins Shell* [*Saale Bros. Shell*]
43. *Y Fruit Market* [*antiques*]
44. *Bob Newman Greenhouse*
45. *Old church used for HS classrooms* [*tavern*]
46. *First National Bank of Sandoval*
47. *Burst pear orchard*
48. *Roller skating rink; Ervin Meredith fruit market since 1941*
49. *Oil cracking plant, burned about 1942* [*Gramlich Trucking*]
50. *B&O depot*

Quick's Garage about 1940 in building owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Chance. Called Sandoval Garage when opened July 4, 1937, by J. Howard Quick; name was changed in two or three years by continued use of "Quick's Garage" or "Howard Quick Garage" by parts salesmen and customers.

I have often felt that our kids missed something important by never experiencing life on a farm or in a small town. The week in Sandoval from time to time on vacation when they were kids was enough to bring a comment like, "I'm glad we don't live there."

They'll really never understand what they missed!

CHAPTER XIV

High School and sports

Two seemingly unimportant events were destined to shape the rest of my life. One occurred while watching the track team practice at the start of the season in the spring of 1938 and the other was the decision to take typing in 1939.

An event that in itself was so trivial it usually would be forgotten in a half-hour turned out to be responsible for nearly everything that happened to me after the fall of 1941.

It was the second or third day of practice for the track season in March of 1938 at Sandoval Community High School. Field event workouts—shotput, discus, high jump, pole vault and broad jump (they call it long jump now)—were held on the edge of the grade school softball playground. Runners worked out on the cinder streets...so many times around the block for a quarter, 880 or mile.

I was near the end of my freshman year in high school. One of the youngest and smallest kids in the class. Five or six kids were standing around watching and expecting more action as some of the sprinters started to the jumping pits. A pile of sawdust was near the high jump standards and the broad jump takeoff board.

Merk (Coach John Merkelbach) yelled, "One of you guys find a janitor and get a shovel to move some of this sawdust." There was mumbling like "Why should I go get a shovel?" or "I'm not going to get any old shovel." A couple decided it was time to go home and headed for the street.

I found a janitor, got a shovel and started to help move sawdust.

The next afternoon, Merk gave me his keys, selecting the dressing room key, and asked me to get a tape measure so he could set some practice target stakes for the shotputter, Les Meyer.

Friday, the day before the first track meet at Ashley, I asked Merk if I could go. He said something like, "Be here at 8:30 and we'll see if there's room."

About 8:15 Saturday morning, he said, "Wilbert, when the cars are all here, put the medicine kit and my raincoat in Mr. Lee's trunk." Don Lee was the ag teacher and a former basketball coach who seldom missed a game or other athletic event.

When the cars pulled up in front of the east door of the old Sandoval school building and Merk yelled, "Let's go," I rushed out to be sure I got a

seat. About 15 minutes after we got to the Ashley High School grounds, Merk asked, "Where's the medicine kit. Quick?" I thought my budding career as an athletic student manager was over. The medicine kit and his raincoat were still inside the east door of the school at Sandoval.

But when he showed me how to give a sprinter a rubdown the following week, I started paying attention to more than being among the first to jump in a car.

In the winter of 1938-39 Dad had overhauled the motor on a Ford that had three typewriters and an adding machine in it. The salesman never came back for the car. After a few weeks Dad contacted the company that owned the typewriters. They were grateful to get the machines back and gave him the portable typewriter. We decided I should take typing my junior year. Being a typist was a factor in losing my job on the school paper but more importantly that was the reason I became a clerk-typist and an administrative NCO (non-commissioned officer) in the Army. The change in Army assignments sent the rest of my life in new directions.

Meanwhile, in high school I was getting the hang of a student manager's job. After a couple of track meets I was keeping the results sheet and running score of track meets. The 880 relay was always the last event and it was intriguing to listen to Merk tell what we had to do in the last three events—especially in a dual or triangular meet.

There are many lessons in seeing a track meet won by the guys who finished second instead of third or fourth, or even fourth instead of "out of the money."

The job as student manager led to me calling basketball games to the Centralia Sentinel. It also led to me being sports editor of the school paper—a mimeographed sheet that was published when the editors had enough news for four or eight pages. Usually twice a month.

The Sentinel was giving more attention to smaller surrounding schools in 1939 and Merk gave me the scorebook after basketball games to "Call the Sentinel collect" the morning after every game.

The school burned down during Christmas vacation our junior year. Classes the rest of that year and during our senior year were held on the second floor of buildings just west of the depot. The assembly hall and three or four classrooms were in the old Redman dancehall above the Deadmond garage. A doorway was cut to the second floor of the Knight building above the old Post Office and a store. Three more classrooms were in this building. Other classes were held in nearby church buildings.

The gym did not burn but it was used for grade school classrooms.

The basketball team had no gym. Usually two or three nights a week we practiced at Patoka. The Sentinel did a story with a team picture of the "gymless basketball team."

Sandoval Community High School basketball team for 1939-40 season. Left to right each row: front Burl Bowen [14], second row, Ray Smith [43], Joe Niestroy [39], third row, Don Watkins [21], George Gillmore [11], Paul Moore [24]; fourth row, Charles Anderson [23], Coach John Merkelbach, student manager Wilbert Quick, Harold Konrad [17], back row, Lawrence "Grub" Grobelny and Harry Seidel. Picture was taken in the Patoka High School gymnasium because the Sandoval school building burned during Christmas vacation and the Sandoval gym was used for grade school classrooms.

With helping at the garage after school or sometimes going to basketball practice and games usually on Tuesday and Friday nights, I found some shortcuts on the job as Sandovalian sports editor. I made notes on the basketball games and typed the stories directly on the mimeograph stencil. One edition was put out a couple days earlier than I expected. It was a night Merk told me to go along to Patoka for basketball practice. When we got to school the next morning, the paper was being passed out with a "sports page" that was blank except for:

"Wanted: a Sports Editor. Someone who will turn in the stories and not take them out of town with him."

I was crushed. Merk said, "Don't worry about it. Just call the Sentinel every morning after a game. Those stories are more important anyway."

Merk, like most coaches in those days, taught kids a lot more than how to play basketball. In 1940 Salem High School had a new school and athletic field. A county track meet was held with competition from all schools except Centralia and Salem. Monday morning at school Merk would present ribbons or medals to those who had won them at a Saturday track meet. I remember especially the remarks he made after the county meet in 1941. Frank Nalewajko had worked diligently but had strong competition in the 880 yard run (half mile) his junior year. Merk went into some detail about how many times Frank had finished second or third but kept working hard and it paid off with the county 880 championship and a blue ribbon. Frank didn't play basketball but was a good softball and baseball player.

Most athletes at small schools went out for whatever sport was in season.

After working on this family history, I understand why Grandma Quick was worried about my weight and health. Six of her ten children died before I was born. I weighed about 100 and was barely 13 when I started high school. Grandma was always wanting me to drink eggnog that she mixed up with a tall glass of milk, a couple raw eggs and some walnut extract or other flavoring. She also suggested that I should drink goat milk.

I don't know if Walter A. (Wahb) Quick, Dad's cousin and son of Walter Quick, knew about Grandma thinking I should drink goat milk or if he bought the goat so Dad could worry about where to keep it. Anyway, he bought a thin somewhat scroungy looking yearling goat.

Mr. and Mrs. Chance had an old unused barn behind the garage and I fixed up a corner of it for Nancy. Sam Just, who lived a block down the alley, had a herd of goats. Nancy spent a night with Sam's billy goat and in a few weeks had twins—Gookus and Pookus. I liked the milk too—except for a few days after she drank a pan of gasoline used to wash dirty auto parts.

I had taken freshman Latin but passed the final quarter with luck and the grace of Miss (Mabel) Kostanzer. I decided to take agriculture my

sophomore year. Every ag student had to have a farm project. Don Lee approved a milk goat for my project.

By my junior year I kept averages, statistics and all kinds of sports records for Merk. I assisted in PE classes my senior year, refereeing and supervising some activities.

Plans were in the works for a federal WPA project to construct a new school when the school burned. However, we finished high school in the makeshift arrangements. The Class of 1941 graduation ceremonies were held in a grade school auditorium in Centralia. The new high school building at the west edge of Sandoval opened in September 1941.

The Sandoval Aces

The Spring of 1941 Joe Niestroy, Don Watkins, Leroy Holstlaw and several others wanted to have a summer baseball team. Most little towns had teams for Sunday afternoon baseball games between the World Wars but Sandoval did not have a team in the late 1930s.

They asked Merk to manage a team that would be about half from the high school softball team and others a little older in Sandoval. I think Merk had a summer job in Centralia. At any rate he told them he wouldn't have time.

Niestroy and others persuaded me to drive around scheduling games. I'm not sure how it happened, but I also made the lineup out, kept score and coached third base. I was sort of the manager by default. My baseball knowledge consisted of what I picked up sitting next to Merk at high school softball games and what I had heard from France Laux on St. Louis Cardinal radio broadcasts.

Dad paid Bob and me two dollars a week for working at the garage that summer. I used mine to buy baseballs and bats. We practiced one or two evenings a week at a diamond on sandy ground north of the zinc smelter where heavy coal smoke had killed grass and weeds.

It was a real shoestring operation. No uniforms. No money. Just some kids and a few guys in their twenties or early thirties who wanted to play ball. Bob sold soda pop and we asked Teeny Basola to take up a collection about the seventh inning. We "poured all the profits" into baseballs, bats, catcher's equipment and an extra mask for the umpire when we had a volunteer who would work behind the catcher. Dad was probably the biggest contributor to the cause—in gasoline for the Nash. We used it on Saturday nights looking for people to schedule games with and driving to games on Sunday afternoons at Carlyle, Boulder, Walnut Hill, Glenridge, Odin, Selmaville, Cracker's Neck and Toad Island west of Patoka and two or three crossroad communities north of Carlyle.

Tuffy (Edward) Hardy and I decided the team needed a name—something for the stories in the Sentinel. We came up with Sandoval Aces.

Players on the Aces who graduated from Sandoval High School in 1941 were Niestroy, Harold Konrad, Holstlaw and Frank Nalewajko. Don Watkins, who made it to the major leagues with the Chicago Cubs after World War II, had just completed his junior year. Others were Myrl Brown, Joe Cummins, Vic Just, Zoph Hartwell and Dave Campbell, who joined the Marines in 1942 and was killed on an island in the Pacific. Later when players were on vacation or had quit, players from Glenridge and Centralia were Wyrostek, Lefty McClelland (a first baseman) and Beatty. About mid-season Homer Watkins, Don's dad, was afraid Don would hurt his arm and he quit to pitch for the Texaco team in the Salem oilfield. Lee Murray, who had been regarded as one of the best semi-pro pitchers in the Patoka area for years, pitched some games the last part of the season. He was driving a water truck for Jim Wasem and would play catch with me when Dad was working on his truck. He had the widest breaking slow curve I have ever seen. He could throw it so slow you could catch it barehanded and it would break more than two feet. There was some grumbling when I would give him $5 from the soda pop money box for "traveling expenses."

The most entertaining and interesting games were when we played the Centralia Colored Giants. Their Globetrotter type warmup routines were enjoyed by spectators as much as the baseball game. The Leake brothers caught and played in the infield. All three were Meadowlark Lemon types—clowns but very good athletes. Their pitcher was Sad Sam Burris. The nickname was from his attitude and expression—all business and seldom smiling.

In those days there were many AAA and AA minor leagues. One of the outstanding pitchers from the Centralia area was Blue Hawley of Odin. The Salem Merchants were much out of our class playing larger cities in southern Illinois with home games in Salem drawing scores of fans. After minor league seasons ended the players frequently played in "all-star" games for the home folks. The most publicized such game in September 1941 in the Centralia area was "Blue Hawley and his Marion County All-Stars vs. the Salem Merchants."

I had been calling our baseball games to Bill Beck at the Sentinel just as I did high school basketball games—no pay but we could call collect. I asked Bill if he wanted me to write a story on the all-star game at Salem. "Fine," he said.

The Salem correspondent for the Sentinel covered the courthouse, women's clubs, sports and anything he could get. There would be a column and a half to three columns of Salem news on page two of the Centralia Sentinel every day. He was paid by the column inch.

He saw me sitting on a car bumper keeping a box score of the baseball game and walked over to ask me, "What are you keeping that for?" "The Centralia Sentinel," I answered, attempting to get an air of authority in my just past 16-year-old voice. "Don't send anything to the Sentinel," he ordered, "I cover everything in Salem for the Sentinel."

But I continued keeping score and sat at the counter at Simcox's Cafe when we got back to Sandoval and started writing the story:

"SALEM — Blue Hawley pitched and batted his Marion County All-Stars to a 6-3 victory over the Salem Merchants here yesterday."

I wrote about six paragraphs and dropped it off at the Sentinel. I told Beck that John Bigelow told me not to do it but Bill said he wanted it for the sports page. The story in the paper was exactly as I had written it.

I found out several months later that the Blue Hawley story was the reason Mom got a call from the Sentinel in November asking me to go see the managing editor, C.W. Orcutt, the next day. I was at Grandma's helping Burl shuck corn.

Orcutt wanted me to "do what you can to help Bill" for two weeks between one city editor being drafted and a new one arriving. The title was city editor because he covered city hall and most local news, but he was really THE general assignment reporter. The news staff was Orcutt, a city editor, Beck (sports editor and local reporter) and Opal Melton, society editor. I told Orcutt, "I've never written anything but sports stories." He asked, "Is there any reason you couldn't try?"

For two weeks I covered the police station, fire station, hospital and rewrote a few handouts. The bug had bitten me. I entertained dreams of getting a job. But Orcutt told me, "You know this was only for two weeks. See Mr. (Harry) Mapes in the advertising department Monday morning." For six months I carried proofs to downtown merchants, answered the phone, and handed out papers to city carriers. Bob Mapes, advertising salesman and Harry's son, told me I could sell some ads. One of my first "successes" was to a barbecue stand operator. "I forgot to tell you," Bob said, "That son of a bitch has a bill that he hasn't paid for two years."

Daily sports editor at 17

In May, 1942, Bill Beck was drafted. I was back in the news room as the 17 year old inexperienced sports editor of the Centralia Evening Sentinel.

Beck warned me to not get the newspaper involved in "something someone is trying to promote." After my summer of running around trying to schedule baseball games, I thought some of those teams should be in a league. Lou Brown, Myrl's dad, was manager of the Sandoval Aces and they would have uniforms in 1942. Five other managers agreed to enter the league. I called it the Northern Egyptian Baseball League. Most of their scheduling problems were solved and the novice sports editor had two or three local baseball stories every week. We quoted anonymous "league officials," which probably looked a little suspicious when it was used frequently on play-off stories at the end of the season.

Orcutt had moved on to the St. Louis Star-Times. (He was later managing editor of the Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel) E.E. (Gene) Dilliner was the managing editor now after about six months as city editor-reporter. I was a little concerned as football season approached. I had

listened to broadcasts of Illinois and Notre Dame games, but I had never seen a football game. "Nothing to it," Gene consoled me. He showed me his sytem of keeping play-by-play in a stenographer's notebook. The first game for Centralia was at Urbana High School.

A coach was added to the 2:30 Illinois Central train to Chicago and it was put on another train that got us home about 1 a.m.—my first football game and first train ride the same day. With Dilliner's help, being a diligent spectator at football practice every day and the co-operation of Arthur L. Trout, the story was a snap. A.L. Trout was the best football or basketball coach I covered, talked to or watched, and that includes several college coaches. The Orphans won 13-6.

The football team had a chartered Greyhound bus for the trip to Olney. For some reason, the bus made all the stops behind a regularly scheduled bus. At Clay City an almost intoxicated oilfield worker got on the bus. He blinked his eyes, looked around and asked, "Hey what're niggers doing on this bus?" Clifton West, a personable, talkative Negro halfback, was sitting in the second or third seat from the front. All talking stopped. But only for a second. "Mister, you are in Abe Lincoln's home state," Coach Trout said loudly, "you can go to the back of the bus or get off and get on the other bus." He got off.

Basketball was going to be interesting. The Centralia Wonder Five (nicknamed by Bill Beck) had graduated. It was the best basketball team in Centralia history, more likely the best high school team ever to play in Illinois. The star was Dike Eddleman, one of the few freshman starters on Trout's or anyone else's high school teams.

When basketball practice started in late November, it was soon apparent that there were no standouts on the 12 or 15 man 1942 squad. Trout named five starters but said another five would play the second quarter. He always call me "Scribe." It may have been because sports editors were coming and going so fast in those days. (Bill Niepoetter, who took the job in the 1950s after a career as a minor league pitcher, was the first full time sports editor and the first one to stay more than two or three years.)

After the first game, Mr. Trout said we would see which team had the best margin over the opponent and it would start the next game. He also said, "We won't have a first team and second team this year. We'll have the A's and the Alphas." Usually one team would play the first and third quarters and the other the second and fourth, but sometimes he would change teams in the middle of a quarter. Their fast breaks would murder most teams in the second half. It became my job after a game to sit down and check out whether the A's or Alphas had turned in the best job against the opposition. The team that outscored the opposition by the most points started the next game.

A question was always good for a story from Coach Trout. One night after practice, I asked why he had done something. I don't remember my

question, but his answer was a monologue something like this: "Do you want an answer you can put in the paper or do you want the real reason, Scribe. You know people usually have two reasons for what they do. One is the reason they will tell you and the other is the real reason."

The regional tournament would be a week of surprises and embarrassments for me. Centralia had been the power of southern Illinois high school athletics since Trout came to town right after World War I. For years the official school nickname was Cardinals but Trout had called a team in the 1920s "My Little Orphans of the Storm" and sports editors had used both Cardinals and Orphans for several years. Beck and I used only Orphans and now that is the official school nickname.

During the 1941-42 season while working in the advertising department I covered high school basketball games in Sandoval, Carlyle, Patoka, Kinmundy, Farina, Ashley and Nashville, usually three or four games a week for ten cents a column inch—not enough for gasoline even at 17 cents a gallon. I could do it because Dad looked the other way when I filled the old '36 Pontiac coupe he let me drive.

I didn't have time for girls in high school but I worked the St. Mary's games at Carlyle into my schedule (at least one cute cheerleader). It was a small school and their games were played in a second floor "auditorium-hall." But they had surprised some teams and found themselves in the regional semifinals.

Trying to give the little school of underdogs a pat on the back, my advance story of the semifinal games included, "The St. Mary's team will be shooting for an upset against Salem tonight." Rather embarrassing. They trailed about 20 to 4 before the first quarter was over and gave up by the time the second quarter started. But I kept sticking my neck out.

Centralia had won the championship of every regional tournament in the Centralia-Salem area since the state high school association instituted the district, regional and sectional tournaments in 1936. Before the Saturday night championship game, I wrote, "The A's and Alphas should be able to wear down the Salem Wildcats tonight." But I did include a qualifier, "If the Orphans are going to the sectional tournament they will have to stop the one-handed jump shots of Roy Gatewood." They didn't. Gatewood shot the eyes out of the basket and Salem won going away. I was in the Army the next season when Centralia again failed to win the regional championship. But the Orphans didn't lose another regional game in one-class tournaments. The state association started the Class A and AA system in 1971.

My three years as a sports writer at the Dayton Journal Herald, after I got out of the Army in April 1952, were interesting and rewarding but not as exciting as that year as sports editor of the Centralia Sentinel when I was 17 and 18. The sports highlights at Dayton included covering the National AAU track and field championships there in 1954 when Walter Davis cleared the high jump bar at seven feet. The PA announcer said "he will now try to be the first man to high jump seven feet," but the official

world record measurement, after the crossbar quit moving, was only six feet eleven and one-half inches. He missed all three tries with the bar at 7-2.

A memorable football game was that fall at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Dayton had won one game and Miami thought it was "well on the way to another unbeaten season." Dayton fumbled on the first play of the game and a Miami linebacker carried the football into the end zone from the Dayton 21 yard line. A rout seemed in store for the underdog Dayton Flyers, but they rallied to turn in the season's biggest upset in southwestern Ohio. Hugh Devore, former assistant coach at Notre Dame, explained in the jubiliant Dayton dressing room, "In sports nothing is as uncertain as a sure thing." The losing coach was a rising young star who would succeed Devore at Notre Dame in 1963—Ara Parseghian.

Another exciting assignment at Dayton was covering the high school regional tournaments in the spring of 1954 and 1955. A rural school that served small towns near Springfield made it to the regional both years. The sixth man for Tecumseh in 1954 was a Negro sophomore about six feet tall. Sports writers were rubbing their eyes in disbelief the following spring. They asked Coach Frank Shannon, "Is that center the same kid you had last year?" Shannon, grinning broadly, said "He really shot up didn't he?" Then added of the player who was now about 6-6, "I've never seen a kid grow so much and still have the agility Wayne has." He was Wayne Embry, later to play center for the Boston Celtics and Milwaukee Bucks and cap his professional basketball career with several years as general manager of the Milwaukee team.

When on vacation in Baltimore in August 1954 I saw the Harlem Globetrotters play basketball on the portable hardwood court set up on the Memorial Stadium infield, the Baltimore Colts in the season opening intrasquad exhibition (they sold about 40,000 tickets to it) and the Baltimore Orioles play the New York Yankees—all on the same field in the same week. Before the NBA stretched the basketball season from August to May it was rare when you could see professional baseball, football and basketball in the same city in one season, let alone all three on the same field the same week.

Sports was "everything" to me for several years, and important for a few more, but I was ready to switch to more important things when I moved to copy editing and general reporting.

CHAPTER XV

One man's life in the U.S. Army

Military service in World War II took two to four years out of the lives of twenty million Americans. This chapter is included, not because it includes anything significant, but to relate various experiences—both typical and atypical.

I was inducted into the Army 11 May 1943 in Chicago. A list of assignments follows:

Army Air Corps basic training at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

ASTP (Army Specialized Training Corps), South Dakota State College, Brookings, S.D., two terms of basic engineering, September 1943 to March 1944.

Infantry training, 97th Infantry Division, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., late March to early May 1944.

61st Signal Battalion, clerk-typist in Battalion Headquarters at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and England, France and Germany, May 1944 to August 1945; Battalion sergeant-major, Camp Chaffee, Ark., September 1945 to January 1946.

Chief clerk, ROTC (Reserve Officers Training Corps) Section, Second Army Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn., awarded Army Commendation Medal for work in organizing post-war section, January to May 1946; Second Army Headquarters at Baltimore, Md., and Fort George G. Meade, Md., July 1946 to July 1947.

Photographer-writer in Public Information Section, Eastern Pennsylvania Military District, Philadelphia, Pa., July 1947 to January 1948.

Commissioned 2nd lieutenant, Infantry, 24 Aug 1948; infantry officers course at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., December 1948 to April 1949 (married in Baltimore, Md.).

Platoon leader, Company E and Company G, 15th Infantry Regiment, April 1949 to August 1950 at Fort Benning (maneuvers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina).

Platoon leader, Company G and Headquarters Company, Japan, North Korea and South Korea, September 1950 to January 1951; Bronze Star Medal for stockpiling reserve ammunition to 2nd Battalion rifle companies as Pioneer and Ammunition platoon leader for the Ham-hung and Hung-nam evacuation when the Chinese hordes entered the Korean War.

Post Public Information officer, Fort Meade, Md., March 1951 to April 1952.

In nine years, the Army twice sent me half way around the world. Though all members of the 61st Signal Battalion received a battle star for the Rhineland campaign in April 1945 and I was an infantry platoon leader in North Korea, I was not truly in combat even though for six weeks in Korea we never knew what the night or next day would bring.

The destiny of most of those twenty million American soldiers and sailors was determined by luck—which basic training center needed men the day they were to be assigned for basic training and what unit or specialist school needed men the week they completed basic training.

Verne Joy, editor and publisher of the Centralia, Ill., Evening Sentinel, put the first turn in the direction of the rest of my life in 1942, but I wasn't aware of it then. He applied for a deferment when the Marion County Draft Board classified me 1-A. His basis was that my work as a newspaper reporter was essential employment. This meant that my induction was delayed until this request for deferment was denied by Illinois Selective Service officials.

Except for the scare stories during gas warfare classes and climbing those Missouri clay hills on a 20 mile hike in the searing heat of July, basic training was more fun than pain. An incident illustrates how one could never tell if he were doing well.

We were in six man tents that were over wood frames on wooden floors. At the first Saturday inspection in basic training—with rare exceptions, the U.S. Army in garrison had inspections every Saturday morning—a young lieutenant asked each man a different question. I was about the fourth one and he held my dog tag—identification tag with name, rank, serial number, P, C or H for religion, and blood type—and asked, "What's your serial number, soldier?"

"Three, six, seven, four, eight, five, five, seven," I reeled off proudly. Learning your serial number was one of a half dozen things we had been told we must know by the first inspection. We had been told to let the dog tags hang in front of our shirt. So how did my serial number recitation check out?

"You should say," said the lieutenant reading from my dog tags, "Three, six, seven, four, eight, five, five, seven — SIR."

We soon learned, as one drill sergeant put it, "When talking to officers, put sir, in front, in the middle and at the end of everything you say."

After twelve weeks of basic training we were ready for assignment to an Army Air Corps engineers unit. But those who had the required AGCT score and were interested were loaded on a train to Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, for more tests, interviews and assignment to a college ASTP unit. When another train was loaded about a week later for South Dakota State College at Brookings, S. Dak., only one man was aboard who I knew in basic training. The others were sent to colleges and universities all over the Midwest.

Men in Company A at Brookings were college juniors and seniors. They retained their military rank or were promoted to PFC—private first class.

Most of us in Company B had just completed basic training and were still privates—then the lowest enlisted rank. Some, however, accepted a reduction in rank to private for assignment to college and engineers training. Our rank was private but our title was "cadet."

We were in new dormitories that had been completed just before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941 putting the U.S. in World War II which had started in Europe on 1 September 1939. With two men to a room it was a far cry from those six man tents at Jefferson Barracks.

We had three major subjects—physics, chemistry and math—and three minor subjects—English, world geography and history. We were assigned to platoons from an alphabetical company roster and the same 28 men were in each class.

Minimum grades were set and a few washed out at the term break in December. They were sent to infantry divisions. The rest of us got ten day furloughs—in those days officers were given leaves and enlisted men got furloughs. We had to be back about five days before Christmas.

In March there were rumors that infantry replacements would be needed for the invasion of Europe. There was widespread speculation about where and when it would start. All rumors certainly were not true, but we were to learn that official word in the Army nearly always was preceded by rumors. ASTP units in engineering, which were started in September 1943 all over the Midwest and apparently the rest of the country, were disbanded in March 1944. As far as I know, except for about 2% assigned to language or dentistry, all were sent to infantry divisions—thousands to the 97th Division at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

The train left Brookings late one afternoon. Some men insisted that we went through a town in central South Dakota headed west about 10 p.m. and went through the same town headed east before sunup. It was probably true because we left Brookings one afternoon going west and reached Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the next day. Sioux Falls is about 50 miles south of Brookings. In close to 24 hours we were 50 miles from the starting point.

We also got a taste of American ingenuity and Army improvisation.

There were some regular coaches on the troop train "back to the Army" from Brookings, but many were in "troop train cars" — old baggage cars that had been equipped with triple decker beds, Army cots welded on brackets or steel posts. We ate from field mess kits filled in the troop train kitchen car—stoves set up in an old box car. After all on the train had eaten, men in each car lined up to wash the mess kits in 30 gallon GI cans, one with soapy water and two cans of steaming water for rinsing. Everything, almost, in the Army was GI—government issue.

The third night the train pulled into Fort Leonard Wood, deep in the Missouri Ozarks. It was raining, but the 97th Infantry Division Band was playing as we got off the train with barracks bags and duffel bags, lined up in formation and got on trucks as our names were called. This was to be the beginning of my most miserable six weeks of nine years in the Army.

Our arrival at Fort Leonard Wood could not have been more dismal. Possibly it would have been worse if the 97th Infantry Division Band had not been playing when the train pulled to a stop on the railroad siding. Or the commanding general had not made his little welcoming speech over the public address system which had been set up for the grand occasion. But the band and the general's talk only gave rise to bitter comments.

After two terms of ASTP on the South Dakota State College campus, going "back to the Army" was a sad experience. Going to an infantry division made it worse. Going to an infantry division in the Ozarks in

southwestern Missouri was worse yet. And when we arrived in the drizzling rain, the general and his band didn't have a chance.

After the general's little speech, a personnel officer started reading our assignments. Anywhere you went in the Army, large numbers of men could be moved and shuffled with precision. There might have been a lot of hurry up and wait, but there usually wasn't much confusion. The 97th Division personnel officer would start each list with something like, "The following men are assigned to Company C, 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment. As I call your name answer 'here' and report over there to Lieutenant so and so." Sometimes 8 or 10 men would be assigned to a company but usually it was 30 or 40.

We got on one of those all-purpose two and one-half ton trucks that had the folding bench-type seats on each side. Eight or ten sat on each side facing each other across the truck bed and the rest sat on the floor or on each other.

The training was little more than basic training again— only worse. There were very few privates and privates first class in our company other than those of us out of ASTP—most of us 18, 19 or 20 years old. Non-coms (platoon sergeants and squad leaders) welcomed us with glee. A "let me get my hands on those smart-aleck college kids" attitude. But most of the smart-alecks wore stripes.

We were never certain whether the first platoon sergeant wanted the best platoon in the infantry, was trying to impress the company commander and platoon leaders or was just plain mean and miserable. He had a great thing about having every man in his platoon in formation at attention before any other platoon in the company.

I never understood why, but I was his whipping boy. One theory was that he had only a third grade education and Quick was the only name he could remember. All day long it seemed to be "Quick do this" or "Quick don't do that."

I kept trying to be a good soldier until the day he said, "Quick, you were the last man in formation. You will wash every window in the barracks every night for a week." I had to wash windows every night from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

He was a hillbilly from the South—eastern Tennessee or northern Alabama. I forgot his name long ago. But I'll never forget his sneer.

Sergeant Blockhead wasn't the only reason my six weeks from mid-March to early May in 1944 were the most miserable six weeks of my life. We had two kinds of weather. Rainy and cold or hot and sunny.

There were little irritations. Like Easter weekend. Most of us got passes at noon Saturday. We were just off U.S. 66. I would hitch-hike home for Easter. By late in the afternoon I had gotten as far as Rolla—still a long

way from St. Louis and Sandoval, Illinois. My luck wasn't all bad those six weeks. A young woman stopped. I got in the car. Where are you going? "To Sandoval, Illinois, it's about 60 miles east of St. Louis."

"I know," she said, "I'm going to Salem " I had a ride all the way home. But it was almost sun-up by the time I got home. Mom got up, we talked awhile and she got dressed and we went to Easter sunrise services at the Sandoval Christian Church. I was home long enough for Sunday dinner and Mom and Dad took me to St. Louis to catch a train. We rode a bus the last ten miles. Fort Leonard Wood buses were semi-trailer trucks with seats in them. I got back to the company area as the barracks lights went on and everyone was getting dressed. I changed from my Class A uniform to fatigues. I didn't have to make my bed and was NOT the last man in formation. I had slept on the train and slept on the bus.but I had not been in bed since Friday night. It's now Monday morning.

The company fires the M-1 on the rifle range today. There are never enough trucks for all the transportation needs in an infantry unit. Half the company would ride and half would walk. The third platoon will load on trucks first, then the first platoon. The first sergeant counts off the men for each truck.

You're way ahead of me! But you won't believe how close it was. The first sergeant sticks his hand in front of me. "OK, from here back you walk." I was at the front of the column for walking to the rifle range.

It started raining before we got to the rifle range. It was a two hour walk. By the time our group on the firing line had finished off-hand and kneeling firing it was really raining. Now prone. Oh, is that water cold. Especially running in the top of your fatigue jacket and along the sides of your belly. But the water running into your boots is almost warm.

Almost no sleep in three days and two nights. Cold rain. Lying in the mud. That was the most miserable day of the miserable six weeks at Fort Leonard Wood in the spring of 1944.

Why only six weeks, you wonder.

I don't know why I was transferred from the 97th Infantry Division at Fort Leonard Wood to the 61st Signal Battalion in Camp Shelby, Mississippi, in May, 1944.

It could have been Irish luck. The troop shipment included about 200 men. Maybe each company in the regiment at Fort Wood was told to send a list of 10 men to regimental personnel they would like to ship out. Maybe I went to the 61st Signal Battalion because I was at the top of the list of "my friend" from Tennessee.

But everyone on the train was too elated to worry about why.

The 61st had furnished a cadre (officers and key non-commissioned officers) for a Signal Battalion that had been sent overseas.

A signal battalion in World War II furnished communications for a corps headquarters and major subordinate units, primarily division headquarters.

I had many friends in basic training and at ASTP in South Dakota, but the first life-long friend I met in the Army was another member of Company C of the 61st Signal Battalion who was on the shipment from Fort Wood. Perry B. Stephens of Montgomery, Alabama, had been in ASTP in Kansas. We had men from Kansas University and Kansas State.

The officers and NCOs of Company C set out to make pole climbers out of me, Perry and 25 or 30 other new signalmen. A and C were construction companies, being trained to put up telephone lines.

At 61st Signal Battalion reunions, Perry still regales old signalmen and their wives with the conversation he had with the sergeant who was instructing the class in pole climbing.

I'm not sure which of us got out of that construction platoon first. There was a note in the Battalion Daily Bulletin that anyone interested in working on the battalion newspaper "Smoke Signals" should report to Sergeant Clark Jones at battalion headquarters. His father was Howard Jones, famous college football coach of the 1920s-30s.

Sergeant Jones, later transferred to another battalion as sergeant-major, wasn't too excited about a Company C reporter for "Smoke Signals." He wanted someone who could type. Two days later I was transferred to Headquarters Company and assigned as the clerk-typist in the adjutant's section.

I typed a stencil for the Daily Bulletin—official orders from the battalion commander, signed by the adjutant, Jim K. Collums, 1st Lt., Sig Corps. I also typed letters for the adjutant and Special Orders—mimeographed orders of promotions, transfers within the battalion, travel orders, orders sending men to school, etc. Collums often misplaced the stylus used to sign stencils. A standing joke was: "No one sits down until you find my stylus."

Perry, about the same time, became the Company C personnel clerk at battalion headquarters.

We had been in Camp Shelby a few days when Perry asked if I would like to go home with him for the weekend. We hitchhiked to Biloxi, Mississippi, where we spent a couple hours with his cousin. He also stopped at a little restaurant or tavern and I had my first experience with oysters on the half shell. A couple drinks of bourbon a half hour before probably helped, but I pronounced them very good.

We got to Montgomery, Alabama, Saturday night and spent some time with Perry's mother and a cousin Sunday before someone drove us to

Selma in west central Alabama where we caught a bus—to Hattiesburg or Jackson, Mississippi. It was certainly a weekend on the road.

Several guys spent weekends in New Orleans—and most of the week telling (or bragging) about their exploits. It seemed too wild for a small town boy from southern Illinois.

So nights and weekends were usually spent feeling lonely or at the Service Club. The Service Club was run by a USO hostess and included a snack bar, dance some weekends, library and tables with stationery to write letters. Sometimes we played ping-pong or watched card (usually poker) or crap games in the "company day room." Each company area on an Army post in the states had a day room, usually with very little equipment.

One night Jim Amilian (from Worchester, Mass., now in Tulsa, Okla.) sat on the wooden steps of our hut with stars and moonlight shining through the trees talking about "doing something worthwhile." We decided we would apply for paratroopers. I can't recall if someone at Battalion Headquarters talked us out of it or we thought better of the idea. We were really serious about it for a couple weeks.

I was home for ten days when Allied Forces invaded Europe on the Normandy coast of France on 6 June 1944.

Soon word was out that the battalion had to be "combat ready" by November. Medical shots, individual weapons firing, every man qualified in his MOS (military occupational specialty—the number for his job title).

Mom and Bob came down to Hattiesburg for a weekend in October. I got them rooms in a home near downtown. Occupants of many large homes in Hattiesburg rented rooms to relatives of men at Camp Shelby. I think they got there Friday night and took the train back to Centralia Sunday night.

The train ride from Camp Shelby to New York was a far cry from other troop trains I had been on—every man from private to lieutenant colonel had a Pullman berth.

POE (port of embarkation) preparations got a little scary the morning we were to report for "abandon ship drill." It consisted of climbing rope ladders up and down the side of a mock ship about 20 feet above ground.

We rode trains down to the port one evening, arriving about 7 p.m. A rumor spread through the train: "We're going on the Queen Elizabeth." It was unbelievable that there could be so many stairs on a ship. We were in a cabin converted to three decker bunks for 28 soldiers. We were told it was a cabin for four in the Queen Elizabeth's days as a luxury liner.

It wasn't long until all the gangways as well as those holds with more than a hundred men had a foul odor. Some insisted "these limey ships are

always filthy," They mopped all those holds every day,but I doubt if anyone could really keep any place clean with so many people in such crowded quarters.

There were only two meals a day—breakfast 5 a.m. to 11 a.m. and dinner from noon to 6 p.m. And a lot of people passed one or both of those. Seasick, you know. I didn't get sick. I just didn't feel like eating. We were lucky in that we drew decent hours for those meals, breakfast about 9 and dinner about 4. I lined up for most meals, but sometimes skipped most of the offered food.

We had left New York December 16th. The Battle of the Bulge was raging in Belgium. Rumors on a troop ship are a dime a dozen. But one left an empty feeling among the knots in some bellies: "They are running out of reinforcements so they are sending this ship right to France and we will be sent in as infantry replacements."

There was never any truth in that because there was no place then on the coast of France to send a ship like the Queen Elizabeth. And such a huge ship would never be endangered in such war infested waters.

When we went on deck the morning of December the 22nd, the view was breathtaking. Grass covered hills on three sides of us. We were in Glasgow, Scotland. That green grass seemed impossible. We walked off the Queen Elizabeth that afternoon just above water level and down to the lower deck of a ferry boat that would take us to a railroad station. We were on the Queen Elizabeth a week and I have never really seen it. We could see only one end of the side when we got on and a hundred feet or so apparently about the middle of one side when we got off.

We had about a 28 hour ride on the train, reaching Stockport, near Manchester, England, after dark on December 23rd.

The 61st Signal Battalion was impressed by German intelligence. The first night a buzz bomb (self-propelled missile) landed near Stockport and Lord Haw Haw, the British defector who made radio broadcasts for German propaganda, made a special announcement: "We want to welcome the 61st Signal Battalion of the American Army to Stockport, England."

As a PFC (private first class) my pay was $54 a month plus overseas pay. I had a fifty dollar war bond (U.S. Savings Bond) taken out of my pay every month. That cost $38.75 so I had about fifteen dollars to spend. In British pounds, shillings, bobs and "hay pennies" (British for half-pennies) it was enough for an American soldier to go drinking several nights a week. After we were in France sometimes there was no charge for some PX (post exchange) supplies—candy, razor blades, toothpaste, etc.

One night John Hallinan and I got lost. Well, probably John had trouble getting me to leave a downtown pub early enough. There was a midnight curfew—in the barracks by midnight. We got in at 12:05 a.m.

The next day Captain Morris C. Jones, the Headquarters Company commander from Lubbock, Tex., called us in. Both of us were "busted"—reduced in rank to private. John was the draftsman in the S-3 (operations) Section of Battalion Headquarters. When Camp Shelby Post Headquarters was given a list of MOS numbers the 61st needed for overseas, it included a draftsman. John had been in the Army about 32 months and 29 of it had been spent in Alaska. He had just reported to Camp Shelby from furlough at home in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and was on his way to Europe in a few days. He was a T-5 (technician with pay scale of a corporal).

A few days later, Sergeant William Neighbors (technical sergeant, later called sergeant first class) came in late—and a little drunk. His suggestion to a young lieutenant was physically impossible and he was busted to private. Neighbors, from Tennessee, was the Battalion personnel sergeant-major, supervisor of company personnel clerks and other administrative people in the battalion personnel department which was headed by a warrant officer. They made him B Company personnel clerk but almost every day the new personnel sergeant-major would come over to "Sergeant Neighbors" (most of us still called him that) and ask "Bill, what do we do with this?"

One Sunday afternoon I rode a bus over the English countryside trying to find a hospital unit and a nurse from Patoka, Illinois. Juanita was a daughter of Harry and Zella Easton, who Mom had known most of her life. Juanita was about twelve or fourteen years old the last time I had seen her. That's still the last time I saw her. The hospital unit had moved out three or four days before I got there. I tried to find her again in France, but they had moved to Germany. But it was a nice bus ride.

Jim Amilian and I got three day passes in late January to go to London. We stayed in a USO dormitory. We had to find the sights ourselves by subway. Westminster was impressive. We stayed a block or so from Picadilly Circus ("Circus" is English for "traffic circle"). The second night we walked across the Thames on the famous bridge that leads to Big Ben. We spent an hour or so in a pub across the street and only a block from Big Ben. It almost broke the blacked out windows when it struck the hour.

When we learned that the 61st was being sent to Europe in the fall of 1944, I started thinking about "the great beyond." Battalion Headquarters included several Catholics—Tony Wiedman, Alton, Ill.; Jack Vaughan, file clerk in the adjutant's section from Lafayette, Indiana; Jim Amilian and John Brown of Lackawanna near Buffalo, N.Y. At different times I asked Vaughan, Amilian or Brown questions about the Catholic Church, often starting with "Why do Catholics..." Sometimes I would get a brief, more or less satisfactory answer. And sometimes it would be suggested, "Why don't you go talk to a priest?" Hallinan joined the battalion just a few days before we left Camp Shelby. After we were settled in Stockport, I asked John a question about the Catholic Church and he suggested both of us go see a priest—precisely what I had been hinting for but didn't want to come right out and ask. It was the first week of January, 1945, and John added, "Father Daly had the Mass New Year's Day and I think he would be a good priest to talk to." (See Chapter X)

New Year's Day, 1945, would be the last time I went to church as a Protestant. I went then with Jim Wilson, from Memphis, Tenn., but Birmingham, Ala. since 1947, and a couple other guys to the Anglican Church near our quarters.

Father Daly was a great little Irishman. We went two or three times a week, and I believe Hallinan went with me every time. One night Father asked us to go with him to the church hall to help "with the little ruffians." There must have been a hundred kids about nine to twelve years old. John and I helped Father referee their games and pick winners. Most of the time all within eight or ten feet were talking to us.

When the 61st Signal Battalion was shipped to France, we were sent to a staging area near Bournemouth. The port was a train ride of about an hour from the staging area. Reveille was at 4 a.m. and breakfast was at 4:15. We had to be ready to leave with full field packs at 5:30 a.m. It was a day to wait. Most of us drank water like there was an endless supply. Most canteens were empty by noon. Noon did not mean we were going to eat. We waited. About 3 p.m. we got our packs. The duffel bags had been taken away in a truck, presumably to be loaded on the ship (we got them three or four days after we reached France).

We marched onto an LCI (Landing Craft, Infantry) about 3:30 p.m. We marched into the hold, and put our packs on bunks. The word was passed to line up on deck for chow—almost 12 hours since we had eaten breakfast and four hours since many of us had our last drink of water. I believe we had K rations (crackers, cheese, small tin of meat and a chocolate bar in a small box—"dry rations") and coffee. The coffee—or at least the GI can mine was dipped from—was loaded with cream and sugar. And barely warm. I drank almost all of the pint of coffee from my canteen cup and reached back for a refill as the chow line moved slowly. I preferred coffee with a little cream or black and no sugar. But I was thirsty.

In less than a half hour the LCI with most of the 61st Signal Battalion aboard was on its way to France. There were many rumors about which port. The right rumor was La Havre. There is about as much difference in being aboard the Queen Elizabeth and an LCI as there is on a yacht on a calm, sunny day or a rowboat on a windy day. We could still see land when the first signalman in our compartment was seasick.

"If you get sick," we had been told, "use your steel helmet." The steel helmet was the all-purpose equipment of a soldier in the field in World War II. It was a wash basin and shaving basin for weeks. For some soldiers it served these toilet purposes for many months. Today it was to be used "if you get sick." Then you made your way up the ladder to find a place to empty it. Some was spilled. That made others sick. The sound of the heaving made more sick. With that rolling, rocking LCI, seasickness was contagious. I had an upper bunk and joined in the joking and kidding for a few minutes. But that pint and a half of warm, almost cold, and too sweet coffee was churning. Someone said only one man in the compartment did not get sick. I was among the last ten. And to this day I can't stand coffee, iced tea or any drink with even the hint of sugar.

We were in Camp Lucky Strike—big tents with about forty canvas folding cots in each. Mud was everywhere. In the roads where one or more trucks got stuck every day. On the walks to the latrines. Around the tents.

Special Services showed a movie every night in the battalion area between tents. Usually no one knew what the movie would be until it started. Some were terrible, but there wasn't much else to do. A few found crates to sit on, most sat on their steel helmet.

After we left the mud of Camp Lucky Strike we spent a few days in a village with some old French army barracks on a hill at the edge of town. We had been told that Battalion Headquarters personnel would go to work at 9 a.m. Sunday. About 8:30, someone announced the truck would leave in ten minutes for those who wanted to attend Catholic Mass. I went to Mass. It had been the practice to let anyone who desired to attend church services. For days, Battalion Headquarters clerks had spent more time sitting around than working, since there was little activity—administrative, training or otherwise.

When the truck let us off near Battalion Headquarters after Mass, I nonchalantly went into the office. Tony Wiedman wanted to know where I had been and I told him I had gone to church. Tony was Catholic but usually had "pressing work to do" when it was about time to go to Mass. He told me, "Lieutenant Stewart is upset because you weren't here at 9 o'clock." In seconds Lieutenant Stewart walked in and asked, "Why weren't you here at 9?" My answer was something like, "I thought it was OK to go to church, I probably would have just sat around here anyway."

Almost screaming, he said, "I'll not have a man like this in my section. Report to Captain Jones and tell him I want you transferred out of this section."

I trudged about fifty yards up a slight hill to the barracks and went to the company orderly room to tell the first sergeant I was to report to the company commander for reassignment.

When I reported to Captain Jones and delivered Lieutenant Stewart's message, he surprised me by asking what I would like to do. In my early days at the 61st, all available men, including the new clerks at Battalion Headquarters, had been sent to the Battalion Motor Pool to work cleaning up trucks and Jeeps getting them ready for a Second Army motor pool inspection. Most of us also got an Army driver's license.

"I would like to drive a Message Center Jeep," I told him. "Fine," Captain Jones said. He told me to report to the Message Center sergeant. The Message Center platoon was on the third floor of this old three-story brick barracks building. I lugged my duffel bag up those six flights of stairs to the third floor, also my full field pack, my folding canvas cot and my barracks bag of extra clothes. It was a real workout and I didn't get the job finished until noon. When I got back to the barracks after chow, Sergeant

Wiedman came up to the third floor. "Lieutenant Stewart said you are supposed to remain in the Battalion Headquarters Section," he told me.

"Captain Jones has already transferred me to the Message Center platoon," I said. "I want to stay here. I'd rather drive a Jeep than work down there." The next morning the company first sergeant told me to report to Lieutenant Stewart.

His conference with me Monday morning was rather unmilitary. For the most part, he seemed to be apologizing for getting angry and explained the need for whatever it was he had wanted me to do. Whatever it was, Wiedman did it Sunday afternoon.

I was mostly, "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir." Then I had to lug all that gear from the third floor of the barracks back down to the first floor quarters for Battalion Headquarters enlisted men.

By the end of March we moved into villages and a chateau. Battalion Headquarters and part of Headquarters Company were in a chateau two or three miles from a tiny village. Catholics attended mass at the village church on Sunday.

There wasn't much work to do. The March weather was sensational after the rainy and muddy February. General George Patton's tanks were rolling deep into Germany. Several afternoons Jack Vaughan, Jim Amilian and some of the other clerks and I would lie in the lush grass looking at the sunny sky filled with airplanes. Sometimes for more than two hours one could not scan the sky without seeing planes—flights of transports taking gasoline and other supplies to Patton's tanks or the empty planes flying back to fields near the coast. The drone of those propeller driven planes filled the air.

The chateau was about 15 miles west of Verdun. World War I battlefields scarred the landscape along several roads. A huge monument dedicated to Americans who fought on those fields was visible for a couple miles.

Those evenings at the chateau in late March and early April were rather chilly. Ceilings in that old building must have been more than ten feet from the floor. Every room had a fireplace.

One afternoon Lieutenant Stewart told Jack Vaughan and me to go in the little nearby woods and get wood for the colonel's fireplace. Three or four days later, Wiedman asked, "Did you guys cut down a tree the other day?" "No," we answered. There had been orders from corps headquarters which we had published in the Battalion Daily Bulletin: "American military personnel are prohibited from cutting trees of any size in France."

"Well," Wiedman said, "we were putting both of you in for PFC and Captain Jones tore up the recommendation. He said you guys cut down a tree out there," pointing to the woods where we found the firewood for the colonel's fireplace. So, the tree we didn't cut down kept us as buck privates a few more weeks.

One night I was battalion CQ (charge of quarters) when Wilson and two or three other guys went to a farmhouse a mile or so from the chateau. A unit CQ takes messages or relays them to superior officers. We were on duty from retreat (5 p.m.) to reveille or office hours. We took our folding cot down the hall to the office and about 9 or 10 p.m. would hit the sack.

I don't know if the old farmer had a bar in his house, whether they were drinking wine in the kitchen, or just what was going on. But about midnight someone woke me up stumbling over a chair. I was trying to turn over, see what was going on and get an arm out of my sleeping bag to reach for a flashlight when something fell on top of me, pinning my arms inside the sleeping bag. Then a familiar voice in my ear, "Voo-lee vou koo-shay vick ma, Wilbare? Voo-lee vou koo-shay vick ma, Wilbare?" he repeated. It was Jim Wilson with too much French wine. After a few minutes it wasn't funny and he was heavy. I wasn't too happy by the time a couple guys persuaded him to go to bed. But it has been worth more than thirty years of laughs. (Oh yes, the French: Do you want to go to bed with me, Wilbert?)

Bob (my brother) had told me in Hattiesburg, "Wib, if you want me to send you some whiskey when you get overseas, write for grapefruit juice. I'll take the grapefruit juice out, put the whiskey in, then re-solder the can." My first letter to him from Stockport, England, that went to the censor was for "grapefruit juice." I got cookies from home and other goodies in England, but nothing from Bob. The day before we were leaving the chateau for Germany, Sergeant Marvin Taylor, battalion mail clerk from Kansas City, came back with several mail bags of packages. It included one from Bob, then in Colorado Springs, staying with Aunt Cleo and Uncle Bill (William Hoyne and the former Cleo Kidder), working at the Broadmoor Greenhouse, where Uncle Bill was the manager.

When I saw the address, I told the guys, "I think there will be some whiskey in this," I think there was candy and home made cookies that Aunt Cleo had made and a medium sized can of grapefruit juice. Seeing nothing else in the package, one of the guys said, "Hell, that's just grapefruit juice."

"No," I assured him. "My brother put whiskey in it and sealed it again." We took the paper label off. Looked like any soldered seam on a tin can. "There's no whiskey in that," a couple of them scoffed. "I think there is," I said, but getting doubtful, because it didn't look like that seam had been opened and resealed.

We got a trusty can opener and opened the top of the can. Ahhh. Whiskey. We all had a drink and I carefully put the can away.

Battalion headquarters was assigned a two and one-half ton truck. The vehicle that transported more Americans in Europe than any other—at least in 1944 and 1945. When assignments were made for the trip into Germany, "Quick, you can ride in the back of the two and one-half ton truck." I sat on a half folded, half rolled tarpaulin. With my can of grapefruit juice, it was a delightful trip.

It got a little monontonous watching the road disappear behind us. I got almost a 180 degree view of the French and German countryside. The most impressive sight I saw from the back of a truck was the Reims Cathedral. The road was uphill out of Reims and I could see the cathedral for miles in the afternoon sun.

We saw the first real signs of war since landing at La Havre when we entered Trier, Germany. It was a one-lane, one-way street in the spring of 1945. That lane had been bulldozed out of up to three feet of broken bricks and other ruble that covered the streets and sidewalks througn most of Trier.

We were soon in mountainous terrain. Most of the route to Idar-Oberstein followed river valleys. The last twenty or thirty miles it was the Naher River into the twin cities of Idar-Oberstein. We moved into a camp that was on a hill overlooking the city, about a mile up a mountainside. They were huge three-story barracks surrounding a parade ground which the 61st Signal Battalion and XXIII Corps used for softball diamonds. The camp had been built in the mid-1930s by Hitler.

General Patton's headquarters had been there about three weeks before the 61st Signal Battalion. Some of the German lockers had bottles of wine and other liquor the tankers left behind.

We had been there about two weeks when orders came to move into a much smaller camp about five miles away on the other side (end) of Idar-Oberstein. When XXIII Corps Headquarters got to the larger camp at Idar-Oberstein, I was able to resume my instructions to become a Catholic. Major Alfred T. Sico, from New Jersey, was the assistant corps chaplain. Father Sico resumed my instructions about mid-April and I was baptized 26 May 1945 in his office on the second floor of one of the big barracks type buildings. Present were me, Father Sico and John Hallinan as my godfather. It was about 7 p.m. Saturday. Mass on Sunday was in a bigger room down the hall. We knelt on the hard floor with our carbines and steel helmets banging into the steel folding chairs.

The city telephone facilities were taken over and wired to provide telephone service for corps headquarters. The 61st used its field phones and GI switchboard. The switchboard was in the corner of a room for the adjutant's section—the adjutant, sergeant-major, special order clerk and file clerk. One of Wiedman's favorite expressions was, "This is like working in a squirrel cage." One day when Lieutenant Stewart was at a staff meeting, the phone rang on his desk. Wiedman was expecting calls from a couple of first sergeants. He answered the phone, "Squirrel cage, chief squirrel."

Jack Vaughan and I laughed. Wiedman's face turned red. Quietly he laid the phone on a file folder on his desk. He stepped gingerly to the switchboard and pulled the plug. He told the operator, "If you get a call asking who corps headquarters was talking to, tell them you don't know.

In less than a minute, the switchboard buzzed. The operator: "I don't know, sir. No sir. I got a disconnect and pulled the plug, sir. No Sir, I don't know, sir."

Then Wiedman explained: "When I answered the damn phone, it was Colonel Dudley." A full bird colonel (full colonels with the spread eagle insignia were facetiously called "bird colonels" distinguishing them from lieutenant colonels with silver oak leaf insignia), he was the XXIII corps signal officer. Though he was a staff officer of the major general who commanded the corps, the signal officer was treated as the immediate superior of the signal battalion commander, a lieutenant colonel.

A few weeks later a staff sergeant in B Company applied for warrant officer under a program of the Army in Europe. Jim Wilson had been appointed a warrant officer to settle claims against the U.S. Army in France. It was the same work Wilson did before and after the war for Travelers Insurance Company.

The sergeant's application for warrant officer reached the XXIII Corps adjutant's section two or three days after the deadline for submitting applications and was returned with that notation. The irate sergeant, who said he turned the application over to his company commander ten days before the deadline, went to see the corps IG (inspector general). An IG investigation in the Army is treated with alarm similar to that expressed in a government office which is the subject of a grand jury investigation.

When the IG started interviewing people in B Company and at battalion headquarters, the battalion commander and senior staff officers were upset. Meetings were called with the battalion CO, Lieutenant Colonel Harold McD. Brown, talking to all the men in each company. His message was: "If you have a problem or complaint, please see me first and give me a chance to help solve it." In nine years in the Army, that was the only time I ever heard, or heard about, a battalion commander inviting every enlisted man to "see me if you have a problem or complaint."

Less than two weeks later, just after Germany surrendered and the war was over in Europe in early May, I was at corps headquarters and introduced myself to the major who was the corps public information officer. I told him I was a sports writer and reporter at the Centralia Sentinel. "Just the man I'm looking for," the major enthused, "we are gearing up for the Army of Occupation and will have a big sports program. We plan a program of news releases to the home towns of the players. We'll have a baseball league this summer and basketball next winter. We will have a twenty room house over at the edge of town and about ten men in the PIO section. Each man will have his own Jeep to get out to the units in different towns in our area. Send an application through your unit commander."

Enthused and excited I went back to the office to work on my letter of application for a transfer. About five days later, Lieutenant Stewart brought the letter back to me. "Quick, we can't approve this. We don't have anyone we can put in your job."

"Ah," thinks PFC Quick. "I want to talk to the colonel then," I told Lieutenant Stewart. The TO&E (table of organization and equipment) for our battalion called for a sergeant special order clerk and a corporal file clerk, but Vaughn and I were still PFCs.

"If I'm so indispensible," I asked Colonel Brown, "why am I a PFC instead of a sergeant?" I made a big pitch on how much I wanted the PIO job and he said he'd "see what I can do." I thought there was a chance that he would want to get rid of another malcontent.

The next day, late in the afternoon, Lieutenant Stewart came back from the colonel's office. "I've got a special order for you Quick," he said, laying the notes by my typewriter.

The first was for the transfer of a sergeant who had been through the North Africa invasion and joined us at Camp Shelby just in time to go right back overseas. He was the battalion troop information NCO (in charge of the Saturday sessions to keep the troops informed). "He has been filling your TO&E position. That's why we couldn't promote you." Lieutenant Stewart explained weakly. The sergeant was being transferred to B Company but would still be I&E NCO.

The second order was the promotion of Howard W. Quick, 36748557, Hq & Hq Co to the rank of sergeant. Promotions skipping a grade were rare. But I still think covering sports for XXIII Corps PIO would have been a better deal.

Rumors persisted that Colonel Brown was terribly disappointed that the war was over and "he" didn't get into combat.

Combat stars for European Theater ribbons were awarded by drawing lines on a map and all troops on duty in the area between certain dates got a battle star, later worth five points in the point system for discharge. We got one for the Rhineland campaign, for those days at the chateau in France watching the Army Air Force trying to keep Patton's tanks supplied with gasoline. None of us thought we earned a "battle star" for those days.

After we got to Germany, a war news and world news roundup came to the corps message center by TWX (teletype message) from 15th Army Headquarters. It was duplicated and sent to corps staff officers. Sometimes a copy was sent to battalion headquarters.

One morning there was a memo on the bottom of the news roundup signed "Major Dempsey, 15th A PIO." I asked the switchboard chief at corps if we had telephone lines to 15th Army Headquarters. "Sure," he

said. So I asked if I could call Army PIO. In less than 30 seconds, a voice on the line says, "15th Army PIO." Three or four guys were standing in the adjutant's section office. Lieutenant Stewart was at another staff meeting.

"Is Major Casey Dempsey there?" I asked. "Just a moment, please." "Major Dempsey," it was the same voice that said, "Associated Press" back in Centralia. "Hi Casey — Wilbert Quick." It wasn't much of a conversation. I told him who I was and where we were. We chatted for a few minutes and said goodbye. I didn't see him again until years after he bought the Carlyle Union Banner. When I talked to him in 1970, he didn't remember me visiting him at Fort Sheridan or the telephone call when he was in Belgium and I was in Germany. But the guys in headquarters section thought I was after a Section 8 (discharge for mental problems) when I called the major at 15th Army Headquarters "Casey."

Colonel Brown went to Paris to see staff officers at SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces) to get the 61st into the war. He was almost successful. We were ordered to a staging area at Arles, France, about twenty miles from Marseilles to await shipment to the Philippines and the invasion of Japan.

It was a hot dusty summer. This was a sea bed several thousand years ago when the Mediterranean receded south. The ground had three characteristics: clay as hard as cement, loose rocks from the size of marbles to the size of softballs (most rocks golf ball and tennis ball size) and dust. In some areas the packed clay was on solid rock or had big boulders. Every few days engineers would blast holes for latrines (that's "Army" for toilet).

Bob Hope's USOtroupe was in camp for a show on an outdoor stage. A hill made a natural incline for theater seating. To make the seat comfortable, you brushed the small rocks aside and sat down.

Hope was into his routine of jokes and stories when two or three explosions echoed across the camp of tents. Hope stopped and looked surprised. "That's just the engineers blasting a latrine," some guy near the stage yelled. "I hope no one was in it," Hope shot back.

Passes to Marseilles were all-day events. A few men from each company could go each day on trucks leaving the battalion area about 9 a.m. and getting back from the twenty mile ride about 9 p.m.

I stopped at a Red Cross canteen and thumbed through the guest book. One of the Harvey boys from Sandoval who was in the Navy had been there two days earlier.

Trucks took dozens of men swimming in the Mediterranean on weekends. Nothing but acres of white sand and the blue sea. No dressing rooms in sight. We were told to wear swimming trunks under our green fatigue uniforms. French girls strolled up wearing street clothes and carrying a

bag not much larger than one hand. They stood on the beaches and started undressing. As one goggle eyed soldier said a few minutes later when they were in two piece bathing suits a little larger than bikinis of the 1960s, "Gee. They took their clothes off and put on swimming suits and you didn't see a thing."

Passes from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. were also arranged to the town of Arles (we were told the French pronounced it Ar-lay). We were to take our mess kits and eat at an Army mess as we had done in Marseilles. I went with John Hallinan and Marv Taylor. We went down a little side street and found the French version of a small town pool hall with bar. We got there a little after ten in the morning. A couple Frenchmen were drinking at the bar. We asked for three glasses and a bottle of champagne.

After drinking and listening to John Hallinan tell about life in Kiska, Alaska, we decided we should get something to eat and not go back to the mess tent. A boy about ten years old had been talking to us. He said he spoke four languages and his father spoke seven. Hallinan called him over, "Would you get us a loaf of bread and some tomatoes?" and handed him some money. "No compre," the boy answered. John went through it again. The boy shook his head yes on loaf of bread but "no understand" on tomatoes. "TOE-MAY-TOES," John said loud and slowly. Still no understand. John looked at the billiard table and picked up a red ball. "Wee! Tuh-mah-toes," the kid said excitedly. We had tomato sandwiches and champagne for lunch. One could listen for hours to John Hallinan tell stories in his Irish brogue. And we did.

We got back to the battalion area in time for chow (about 5:30 p.m.) but I was full of stories, and champagne, and didn't eat, but was soon sleepy and went to bed. We were on what the British called "double daylight summer time" and that meant the sun was still shining brightly after 9 p.m.—but I went to bed anyway.

The next morning I felt pretty good. I certainly had a good night's sleep. But was I ever thirsty! I filled my trusty old canteen cup full of cool water, drank it then ate breakfast. When I got to the Battalion Headquarters tent at 8 a.m. I felt as good as I had felt the previous morning after two glasses of champagne. It's true. You can feel high on water the morning after drinking champagne.

Wiedman was an administrative NCO who did a good job at anything he was given. His strong suits were definitely not tact or military courtesy. If a lieutenant from one of the companies came in and asked for something or for someone at battalion headquarters to do something for him, Tony was apt to tell him, "Don't bother me, Lieutenant. I'm busy as hell now." After one such encounter, an upset lieutenant complained to Colonel Brown. Probably because of this trait, Tony was still a Tech Sergeant instead of a Master Sergeant. It was decided that Tony would be transferred to personnel sergeant major which called for a Tech Sergeant.

That meant Quick was in line to be sergeant-major. Or so I was told by the guys. I really didn't think too much about it until Lieutenant Stewart called me aside. "We need a mature NCO to be sergeant-major," he said. A teletype mechanic from B Company would be the new sergeant-major. "You will have to help show him what we do " the lieutenant explained. That sort of teed me off. He was a nice guy, a big burly guy and we got along OK but it really miffed me when it sank in. I had to teach the guy the job so he could be my boss—and get three more stripes. He was a T-4. In some units it was clearcut that technicians didn't give orders. They got extra pay for their jobs. In the 61st, however, T-4s were treated as sergeants and T-5s as corporals.

After about six weeks in the Arles staging area, Colonel Brown was about to get his wish. We were to board ship in Marseilles in early August. Atomic bombs were dropped on Japan that week. We sailed about the 10th of August—I celebrated my 21st birthday on a moonlight night standing at the rail of the Army troop transport looking at the smooth waters of the blue Mediterranean.

We were enroute to the Panama Canal. Then we would be about two weeks on the Pacific on the way to join troops in the Philippines preparing for the invasion of Japan. About the day we reached the Atlantic it was announced that Japan accepted unconditional surrender. The war was over but we were still enroute to Manila. It was another day or two and we were near the middle of the Atlantic. About 8 p.m. the ship loudspeakers boomed: "Now hear this. All hands will be glad to know that the destination of this ship is Newport News, Virginia." Captain Jones brought a bottle of Scotch on deck and passed it around. It was empty two guys before it got to me.

Jubiliation on the ship was like 50,000 baseball fans cheering the home team for a come from behind victory in the last of the ninth of the seventh game of the world series. But we still felt like that the next morning and every day until we reached Norfolk harbor on 20 August 1945.

If we had left Marseilles three days sooner, we would have reached the Panama Canal and been on our way to the Philippines. If we had been scheduled to sail a week later, we would have been sent back to Germany for the Army of Occupation.

As soon as we got to a barracks at Camp Patrick Henry, most of us went to a telephone center (all camps had a building or room in a building with twenty or twenty-five telephone booths along each wall and operators inside a railing in the middle of the room). It was mid-day when my call went through. Of course no one had any idea that I was anyplace but in Europe. I don't know what we said or were supposed to say about being in southern France, but letters were still censored and troop movements couldn't be mentioned in letters.

The phone rang. Mom said, "Hello." I said, "Mom?" There was a pause of a couple seconds and she screamed, "WILBERT!"

We were at Jefferson Barracks overnight and were given special orders for thirty day furloughs at home.

John Hallinan's brother, Pat, was a chaplain's assistant at Patrick Henry. He told me who to see at post personnel to find out if Joe Niestroy's unit had come through. They left the day before we arrived. He was there with Mom and Bob or Dad when I got off the bus. I hadn't seen Joe since he was drafted in 1942.

We all received telegrams of 15 day extensions on our furloughs. The Army was trying to set policy on discharging millions of men. We then reported back to Jefferson Barracks and were sent to Camp Chaffee, Arkansas—about ten miles from the city of Fort Smith. Some men were discharged from the Army at the processing centers. Colonel Brown's quest for combat was foiled and he got a new assignment at the Pentagon. We didn't see him in Arkansas.

The situation at Camp Chaffee in September and October, 1945, was near chaos. Everyone seemed to be clamoring to go home.

The Pentagon, which had masterminded the buildup of the greatest military establishment in history, soon had demobilization in high gear. A point system was established. One point for each month in service, another point for each month overseas and five points for each battle star. Regulations were checked on battle stars, which were scoffed at when it was announced that members of the battalion qualified for the Rhineland campaign. Clerks remembered "dangerous trips" that they had taken in France and Germany. Across a certain line before a certain date and you qualified for a battle star. Some of those trips were probably legitimate but most of us disdained a false affidavit.

Our new sergeant-major was among those who were discharged at the personnel centers and we never saw him at Camp Chaffee. I did the work of the sergeant-major for several days and suddenly was given a surprise note for Special Orders: Sgt. Howard W. Quick, 36748557, to the rank of T Sgt. After being promoted twice to PFC, two more promotions and I was a Tech Sergeant.

The Post Daily Bulletin said basketball referees were needed for the Post Basketball League. I told the Athletic Officer in the Post Special Service Office that I had refereed junior varsity games after I got out of high school and intramural games in ASTP at South Dakota State College. He signed me up as a referee.

In November, 1945, I went into the newsroom of the Southwest Times, the morning paper in Fort Smith, to see if they were interested in part time help. They would use me as a swing man—a full shift from about 2 to 11 p.m. on Sunday and three or four hours four more nights during the week.

With battalion sergeant-major work, and sometimes also getting out the Daily Bulletin and Special Orders, I kept busy. The Headquarters Company mess sergeant now was a "fellow PFC" of 1944. I fell into a new routine. We would fall out for reveille at 6:30 a.m., I would report for our barracks to the first sergeant at the Company formation, then go back to bed. I would have someone wake me about ten minutes to eight and get to Battalion Headquarters. After getting caught up with reports, I would tell Lieutenant Stewart I was going over to the mess hall for a cup of coffee. My friend the mess sergeant would fry a couple eggs or some other tasty breakfast.

One reason we could get away with this was an order that there be no "early chow." A practice in most mess halls was to have meals thirty minutes before regular meal time for CQs, guards and others who had to be on duty when most troops ate. Colonel John J. Holst was the 16th Detachment Headquarters commanding officer for all Second Army troops at Camp Chaffee. This included engineers and other small units of "special troops." Colonel Holst said there was no reason why food for an entire company should get cold while eight or ten men ate an early meal. Instead of "early chow" we learned to have "late chow."

I had 41 points and the cutoff for discharges was 45 points. Another battle star gave twenty or thirty in the 61st enough points for a discharge. Most of us got ten day furloughs to go home for Christmas.

I went to Centralia and stopped at the Sentinel newsroom a couple days before the sixteen team high school holiday basketball tournament started. I had been there only a couple minutes talking to Opal Melton, the society editor, when Gene Dilliner, who had been managing editor before being drafted in 1942, had been a bomber pilot and was back at the Sentinel as managing editor, greeted me with, "You're just the man I want to see." He wanted me to help the sports editor cover the tournament of morning, afternoon and night sessions.

I started at the Sentinel in 1941 for two dollars a day—twelve dollars a week for six days. But we had an early deadline and got off at noon on Saturday! By the time I was drafted my weekly pay was $18.50 and we didn't worry too much about how many hours we worked.

I worked 36 hours in three days of tournament coverage. They gave me fifteen dollars, which was somewhat disappointing. Mr Joy called me in one afternoon. He wanted to know when I would get out of the Army and gave me a pep talk about plans for expanding the staff, better coverage of county seat towns, especially Salem and Carlyle. "If we don't have a job for you, we'll make one," was his final pitch. "About how much pay can I expect, Mr. Joy?" "Oh," he mused, "at least twenty-five dollars a week."

That wasn't too exciting when I compared it to a Tech Sergeant's pay of $96 a month, with meals, clothes, lodging and medical care furnished. I had also written the University of Illinois in Champaign about going to

school under the GI Bill. I got a form letter: "We will not be able to answer questions about enrollment until you are discharged from the Army."

One day Mr. Pless (W.O. Nick G. Pless) yelled across the room from the personnel section, "Hey, Quick, here's something you ought to think about." Second Army headquarters wanted names and serial numbers of MOS 502s (administrative NCOs) interested in working in the Second Army ROTC Section. They had to be RA (Regular Army) or Category 3 (sign to stay in the Army "for the duration of the emergency plus six months"—I don't think President Truman, Eisenhower or anyone else ever set that date).

"I could report your name as a Category 3, if they want to transfer you, you could sign a Category 3 statement, and forget it if we don't hear from them," Mr. Pless suggested. The next day he asked what I wanted to do and I told him "send my name in."

I had forgotten all about the ROTC NCO when, a week and a half later, a TWX came in: "If no military exigencies exist, transfer T Sgt Howard W. Quick, 36748557, to Second Army Headquarters for assignment to G-3 ROTC Section." A week later I was in Little Rock, changing trains to Memphis.

I had no idea what the ROTC Section at Second Army Headquarters would be doing. When I got there, hardly anyone had even heard of it. A new section was being organized. I would be the chief clerk. Generally the section would plan annual inspections of ROTC units on college campuses in the Midwest. We had a colonel, a lieutenant colonel and a major, a tech sergeant (me), and three or four other enlisted men who were typists and file clerks. (The Army never thought of another term to call men who were not officers—even though almost all had been drafted during World War II, we were "enlisted men.")

In about a month, a sergeant came around from the adjutant general's section with this pitch: "You are a category three and no one knows when you will get out of the Army. If you enlist for three years, you can get a 90 day furlough plus thirty days of furlough each year."

Army Headquarters was at the State Fair grounds with a streetcar to downtown Memphis at the front gate. The touring big band era was back in full swing. It was "great duty." I signed up for three years and was on furlough from the first week of April until the Fourth of July. We got another colonel in February—Colonel Holst.

There were rumors that Army Headquarters and Service Command Headquarters would be merged. While I was on furlough, Second Army Headquarters moved to Baltimore and was being merged with the Service Command Headquarters there.

The ROTC Division of the G-3 Section and several other offices of Second Army Headquarters were in the Post Office Building and several

other downtown Baltimore office buildings. The Army started a program in the fall of 1946 in which tuition was paid for college courses during off-duty hours. I signed up for journalism and two sociology courses at the University of Baltimore. Spiro Theodore Agnew, later to be governor of Maryland and Vice President of the U.S., was then getting his law degree in night school at the University of Baltimore.

I got permission to live off the post and got a room that included breakfast and supper with Mrs. Gertrude O'Malley on Kenwood Ave. in east Baltimore. Other single men and Wacs were in barracks at Fort Meade and rode an Army bus (school bus type) to and from work in Baltimore.

In 1947 all Second Army Headquarters sections were moved to 1930s brick barracks buildings that had been converted to offices at Fort Meade. I talked to Lt. Col. Leon Durst, head of the Press Division of the Second Army Information Section, and decided to take a public information job in July, 1947, as photographer-writer at the Eastern Pennsylvania Military District. This was nice duty...living at the YMCA a block from the headquarters offices...but after a few months it was rather boring. The work was primarily news releases and pictures of activation of Reserve Army units. The district PIO (public information officer) was a WAC (Women's Army Corps) captain—Hattilu C. White, who was a grain buyer in Texas before the war.

The Army announced a program for first three graders with three years Army service and two years of college to go before a board of officers for appointment as Reserve second lieutenants, I took a battery of tests to qualify for college equivalency and appeared before the board of officers at Fort Meade, Md.

Meanwhile, Andy Pierce, a file clerk and driver for Colonel John Fye, the military district commander, asked me questions about the Catholic Church and I went with him to the Philadephia Cathedral a couple nights a week for instructions from Father Edwin Gallagher. My transfer back to the ROTC Section at Fort Meade came through in January 1948 after I took pictures of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Army chief of staff, receiving the Poor Richard Medal from a Philadelphia group that honors Benjamin Franklin.

I went back to Wayne, Pa., a Philadelphia suburb, in the spring of 1948 to be best man at the wedding of Angie Amodea and Andy Pierce. In July, orders were received from the Pentagon appointing me a second lieutenant Infantry on 24 August 1948 and ordering me to Camp Kilmer, N.J., on 3 September 1948 "for asgmt to ETO"—European Theater of Operations.

Dad took a B&O train to Baltimore and spent a couple days there. I started a ten day leave and Dad rode back with me to Illinois.

When I got to Camp Kilmer, I asked about the program for competitive tours for Regular Army commissions which I had applied for.

The orders to Europe were cancelled and I remained at Camp Kilmer while Pentagon officials decided whether I would go on competitive tour, which required attendance at a company infantry course at Fort Benning, Georgia.

I attended daily orientation sessions for officers returning to the Army after a couple years as civilians. I assisted them in bringing their personnel records up to date. After a couple hours of that every morning, I was free the rest of the day...to watch the World Series on television at the Officers Club, drive around the countryside, etc.

I called Father Sico, now back at a parish in his Newark Diocese. I made a date to have dinner with him one evening. It was only a half hour drive from Camp Kilmer. The day I arrived he had a Rosary service at the home of an elderly parishioner. It was my first wake as a Catholic. In the early 1960s, I got a note in January from a parish secretary that Father Sico had died the previous fall. Earlier a Christmas card to Father Daly had been returned to me.

I drove to Baltimore nearly every Friday to see Mrs. Mary Duchek's youngest daughter—Josephine; Josie to her mother, brother and sisters but Jo to nearly everyone else. I met her at a Saturday dance at the Fort Meade NCO Club on 6 June 1948.

After a few weeks, I sort of thought of myself as "almost cadre" in the transient officers section. There were two cots in each room of the BOQ (bachelor officers quarters) but for weeks I had a private room. Then one evening I came in and saw the empty bed had been made. I looked at a picture in a folder on the wall—a young woman and a little girl about two years old. Negroes! A few years before I would join barracks discussions on the side of "You gotta keep 'em in their place." But after becoming a Catholic, I told myself, and others I suppose, "I'm not prejudiced."

When I came back from the officers club that night, he was in bed. When I got up the next morning, he had left for breakfast. That afternoon I was sitting on my bed listening to my radio when he came in. Rather gregarious, extending his hand with, "Hello. I'm John Dickerson." I tried to be polite, but was probably a little cool. In a day or two we got in a discussion which led to his, "I have the right to a chance to prove I can do any job the Army has for second lieutenants. If I can't do it, OK. But it should be based on what I can do, not what color my skin is." Who can argue with that? That's when I moved from "Negroes are all right if they leave me alone" to a strong supporter of civil rights. But we didn't call it that in October1948.

We waited for word from the Pentagon. Was Lieutenant Quick going to Europe or was he going to The Infantry School at Fort Benning then to a competitive tour in an infantry regiment? In late November the orders arrived: "Rpt to TIS 3 Dec 1948 for co off crse 4 Jan 1949."

December, 1948, at Fort Benning was another month of reporting to the orderly room in the BOQ area each morning. One of the guys I had

known at Fort Meade had gone to OCS (Officer Candidate School) and was there for the same company officers course. A couple of his friends from the OCS class showed me around the post and nearby Columbus. I had played golf one day in the spring of 1946 with Jack Vaughan when I spent a day of my 90 day furlough with him in Lafayette, Indiana. After trying to play golf with those three lieutenants a half dozen times at the beautiful Fort Benning Officers Club course, I gave it up—for good! I usually was on the green in three or four shots then it was up and down those hillside greens until someone yelled, "That's enough Quick. Let's try the next hole." I probably made only a half dozen putts in two weeks.

I will make only a brief comment about the three months at The Infantry School. Army classes were belittled by hundreds of thousands of veterans of World War II, but for those of us who were on both ends of that teaching process, there has been a lot of respect. The three months in the Company Officers Course was generally teaching us to be teachers of military tactics for small units—platoon company and battalion. Each subject was covered in classroom sessions then with a demonstration by soldiers, usually in platoon size.

I received orders to report to the 15th Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning after completion of the course. I got authorization for 10 days leave and a wedding date was set for 18 April 1949.

OCS graduates had received instructions on "being an officer." I, and the others under the Reserve program, had only our experience on the other side of the salutes, the Yes Sirs and No Sirs.

I found on my first day of duty at Company E, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, that such experience did not properly prepare one to carry out the company commander's order, "Platoon Leaders, inspect your platoons." The platoon sergeant of the fourth platoon (the weapons platoon of light machine guns and 60 millimeter mortars) was Sergeant Dishoon. As we turned from the front rank to the second, I noticed that Sergeant Dishoon turned another page in his notebook. I had heard him talking in a low voice to some of the men. I had criticized only a couple things. Sergeant Dishoon was inspecting the platoon, I was strolling through the ranks of the platoon.

I had learned long ago that a good platoon leader needed two things. One, a good platoon sergeant, and, two, don't interfere with him doing a good job.

Next I was assigned to Company G, 2nd Battalion, where I had another outstanding platoon sergeant—Sgt. Phillips from a little town in Oklahoma.

Captain Krainik, a big (about 6-3, 230 pounds) easy going officer, was the company commander. We had company training schedules and spent a lot of time furnishing demonstration troops for Infantry School classes and problems. It was interesting duty. During the summer we

furnished instructors for Reserve summer camps—two weeks of training for recruits. I also had a two week tour at the Post Stockade. Three or four sergeants from other companies were instructors for regular military classes at the stockade. The maximum sentence of prisoners there was six months. But it still reminded me of the feeling I had when my uncle (Harry Keister) took us on a tour of the Joliet State Prison where he was a guard in the 1930s. Surly best described the apparent attitude of at least half of our military prisoners. I did a lot of looking, acting and talking tougher than I felt those two weeks.

In the spring of 1950 we were sent to Fort Bragg, North Carolina for maneuvers.

The 15th Infantry was the "Agressor Force" for the maneuver. This was a "controlled maneuver" which meant G-3 had written a script of what was supposed to happen and the airborne divisions would be graded by the umpires on how well they carried out their missions.

It must have been a terrible assignment for the umpires. First, Colonel Moore, the 15th Infantry commander who spent nearly all of the war in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines, wanted to win the war of the Fort Bragg maneuver area. Many others didn't really take the event seriously. The umpires were in the middle.

We had been there about two weeks digging foxholes, learning the terrain we would defend and in general getting ready for the operation. The maneuver started at 2 p.m. with the drop of hundreds of soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division. The 101st was based in Kentucky and loaded on planes there. The drop was a beautiful display. We watched from our positions about a mile from the drop zone. The plan called for us to fall back to new positions when the troopers made contact.

I don't know about the 101st, but nothing went right the rest of the day for us. Just before dark it started raining, then hailing. Then the sun went down. The chow truck had gotten lost. Our clothes were soaked. The nights in North Carolina can be cold in March—especially if you are soaked to the skin.

The highlight of the maneuver came a couple days later when the Air Force had a mission of close support of the paratroopers. Our positions on a hill were strafed—without live ammunition. It was the first time we had seen low flying jets. It took a couple days before we discovered how to see a plane flying faster than sound. There would be a hellish roar and we would look up behind us in the direction of the sound. Nothing would be there. When we looked the other way the jet was well out of the strafing run and climbing a couple miles away.

After maneuvers we were back at Fort Benning for more Infantry School problems and platoon training.

On 25 June 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea (a few weeks after secretary of State Dean Acheson said South Korea was not part of the United States plans for defense in the Pacific.) The next day President Harry Truman ordered infantry divisions on occupation duty in Japan to Korea. In a few days about half the first and second lieutenants in the15th Infantry, including Howard W. Quick, were on orders to Japan. I asked for a two week delay since Jo was expecting a baby about July 7th. Three days later my name was taken off the list. But in three weeks the entire 3rd Division was on orders to Japan. We left Fort Benning in late August when Rose Mary was six weeks old.

The following press release, sent to Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and papers in Illinois, summarizes the story:

FORT MEADE, MD., Mar. 22, 1951 — 1st Lt. Howard W. Quick, Sandoval, Ill., assigned this week to the Second Army Information Section, has a high regard for the intelligence and industry of South Korean troops recently under his supervision in the Far East.

The veteran rifle platoon leader, presently residing at 2723 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md., with his wife, Josephine, and infant daughter, Rose Mary, landed in Japan with the 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Division, September 15. His platoon was assigned about 20 South Korean men.

"I was amazed to find that the ROK soldiers, though unable to speak English while we could not speak their language, immediately learned to use our weapons and equipment. We used demonstration teams to operate weapons and we didn't have to show them twice."

Quick stated that the Korean troops under his command did not grasp American tactics as rapidly as they did the use of weapons but that they were intelligent and worked tirelessly.

Quick first went into Korea at Wonsan with the Second Battalion, 15th Regiment, November 12. The battalion was assigned the mission of guarding the Wonsan airfield and harbor. The outfit moved to the defense of Hungnam Harbor during the giant evacuation less than two months after reaching the peninsula following crossing of the Yalu River by "hordes of Chinese."

Lieutenant Quick blew up the ammunition on the Second Battalion positions and boarded a ship in the harbor ten minutes before X Corps declared the evacuation successfully completed on December 24, 1950.

xxx

The Bronze Star Medal for the Hungnam operation was awarded by 3rd Division 11 Apr 1951.

Lt. Howard W. Quick in Company C, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Division, November 1950 in North Korea. Background is a Korean village on each side of a shallow river between Wonsan and Hung-nam.

Public information activities for Fort Meade headquarters and the induction center were consolidated in a new Post Public Information Office. Until then these activities had been handled in the Second Army Information Section. I was appointed Post PIO—public information officer.

Jimmie Hicks, star investigative reporter for the Afro-American newspapers, was doing a series on how military installations on the East Coast were implementing President Truman's order to end segregation of troops. I suggested to the post commander's executive officer, Lt. Col. Dickerson, that when Hicks got to Fort Meade he would come down hard on the all-Negro Service Company and the all-Negro battalion in the 3rd Cavalry. Colonel Gibney, the post commander, said he had talked to his valet and "the colored soldiers liked having their own barracks" and other facilities. Hicks, as I had predicted, came down hard on the segregated units.

After Post Headquarters had about forgotten about segregation, one Monday morning I got a call from a Baltimore Sun reporter. "I understand

you had an attempted escape form the Post Stockade last night,'' he said. ''I haven't heard anything about it but I wouldn't be surprised,'' I told him. ''I'm at the State Police District Headquarters and will be there in fifteen minutes with a photographer,'' he said.

I called the stockade and was told, ''Yes, we're investigating now. We caught them before they got out of the tunnel.''

I called Colonel Dickerson. It was news to him too. In about a minute the phone rang and it was Colonel Gibney, mad as a hornet. ''Quick,'' he said, ''if there's a word about this in the paper it will be your job.'' ''There will be a story,'' I told him, ''the reporter will be at the stockade in ten minutes.''Somewhat ruffled, I called Colonel Durst, the former AP man at Second Army. ''Don't worry about it. Just take care of the reporter,'' he said.

The major in command of the Post Stockade showed us the broken up tunnel and told how they had been working for weeks, digging with cans from the kitchen and flushing the dirt down the barracks toilets.

The Sun had a detailed story and pictures. Nothing more was said about my job, but the major was transferred. I never found out if the reason was because the tunnel was dug, he had not notified Post Headquarters or because he told most of the story to the reporter.

I had just about decided to get out of the Army because Jo didn't like the uncertainty of assignments and transfers, many examples of waste of tax dollars were discouraging and I thought I could make a more positive contribution to society, but the last straw was the colonel's threat and the general ''coverup attitude'' of Army officers.

The draft was bringing talented college basketball players and professional baseball players into the Army. With Dick Schnitker, the Ohio State all-American, as the leading player, Baltimore and Washington papers covered the Fort Meade basketabll team. The baseball team had several AAA players and opponents from other East Coast military installations included such players as Johnny Antonelli, star left handed pitcher of the New York Giants.

Near the end of the 1951 baseball season Headquarters Company personnel were told they must get TO&E jobs or be sent overseas. Several baseball players were assigned to Headquarters Company and only played ball or spent time on such jobs as cleanup detail.

One stopped to ask me about an assignment in PIO. We had a vacancy, but the conversation went like this:

''Sir, I would like to be assigned to Post PIO.''

''Do you have any newspaper experience, Jim.''

''No sir.''

''Did you have journalism classes or work on a school paper?''

''No sir.''

First Lieutenant Howard W. Quick, March 1951, when appointed Post Public Information Officer of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. [Army photo]

''Can you type?''
''No sir.''
''Gee, Jim, we need a writer. I'm sorry.''

The athlete was Jim Brosnan who would author two best sellers! In 1951, with triple A experience in the Chicago Cubs organization, he was ranked with Antonelli among military athletes on the East Coast from Virginia to New Jersey. He later pitched for the Cubs, St. Louis Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds. His best sellers were'' The Long Season'' in 1959 and ''Pennant Race'' in 1962, an account of Cincinnati's 1961 National League championship when Brosnan won 10 games and saved 16. Jim said the books that drew rave reviews were written, for the most part, by longhand in hotel rooms.

Part 2

Quick family history

and

related genealogy

FAMILY HISTORY

Family group genealogy contains much more than names, dates and places. A little study reveals interesting information...only until mid or late 20th Century did descendants of George Quick have four living grandparents. In some cases—the children of Bill and Katie (Wurm) Pigg—none of their four grandparents were alive when they were born. Page after page shows the death of a parent while children were small. Some survivors remarried within months and some spent half a lifetime as a widow or widower.

This book is filled with success stories, though all may not be spelled out for each family group. There are several examples of a mother or father who could not read or write in the mid-1800s to a college graduate great-grandson. This information is not complete in some cases because I neglected to ask for it or it was not sent to me.

Noteworthy success stories are Bill Pigg, Charley Pigg and Dale Quick. The father of Bill and Charley was killed by lightning when they were eight and two years old. Their mother died two years later. They were two of the most successful farmers in East Fork Township in the 1940s and 1950s. Dale Quick was "almost on his own" from the time he was fourteen years old. The sons of Dale and Alice (Murray) Quick, Ronald and Roger, earned college degrees in the 1960s.

Depending on the reader, genealogy can be only a listing of names and dates, or it can be fascinating stories of people.

How to use this book

The first tool in understanding genealogy should be your pedigree chart—a systematic listing of your ancestors. If you don't want to use the blank chart on the following pages, draw a rough one on a sheet of paper.

Your name goes on the single line on the left. On the pair to the right go your parents; father always on the top line and mother (maiden name only) on the bottom line. To the right of each name is that person's parents. If you complete the chart for four generations, your name is the only one in the left column and your great-grandparents are on the right—four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers. If working on a four generation chart, whether your name is Quick, Wells, Pigg or White, you are one-eighth Quick. If you add another generation (parents of each great-grandparent—you are one-sixteenth Quick. If a great-great-grandfather (or grandmother) was Morris, as one genealogist explains it, you are as much Morris as Quick.

What do the numbers mean in the genealogy chapters?

Quick descendants who have children are assigned an Arabic numeral which never changes. No one else has that particular number in

the Quick genealogy chapters. (The same system was used in numbering the descendants of George Washington Brooks.) The small Roman numerals are used to indicate the order of birth within a family. The Arabic numeral to the left of the Roman numeral indicates that child has been carried forward to the following generation and his or her family will be listed there under that number. The names listed in parentheses after a name and preceding the vital statistics give that person's direct lineage by generation back to John Quick (or George Washington Brooks). Those numerals indicate generation numbers, not the individual's number which is always on the left margin of the page.

No. 1 was assigned to John Quick, father of George. No. 2 to George. From then on, every descendant of George Quick who had offspring is assigned a number. Numbers 3 through 7 to the adult children of George Quick since all had children. Generations are numbered from John Quick with George the second and his children the third generation, his grandchildren the fourth, etc.

Numbers are assigned in order by family. In the fourth generation numbers 8, 9 and 10 are assigned to the children of Walter who had offspring (Porter, Thomas and Jess). Then 11, 12 and 13 are assigned to the children of John W. who had offspring (Bert, J. Howard and Selma). Next the children of Eliza Quick and John C. Pigg (14 William and 15 Charles M.) continuing to the children of George M. and James R. Quick.

The reader can follow the numbers moving in either direction through the book and family generations. At any point in the Quick genealogy two sets of numbers are consecutive. For example, in the fourth generation 16 is Guy L. Quick, son of Georg M., his children are numbers 54 through 58. The next family group is the next child of George M., 17 Gerald E. Also in consecutive order are his children, numbers 59 and 60. The reader can skip to the next generation where 59, Kenneth L. Quick, will again be listed, this time as the head of his family.

In each family group listing of the mother and father, the one who is a descendant of George Quick is listed first. In parenthesis are his or her Quick ancestors with the generation of each back to John Quick. Only the maiden name is used for mothers in this paragraph. Surnames are used only for mothers in listing ancestors since the father has the same last name. For example:

99. SHARON (6) CONRAD (Verma Pigg-5, J. William-4, Eliza E. Quick-3, George-2, John-1).

This shows the Quick ancestry line of the children of Dennis and Sharon (Conrad) Stover. It includes parts of the Conrad and Pigg lines. It also points out a genealogy practice that is a couple hundred years ahead of the "Women's libbers" of the 1970s. In genealogv work the maiden name is used for women. It may bother some to see "Grandma Jones' called "Mary Smith" but the reader will soon agree that this is easier to follow and understand.

If the reader is looking for information on the parents of Sharon Conrad, he knows her mother is in the fifth generation chapter. Sharon's number is 99 and he thumbs through Chapter XXII noting the numbers in the children listing until he finds "99 Sharon" under "Children of Wayne and Verma (Pigg) Conrad: "At the top of that family group is 49. VERMA (5) PIGG (etc.).

On the following facing pages is a simple family tree pedigree chart. To the right of each name, in the next column, is a person's father and mother. With each set of parents the father is on the top line and the mother on the bottom line. Following the ancestral chart for Bert Quick, is a blank chart for the owner of the book to complete. It is easier to "keep your ancestors straight" If you complete a family tree or pedigree chart. Start with yourself on the line at the left. Remember, only the maiden name of women.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the vital statistics paragraphs of genealogy chapters:

b-born	d-died
bur-burial or buried	m-married
ca-circa (date, about)	Twsp- township
co-county	

Abbreviations of states are standard dictionary and map abbreviations (not the abominable abbreviations recently adopted by the U.S. Postal Service).

George Quick
b 28 Feb 1828 NY
m 18 Aug 1859
Clinton Co, Ill
d 23 June 1883
East Fork Twsp
(Old Carter Cem)

John William Quick
b 16 Apr 1864
Marion Co, Ill
m 15 Oct 1885
Carlyle, Ill
d 17 Apr 1933
East Fork Twsp
(Prairie Chapel Cem)

Elizabeth Jane Carter
b 28 Apr 1841
Clinton Co
d 25 June 1870
East Fork Twsp
(Old Carter Cem)

Albert Lewis Quick
b 15 Dec 1889
East Fork Twsp
Clinton Co, Ill
m 31 Aug 1911
Decatur, Ill
d 21 Aug 1923
Colorado Springs,Colo
bur 27 Aug 1923
Prairie Chapel Cem
East Fork Twsp

Louis Brooks
b 13 July 1847
East Fork Twsp
m 24 June 1868
Clinton Co
d 31 Mar 1901
Keyesport
Bond Co., Ill
Bur Ebenezer Cem

Luella Francis Brooks
b 29 July 1869
East Fork Twsp
d 28 Sept 1951
Shattuc, Ill
(Prairie Chapel Cem)

China Jackson
b 29 July 1847
Jackson Co. Ill
d 12 Jan 1934
East Fork Twsp
(Ebenezer Cem)

Chart

John Quick
b ca 1800 Ontario Co. N.Y.
m (2) 1831
d 4 Sept 1855, Salem, Ill

?

John Carter
b 15 Sept 1794 Va
m ca 1816 Tenn
d 6 Nov 1869, East fork
(Old Carter Cem)

James M. Carter
b 28 Feb 1818; Clinton Co
m 27 Mar 1840; Clinton Co
d 1 Dec 1886, East Fork Twsp
(Old Carter Cem)

Gideon Burton

Dorothy Burton
b 7 Aug 1794 N.C.
d 7 Feb 1860
(Old Carter Cem)

Philip Gates

Louisa Gates
b 4 Jan 1825
d 21 July 1856
(Old Carter Cem)

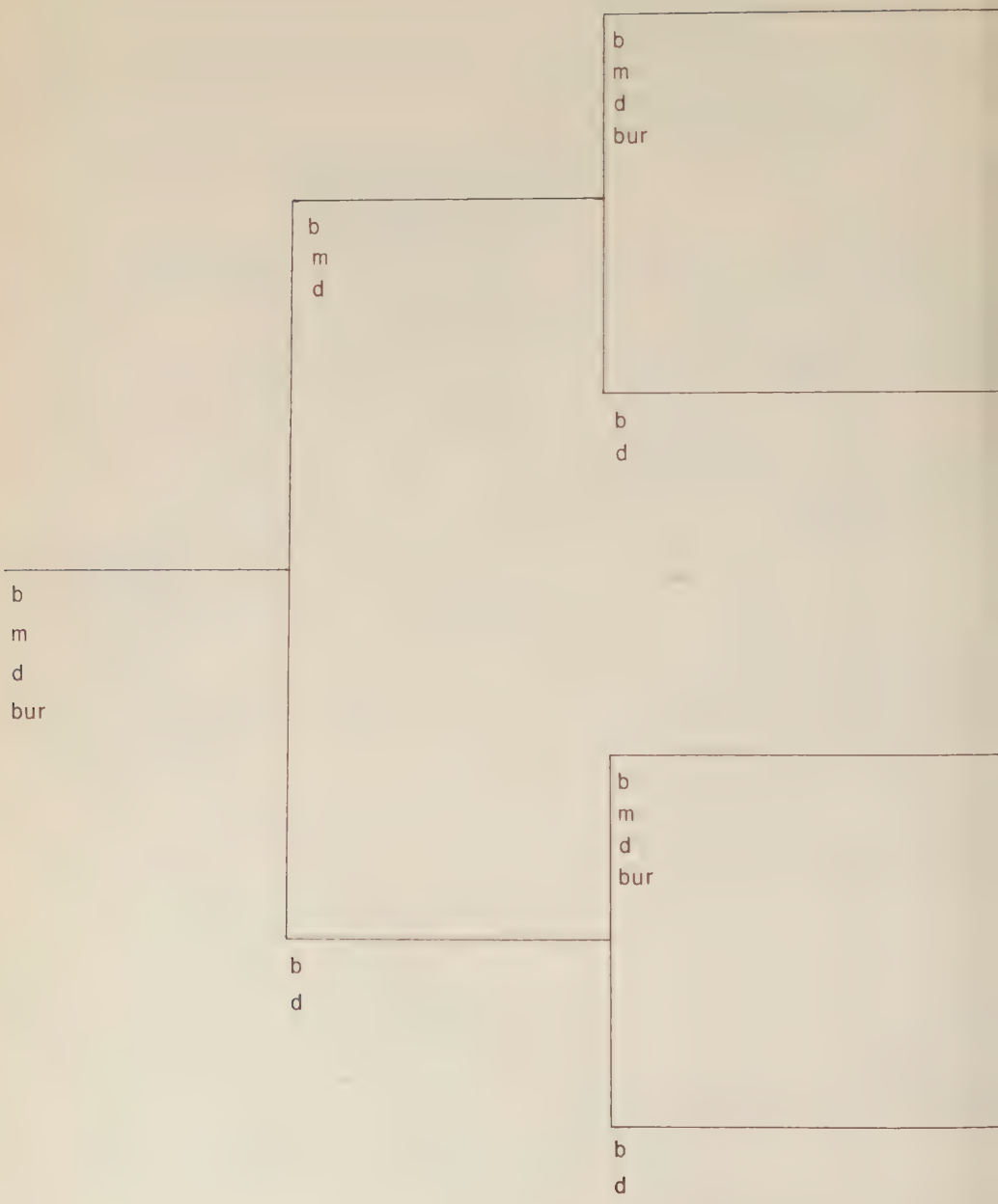
W. Brooks

George Washington Brooks
b 10 July 1814 Va
m 25 Oct 1849, Clinton Co
d 30 Nov 1877, East Fork Twsp
(Old Carter Cem)

Nancy Wortman (Beck)
b ca 1820 Ohio
d after 1877

William L. Jackson
b ca 1824 Ill
m 1844
d (1861-1864)

Sarah
b ca 1827 Tenn
d ca 1865
Jackson Co. Ill


b
m
d
bur
b
m
d
b
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d
bur
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b
m
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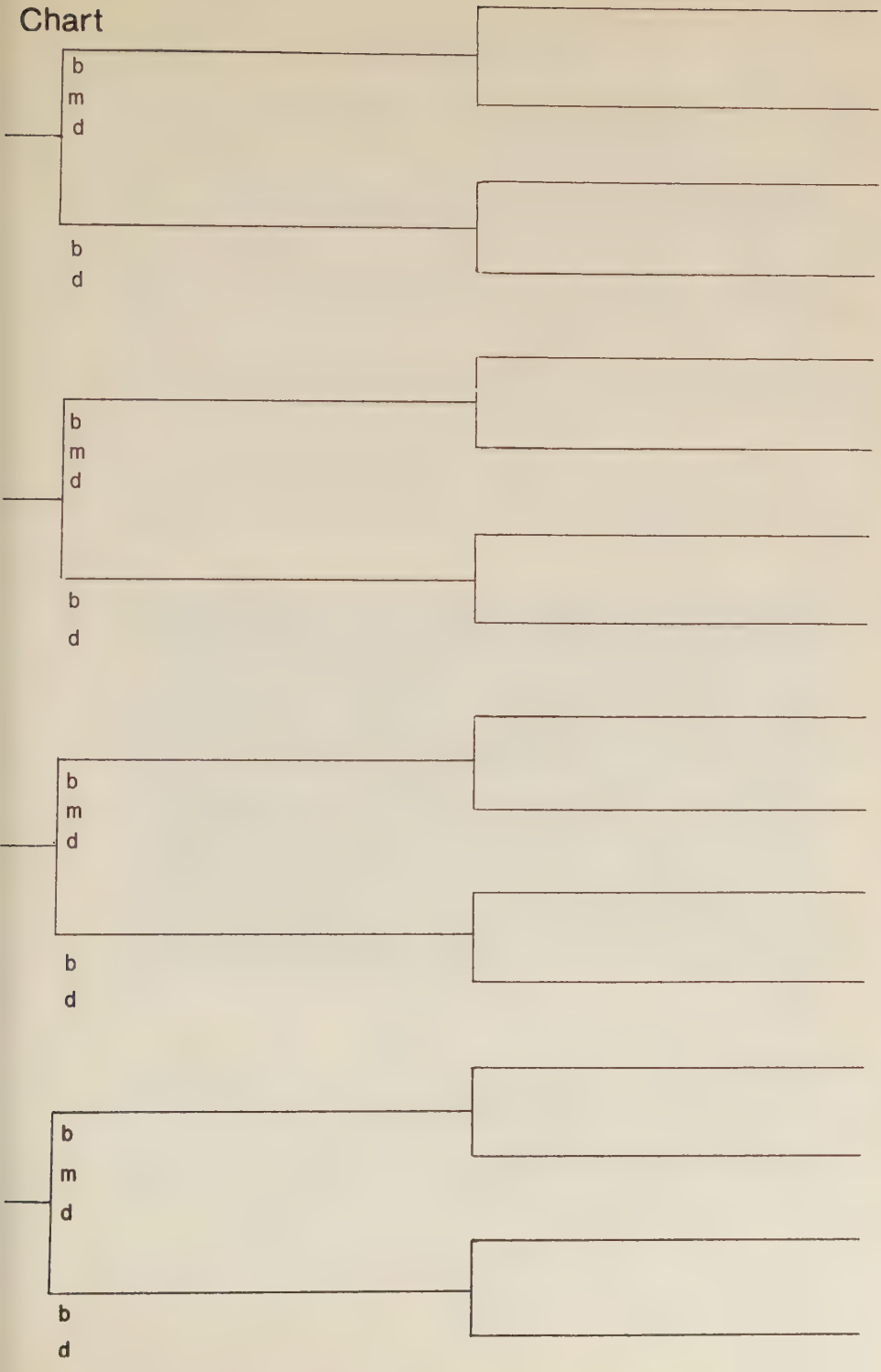
bur
b
d

Chart



COUSINS
[AND OTHER GENEALOGY]

One of the most frequent errors in family relationships is the identification of cousins beyond first cousins.

First cousins are easy. Your father or mother's brothers or sister's children are your first cousins; children of brothers or sisters are first cousins.

Your cousin's children are NOT your second cousins. A son of your first cousin is a first cousin once removed.

A second cousin is a grandchild of your grandfather or grandmother's brother or sister. The grandchildren of brothers or sisters are second cousins. A child of your second cousin is a second cousin once removed.

A third cousin is a great-grandchild of your great-grandfather or great-grandmother's brother or sister. The great-grandchildren of brothers or sisters are third cousins. The child of one is a third cousin once removed.

Cousins, whether first or fifth, have a common ancestor. Second cousins are the same generation from a progenitor, generally of near the same age.

Your cousin's children and your own children are second cousins—their grandparents (one is your mother or father) are brothers or sisters. It all checks out: second cousins are the children of first cousins; second cousins are the grandchildren of brothers or sisters.

Some other occasionally misunderstood terms:

Siblings—have parents in common. Brothers and sisters are siblings.

Grandnephew (or grandniece)—the grandchild of your brother or sister; the child of your nephew or niece.

Great aunt (or great uncle) — the sister (or brother) of your grandparent; your mother or father's aunt or uncle.

Great-grandaunt (or great-granduncle)—the sister or brother of your great-grandparent; a grandparent's aunt or uncle.

Stepfather (or stepmother)—the husband of your mother (or the wife of your father) by a subsequent marriage.

Stepchild—the child of your husband or wife by a former marriage.

Stepsister (or stepbrother) — the child of your stepfather or stepmother.

Half-sister (or half-brother)—the child of your mother and stepfather, or of your father and stepmother, or of either parent by a former marriage; two persons have the same father or the same mother.

In-laws—connections by law of marriage (as distinct from relatives by blood); your husband's or wife's relatives and your own brother's wife or sister's husband.

Ancestor—a person from whom you descend directly such as grandparent or great-grandparents.

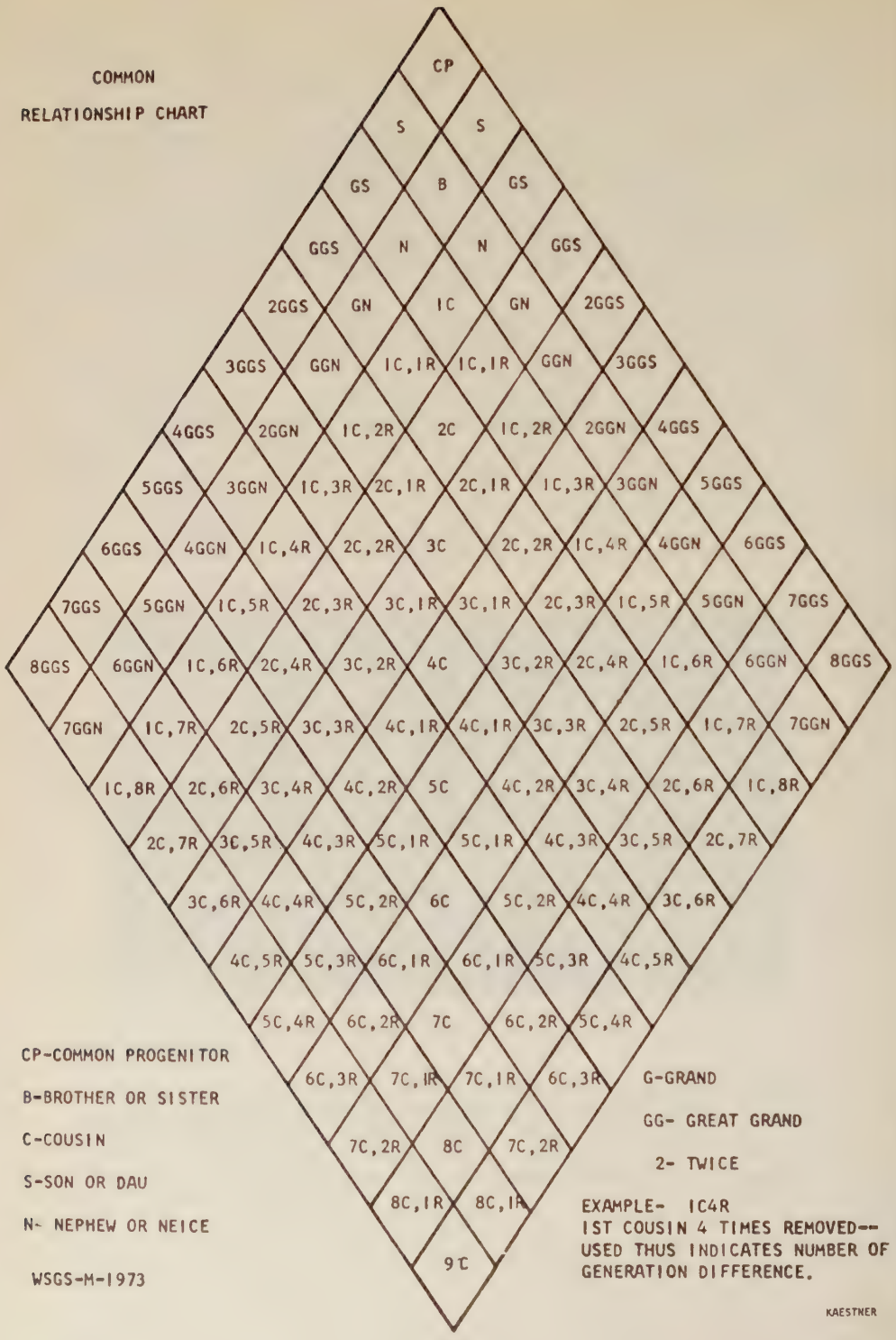
Lineal relations—those in direct line of ancestors or descendants.

Collateral relations—relatives linked by a common ancestor, such as aunts, uncles and cousins.

The four women most responsible for my early interest in family history posed for a snapshot in December, 1943, at the home where Howard and Marjorie Quick lived in Sandoval after the spring of 1944. From left, Robert L. Quick, Elva Kidder Shinneman, Marjorie Kidder Quick, Blanche Quick Noller, Susan Kidder King and H. Wilbert Quick.

COMMON

RELATIONSHIP CHART


CP
S S
GS B GS
GGS N N GGS
2GGS GN 1C GN 2GGS
3GGS GGN 1C,1R 1C,1R GGN 3GGS
4GGS 2GGN 1C,2R 2C 1C,2R 2GGN 4GGS
5GGS 3GGN 1C,3R 2C,1R 2C,1R 1C,3R 3GGN 5GGS
6GGS 4GGN 1C,4R 2C,2R 3C 2C,2R 1C,4R 4GGN 6GGS
7GGS 5GGN 1C,5R 2C,3R 3C,1R 3C,1R 2C,3R 1C,5R 5GGN 7GGS
8GGS 6GGN 1C,6R 2C,4R 3C,2R 4C 3C,2R 2C,4R 1C,6R 6GGN 8GGS
7GGN 1C,7R 2C,5R 3C,3R 4C,1R 4C,1R 3C,3R 2C,5R 1C,7R 7GGN
1C,8R 2C,6R 3C,4R 4C,2R 5C 4C,2R 3C,4R 2C,6R 1C,8R
2C,7R 3C,5R 4C,3R 5C,1R 5C,1R 4C,3R 3C,5R 2C,7R
3C,6R 4C,4R 5C,2R 6C 5C,2R 4C,4R 3C,6R
4C,5R 5C,3R 6C,1R 6C,1R 5C,3R 4C,5R
5C,4R 6C,2R 7C 6C,2R 5C,4R
6C,3R 7C,1R 7C,1R 6C,3R
7C,2R 8C 7C,2R
8C,1R 8C,1R
9C

CP-COMMON PROGENITOR

B-BROTHER OR SISTER

C-COUSIN

S-SON OR DAU

N- NEPHEW OR NEICE

WSGS-M-1973

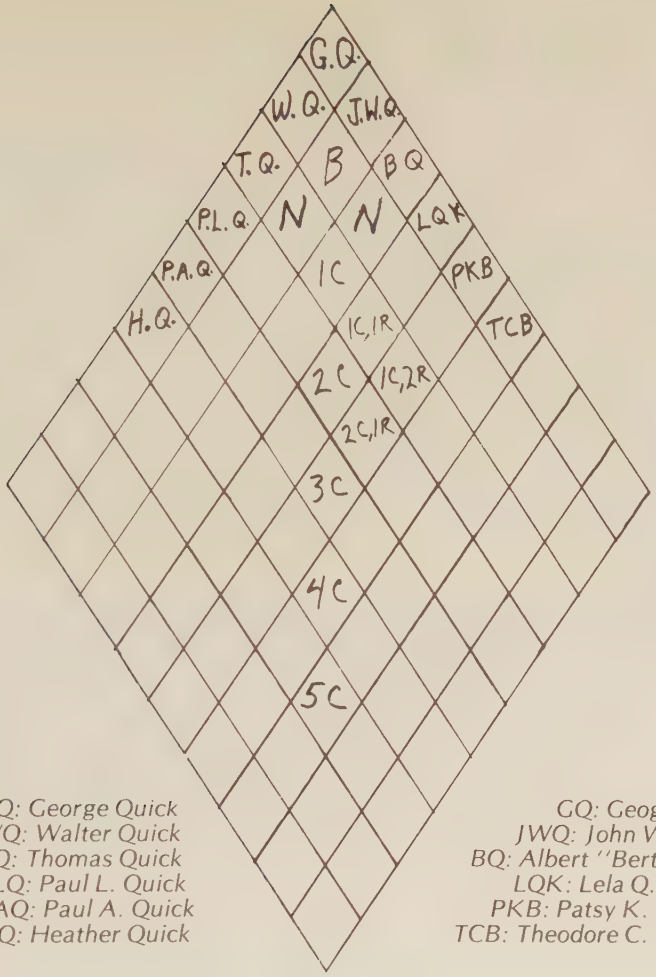
G-GRAND

GG- GREAT GRAND

2- TWICE

EXAMPLE- 1C4R
1ST COUSIN 4 TIMES REMOVED--
USED THUS INDICATES NUMBER OF
GENERATION DIFFERENCE.

KAESTNER



GQ: George Quick
WQ: Walter Quick
TQ: Thomas Quick
PLQ: Paul L. Quick
PAQ: Paul A. Quick
HQ: Heather Quick

GQ: Geoge Quick
JWQ: John W. Quick
BQ: Albert "Bert" Quick
LQK: Lela Q. Keister
PKB: Patsy K. Behrens
TCB: Theodore C. Behrens

A first glance, the chart on the opposite page may seem confusing. With initials on the above chart it is easier to follow and understand. For two people to be related they must have a common ancestor or progenitor. To determine relationship, start with the progenitor at the top of the diamond chart [draw a diamond chart and pencil in initials of son or daughter in direct line down each outside row from progenitor]. The chart on left shows relationship to progenitor on outside rows. Above, each set of initials represents a son or daughter of the person above. Always find relationships in the space where parallel pairs of lines intersect [not across diamonds]. For example, to find the relationship of Patsy Keister Behrens to Thomas Quick, lines intersect at 1C, 2R or first cousin twice removed. Her mother is a first cousin once removed and her grandfather is a first cousin of Tom.

Father's Day - 1978

TODAY WE REMEMBER THE THINGS THAT YOU DID

THE THINGS THAT YOU ARE DOING FOR US ....

THE BOOK

It means a great deal to each of us.

ROSE MARY - because she can appreciate how precious life is. She's at an age where 30 is JUST THE BEGINNING and life before us was important and had an effect on what we are today,

JOE - because he knows the how, what, where, when and why that went in, and is going into, the book. He can feel your creativity and can add to it WITH YOU.

TERESA - because she is sensitive. She can imagine all of her ancestors and feels a part of belonging through and to them. She wants to know about these people - her people - and their lives and their feelings.

DAVID - because he is young and energetic and full of life for all of us to see. Because of his youth we wonder about the youth of our family in the past -- the Quicks, Carters, Piggs, Brookses and Morrises ----------

ALL OF THESE PEOPLE ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU AND BECAUSE YOU ARE IMPORTANT TO US THEY ARE ALL DETERMINING FACTORS IN OUR LIVES.

Love & Kisses,

Rose Mary, Joe, Teresa, Dave

CHAPTER XVI

Carter Ancestors

(Of the children of George Quick: Walter, John W., Eliza E., George M. and James R.)

JOHN (1) CARTER, b in Virginia, 15 Sept 1794; d East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill., 6 Nov 1869; m probably in Tenn ca 1816, Dorothy Burton, dau of Gideon Burton, b S.C. 7 Aug 1794, d 7 Feb 1860; both bur Old Carter Cemetery in SW¼ of SW¼ Sec 11 East Fork Twsp.

Information on John Carter and his family was obtained from an 1881 **History of Marion and Clinton Counties** (Brink, McDonough & Co., Philadelphia, 1881), 1850 federal census of Clinton County, land entry records from the U.S. Land Office and probate records in Clinton County Courthouse, Carlyle, Ill.

An excerpt from the Meridian Twsp. portion of the 1881 **Clinton County History** (page 249):

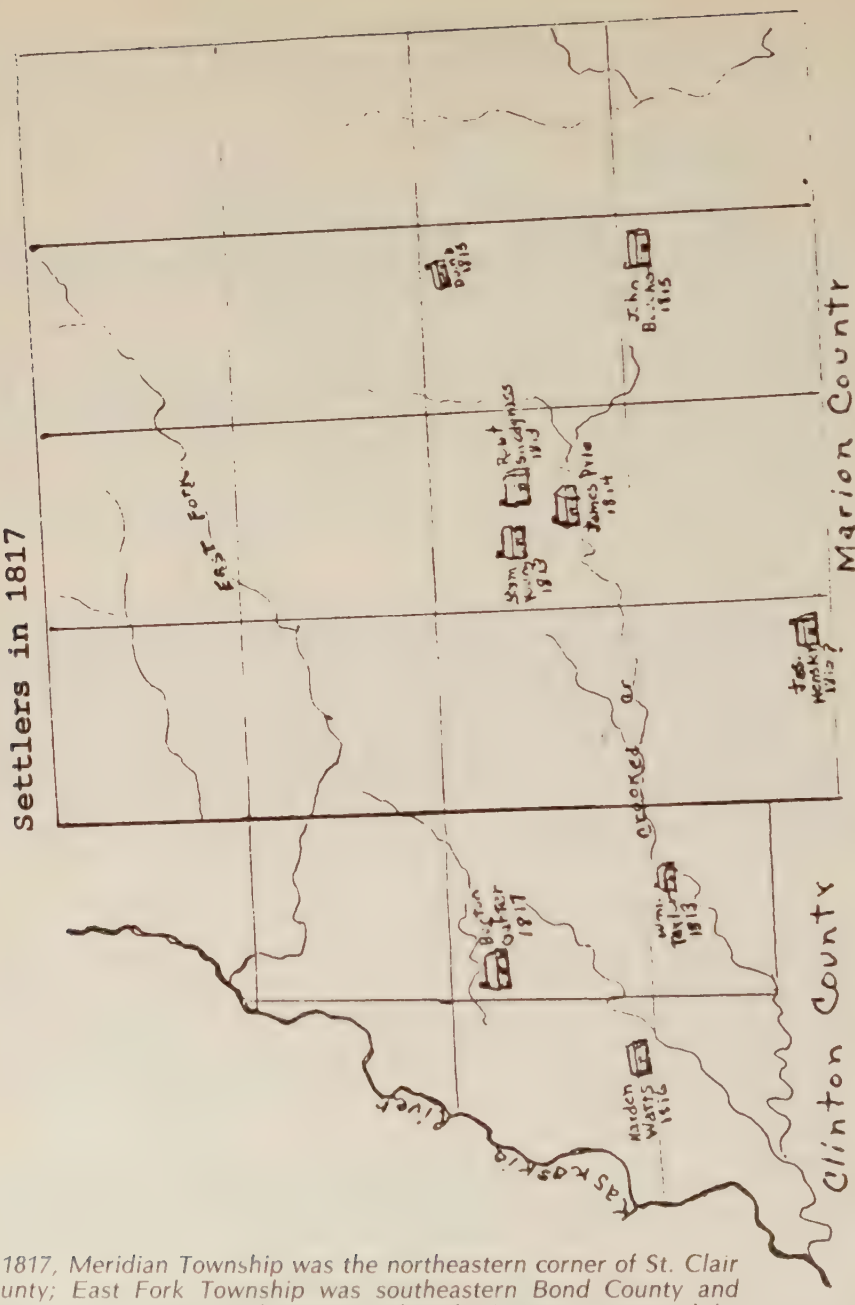
"Gibeon (Gideon) Burton, a native of Tennessee, was the first settler. He migrated here with his family in 1817, and located on Section 6. He had a large family, consisting of a wife and eight children, six daughters and two sons. He remained here but three or four years, when he moved with his family to Marion County, where he died many years ago. He built the first house in the precinct, which was a small, crude log cabin. When he left for Marion County he sold his farm to John Carter and Robert Cole. The former was his son-in-law. Carter afterwards moved to Green County, but soon afterwards he moved back to Clinton County and settled in East Fork."

From early settlements of East Fork Township (page 253):

"John Carter, who was a native of Tennessee, migrated to this state in 1817, when he was a young man, and settled in what is now Meridian Township. He afterwards moved to Green County, remaining there for some time, when he again returned to Clinton in 1834, and settled in East Fork. In the meantime he had married a daughter of Gibeon (Gideon) Burton, the first settler of Meridian. From this marriage there was a large family of children, six girls and four boys."

(Burton's first name was not the only error in this account. Later information will contradict that John Carter was a native of Tennessee and married in Illinois.)

Land records indicate that in East Fork Twsp. John Carter first lived two miles south and a half mile west of Boulder. He entered the 160 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 31 in 1836 and an adjoining 40 acres in Section 30 in 1837.



In 1817, Meridian Township was the northeastern corner of St. Clair County; East Fork Township was southeastern Bond County and Marion County was northwestern Edwards County. [Prepared by Betty Lyons Edwards from 19th Century county histories.]

The 1881 county history states on page 170:

"Diamond Spring Church was organized about the year 1835. John Carter Sr. and wife, Philip Gates and wife, are the only constitutent members now known of by parties living. This church was constituted at the house of John Carter, living near a large spring called Diamond Spring, from which the church took its name. After a few years, Carter moved about six miles northeast, where he and his sons, with some help from others, built a log meeting house. This house was used for a number of years, when a frame house was built about eight years ago. Deacon John Carter was the main pillar in this church for more than forty years. A man of considerable means for those times, unbounded hospitality and of an earnest Christian zeal for the cause of religion and morality; he was a host in his day."

That indicates that Diamond Springs (the s was added over the years) Church was moved to its present location in Section 14 and 1840.

Land Office records show that John Carter entered land in Sections 11, 14 and 15 in 1837 and 1839. By 1855, according to Land Office records, he owned 400 acres in Section 2, 11, 14 and 15. In the 1930s most of this was in the area of Diamond Springs Church and the George and Casper Leicht farms. Owners of this land on a 1965 plat book included C & M Wiedle, W & V Conrad, Ernest Leicht, C. Leicht and the Kaskaskia Co. (Poultry operation).

Listed in the 1850 federal census of Clinton County for home visit 697 and family visit 703:

Carter,	John	56	M	VA	farmer
	Dorothy	56	F	SC	
	Jemima	14	F	Ill	

Following are excerpts from a biography of John Carter, written by Mrs. Betty (Lyons) Edwards:

"This is the story of my great-great-grandfather, John Carter.

"This information is partly from the early History of Marion and Clinton Counties and partly from recollections of my grandmother Marinda (Carter) Lyons, a granddaughter of John Carter, who was old enough to remember him in his last years.

(Mrs. Edwards writes that John Carter was born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parents, came to America as a stowaway "only a lad in his teens" and lived with Indians in Virginia for several months or a year.)

Petition of

In the matter of the Estate of

Deceased Intestate

To the Hon. County Court of the State of

The Petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that John Carter late of the County of deceased, departed this life in said County, on or about the A. D. 1869, leaving no last will and testament as far as your petitioner knows or believes.

And this Petition further shows that the said John Carter died, seized and possessed of Real and Personal Estate, consisting chiefly of

all of said personal estate being estimated to be worth about

his widow, and

of said deceased.) and believing that the said estate should be immediately administered, as well for the proper management of said estate as for the prompt distribution thereof by the heirs at law, therefore pray that your honor will grant Letters of Administration to James M. Carter in the premises, upon taking the oath prescribed by the Statute, and entering into bond in such sum, and with securities, as may be approved by your honor.

James M. Carter

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County } ss.

being duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts averred in the above petition are true, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

Clerk of the County Court

"Then he began to move on, working his way as he went. He had no money or possessions but he was accustomed to hard work and there was plenty of work on the frontier farms and settlements.

"In a few years he had made his way to Tennessee. Here he met the family of Gideon Burton, a homesteader. He later married one of their daughters, Dorothy Burton.

"In early 1817, when the Burtons decided to move on up into Illinois territory, John Carter and his bride accompanied them.

"Probably coming up the Shawneetown Road, they followed it nearly to the Kaskaskia River, where they turned north a couple miles and settled on Coles Creek. This was the custom of the early settlers to choose bottom land along creeks and rivers because it was easier to cultivate than the tough prairie sod and they also needed the timber for building.

"On 17 Oct 1817 Gideon Burton made his land entry of 192 acres, most settlers entered 40 or 80 acres at first Thus he became the first settler in what is now Meridian Township, Clinton County.

"Actually they were the only settlers for miles around and there were no towns. But they were not alone. Bands of Indians roamed the prairies and there were herds of elk, deer and buffalo besides wolves, bears, wildcats and smaller animals that stayed after the prairie was settled.

"Burton built a small log cabin and lived here about five years. In 1822, Burton sold his part to his son-in-law and moved a few miles northeast into what is now Carrigan Township of Marion County. He was one of the first settlers in this township. Here he built a homestead and a horse mill for grinding corn, one of the first in this part of the country. One of his sons, Wiley Burton was the first blacksmith in the community.

"In a few years John Carter settled near East Fork Creek, about three miles northeast of Boulder (about three miles from the Burtons in Marion County). Here he remained for the rest of his life. He built up a large farm, owning many acres of land in all directions. He raised a large family, four sons and six daughters, most of them also living their entire lives on parts of the old homestead. Some of the original homestead is still owned and farmed by descendants of John Carter.

"He served on the first jury in Carlyle in 1825. Gideon Burton also served on the first Marion County jury at Salem in 1832 . . .

SALE BILL.

ESTATE OF John Carter DECEASED.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Clinton County. } ss IN COUNTY COURT.

The following is a true and correct bill of the sale of the Chattel Property of the Estate of John Carter late of the said County of Clinton Deceased, made on the 13 day of December 1867, (in pursuance of notice thereof, a copy of which is hereto annexed) by the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of Five Dollars and under, Cash; all sums over Five Dollars, on a credit of twelve months.

NOTE.—The sale bill to be certified to by the Clerk and Crier, and to be filed in the County Court within three months from the issuing of letters.

ARTICLES SOLD.		NAME OF PURCHASER.	Am't of Sale.
1 Truck		James Haber	2 85
1 Chest		James Kelley	7 00
1 Lot of Books		James M Carter	1 00
1 Comforter & carpet Sack		Mary Cox	75
1 Saddle bags		James M Carter	25
1 Close Line & pins		Neal Hammer	45
1 pear domestic		Mary Cox	2 00
1 pr Gloves		John Harris	55
1 pr Gloves		John Carter Sen	65
1 Quilt		Mary Cox	7 00
1 Funnell		I D Hawkins	65
1 Basket		John Morris	95
1 Sayage Coulter		Neal Hammer	2 25
1 bell		Wiley Carter	1 15
1 Oven		John Carter	11 25
1 Saddle		James Carter	2 75
1 buggy		John Carter	96 00
1 Set Harness		John Carter	10 00
1 Horse		Clarenda Hammer	91 00
8 bushels potatoes	50 cts	Wm Carter	2 50
8 do do	50 cts	James M Haber	2 50
5 do do	50 cts	James Carter	2 50
do do	55 cts	James Carter	9 57
1st Lot of corn		James Carter	6 60
2d Lot of Corn		George Buck	3 90
3d do do		W H Buck	5 10
4th do do		James M Haber	9 36
5th do do		Neal Hammer	3 72
1 Share of Mine		James Miller	3 70

COUNTY BOOK TO BE ALLOWED 267.70.

State of Illinois, } ss. To the Judge of the County Court

CLINTON COUNTY. } of Clinton County, November Term, A. D. 187

The undersigned [illegible] Admr [illegible] Estate of John Castle deceased, would respectfully submit to the Court the following report of his acts and doings as such Admr of the Estate of John Castle deceased from his appointment to Oct 1st A. D. 187, and charge himself with the following, to-wit:

G. E. Doying, Bookseller & Stationer, Carlyle, Ill.

DATE.	ITEMS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total Am't.
		Dollars Cts	
	Amount of Sale Bill P.P.		267 70
	" Cash on Hand		255 00
	" Inventory of Notes		2000 70
	Mr Chapman & Emery & Estate		2523 40
	add Int. & Disc		6 10
			2529 50
			197 48
May	Desperate Note	360	2726 02
"	Dollars of Admr.	1000	
"	Allotment	350	
"	Admr Com. 6%	157 38	
"	Biennial Exp.	20 80	
"	Tomb Stones	66 00	
"	Lucia Nichols	200	
"	Mrs. Palmer	200	
"	John Morris	100	
"	Appraisers	— 50	
"	Willy Carter	16 15	
"	Mrs. Palmer	15 00	
"	Mary Cox	30 00	
"	C. Palmer	15 00	
"	Dft Rept Marion Co	33 00	
"	John Gilley	15 00	
"	Dft Clinton Co	4 00	
"	C. C. Moore	24 00	
"	L. C. Jones	25 00	
"	J. M. Tabor	45 00	
"	W. Gilley	5 00	
"	Wm Castle	15 00	
"	Admr Ord. Com.	15 00	
	Am't. forward	$520.93	

CONTRA.

ask to be credited with the following sums, paid out per receipts exhibited.

DATE.	ITEMS PAID OUT.	Amount.	Total Am't.
	By Cash, forward	$ 270 93	2726 02
	" Note of Wm Eldridge May 1st	1202 00	
	" Wm D recording Deed	2 00	
	" Appmt	1 50	
	" Sale Bill	3 00	
	" Wm Chapman		
	" A M Fee Wm Appmt	3 00	
	" Cert & Copy & Record	3 00	
	" 7 days over Com Warm	14 50	
	To Balance	$ 976 58	
		$ 2726 02	2726 02

Ordered that the above
Balance be distributed as
follows to wit:

To	John Carter	$ 976 5 9/10
"	Mary Carter	" 976 5 9/10
"	Wm Carter	" 976 5 9/10
"	Mary Ord	" 976 5 9/10
"	Amanda Hughes	" 976 5 9/10
"	Susan Baber	" 976 5 9/10
"	Eliz Farmer	976 5 9/10
"	J M Carter	976 5 9/10
"	Sarah Jane Gilley & Chn	976 5 9/10
"	Jeremiah Flowers & Chn	976 5 9/10

The Shares of Sarah Jane Gilley
and Jeremiah Flowers to be
paid to their Legal Representatives
and that the Estate be now Closed

"The county was then governed by a board of three commissioners, elected by the people. John Carter served three years, 1840 through 1843. Probably the hardest part of his task was the journey to Carlyle, since there were no roads or bridges.

"In 1832 when the Indian trouble in Illinois erupted into the Black Hawk War, John Carter was a volunteer. There were 67 volunteers from Clinton County.

"Leaving his wife and children to manage the farm, he rode off with his neighbor James Altom and Allen Burton, his brother-in-law. They left Carlyle on May 28, 1832, proceeded to Dixon's Ferry on the Rock River. They had a few skirmishes with the Indians and defeated them at the Mississippi River. They returned to Dixon's Ferry where they were mustered out Aug. 17, 1843 . . .

"Also located on his farm is the Carter Cemetery. According to family accounts, it was used by Indians for burials. Many early settlers are buried here. John Carter is surrounded by many of his children and grandchildren. His tombstone says simply 'John Carter died 1869 Age 75 yrs. 2 mo. 21 da.' "

Was John Carter born in Virginia or Ireland? The census is not proof that he was born in Virginia. If the stowaway story were true, he might still have been trying to conceal his Irish birth from federal authorities in 1850. However, I feel it is more likely that an elderly person was telling a small grandchild a "tall tale"—either John Carter to Aunt Rindy when she was a little girl or she in telling Betty Lyons years later or John Carter's father may have been the stowaway.

There is additional proof that John Carter was born in Virginia. Esta Carter Cox, Vernon, Ill., granddaughter of James M. Carter, in a letter 12 June 1967, wrote:

"My Dad's family thought that our family originated in Virginia as Dad's brother Wiley found the family when he was in the Civil War."

In his petition for letters of administration in the estate of John Carter, survivors were listed by James M. Carter as: James M. Carter, John Carter, Wiley S. Carter, Mary Cox, William Carter, Clarinda Farmer, Sarah Gilley heirs, Anna Tabor, Elizabeth Farmer and Jemimah Morris heirs. The petition was filed with the Clinton County clerk on 24 Nov 1869.

In his report to the December 1871 term of court on his actions as administrator of the estate, James M. Carter listed $267.70 as proceeds from sale of John Carter's personal propety, $255.00 cash on hand $2,000.70 as inventory of notes for a total of $2,523.40. The balance for distribution to heirs, after payment of bills, was $976.59. It was ordered distributed as follows:

To	John Carter	$97.65
"	Wiley Carter	97.65
"	Wm Carter	97.65
"	Mary Cox	97.65
"	Clarinda Hughs	97.65
"	Anna Tabor	97.65
"	Eliz. Farmer	97.65
"	J. M. Carter	97.65
"	Sarah Jane Gilley or heirs	97.65
"	Jemimah Morris or heirs	97.65

"The shares of Sarah Jane Gilley and Jemimah Morris to be paid to their legal representatives and that this estate be now closed."

Apparently John Carter's daughter Clarinda had remarried during the two years from the appointment of James M. Carter as administrator to closing of the estate.

JAMES M. (2) CARTER (John-1), b Washington County, Ill. (now Clinton County), 28 Feb 1818; d East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., 1 Dec 1886; m (1) 27 Mar 1840 Louisa Gates (Clinton County Marriages Record 1825-1848, page 77; consent of father, solemnized by Francis Cole JP) b 4 Jan 1825, d 21 July 1856; both bur Old Carter Cemetery, East Fork Twsp SW¼ Sec 11; m (2) ca 1860 Sarah Williamson b 3 Mar 1839, Marion Co., d 14 Aug 1908.

Since John Carter and Philip Gates both owned land in Section 2, 11 and 14 of East Fork Twsp. and are both mentioned as founders of the Diamond Springs Church, it seems likely that Louisa was a daughter of Philip Gates.

Land Office records show that James M. Carter entered the NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 14 in 1840 and the NW¼ of Section 23 in 1854.

His estate totaled 160 acres according to clinton County probate records. It included the 40 acres in Section 23 and 100 adjoining acres in Section 14. This was generally the James Jensen farm of the 1920s to 1950s, where Jeffrey and Lois Pigg now live (Jeff is a great-grandson of James Jensen on his grandmother's line (Bessie Jensen Pigg) and a fifth generation descendant of James M. Carter on the maternal line of his grandfather Charles Pigg.)

The James M. Carter real estate was listed as follows by the administrator, William Carter Jr.:

			acres	Patent
NE¼ NW¼	Section	23	40	''
SW¼ SE¼	''	14	40	ILL Ct RR
S½ NE¼ SW¼	''	14	20	Wiley Carter
SW¼ NW¼ SW¼	''	11	10	John Carter
E¼ NE¼ SE¼	''	10	10	Joseph Moore
SE¼ SW¼	''	14	40	ILL Ct RR

Apparently James Carter had sold his original 40 acres in the NE¼ of Section 14. ''Patent'' indicates he had entered the land and purchased it from the federal government through the Land Office. The listing under ''patent'' shows the original purchaser from the government and most likely the owner prior to James M. Carter.

The following information on the family of James M. Carter was furnished in 1967 by his granddaughter, Esta Carter Cox, daughter of Uncle Philip Carter:

His wife was Louisa Gates. Their children:
Jane Elizabeth m---- Quick
Mollie m Ken French, lived in Saline County
William
Thomas m Susan Gaultney
Emma m Cyrus Fletcher, lived in Saline County

Certificate of Publication.

CARLYLE, ILL Feb 4 1888

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Clinton County. } ss

This is to certify that the advertisement hereto annexed, for Administrators Sale to pay Debts of Jas M Carter, deceased

was published in the CONSTITUTION AND UNION, a weekly newspaper, printed in Carlyle, in the County and State aforesaid, for the period of Four weeks, consecutively, commencing with the issue of January 5th 1888, and ending with the issue of February 2nd 1888.

Norfleet & Thomas
Publishers.

Printer's Fees $ 34.20

20 97 per cent 1000

24 96

270

Administrator's Sale to Pay Debts.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree of the County Court of Clinton County and State of Illinois, made at the April term, A. D. 1887, of said Court, wherein William Carter, Jr., administrator of the estate of James M. Carter, deceased, was petitioner, and Sarah J. Carter (widow), and Walter Quick and Susan Quick his wife, John W. Quick and Luella Quick his wife, and Eliza E. Quick (heirs at law of Elizabeth J. and Geo. Quick, dec'd), James T. Carter and Susan Carter his wife, Philip Carter and Fannie Carter his wife, John M. Carter and Aunise Carter his wife, Mary D. French and Kendrick French her husband, Nancy C. Schaubert, widow of Ferdinand J. Schaubert, dec'd, Leo M. Fletcher, Effa M. Fletcher, James H Fletcher and Andrew M. Fletcher, children of Marie E. Fletcher, dec'd. Cyrus B. Fletcher, Morris A. Carter, Rose M. Carter and Ellen Carter wife of petitioner, William Carter, Jr., were defendants. The undersigned, as such administrator, will sell at public vendue, on the premises of the deceased, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m., on

Saturday, February 4, 1888,

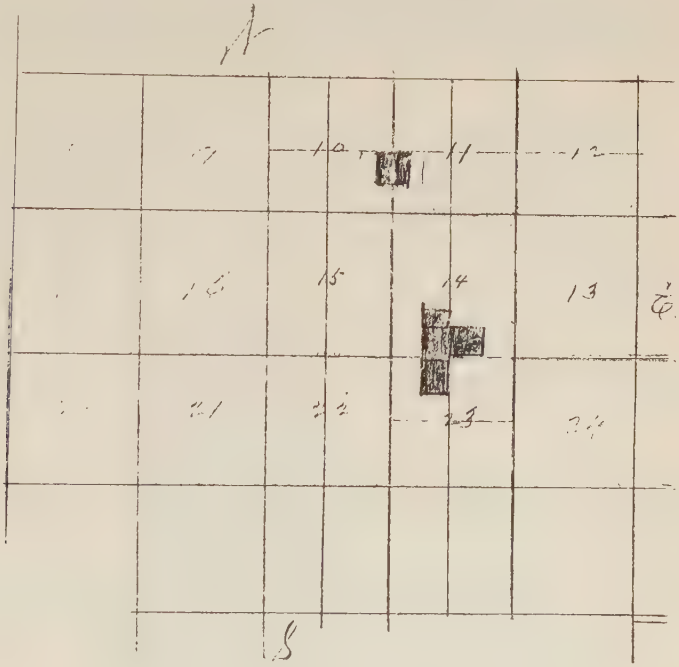
Sale beggining at one o'clock p. m., to the highest and best bidder, the following real estate situated in the County of Clinton and State of Illinois, to-wit:

The east *quarter* of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten (10) containing 10 acres. Also the west part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11) containing 10 acres. Also the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14) containing 40 acres, and the east half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14) containing 20 acres; and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section fourteen (14) containing 40 acres; and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-three (23) containing 40 acres, and containing in all 160 acres more or less, and all being in T. 3 N., R. 1 W. 3d p. m.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty per cent. cash, the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchasers giving notes with approved personal security and a mortgage on the premises sold to secure the deferred payments. To be sold free of widow's dower.

WILLIAM CARTER, Jr.,
Admr. of estate of James M. Carter, dec'd.
January 5, 1888

and only heirs at law; that the petitioner herein was duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of said James M Carter deceased, and that Letters of Administration were duly granted to him by this Court, bearing date on the 14th day of December A.D. 1886, and the Court having ascertained that said petitioner William Carter Jr as aforesaid, has made a just and true account of the condition of the estate of said deceased to this Court, and that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient for the payment of the debts of the said James M Carter deceased; and the Court having found the amount of the deficiency aforesaid to be the sum of Eleven Hundred Eighty Six 34/100 ($1186.34) Dollars, besides interest and costs, and it further appearing to the Court that the said James M Carter died seized of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Clinton and State of Illinois, to-wit:



Above are parts of two documents from the probate file of James M. Carter. Document at top authorized administrator to sell real estate to pay debts of James M. Carter. Sketch shows location of land described in this chapter. At left is certification of publication of advertisement notifying James M. Carter heirs that real estate would be sold. Other documents filed in Clinton County Court stated that James M. Carter "departed this life on or about the first day of December A.D. 1886 leaving Sarah Jane Carter his widow . . ."

Phillip m Fannie Walden
John Monroe m Annice Ballard

The information on James Carter's second wife was from "Aunt Esta" and her cousin, Belle Kyle Welch of Keyesport.

Sarah Williamson, second wife of James Carter, b Marion Co., Mar 1839, d 14 Aug 1908. Their children:

Nancy Clara b 9 June 1861, d 25 Oct 1936; m Ferdinand Jesse Schaubert b 13 Aug 1857, d 1885; dau Belle Kyle Welch, Keyesport, b 1883
Andy m Kate Johnson
Rose d at age 18

Esta Cox said she wasn't sure whether her grandfather's name was James Madison or James Monroe. Since a son was named John Monroe (Uncle John Roe Carter) and James Monroe was president from 1816 to 1824 (James M. Carter was born in 1818) it is most likely that his name was James Monroe Carter. Esta said, "My mother told me my grandfather called his wife 'my Louisie.' " (Several names ending in a were pronounced ee)

We are indebted to "Aunt Esta" because until I received her letter, I only knew that John W. Quick's mother was Jane Carter; her tombstone was inscribed Elizabeth J. Quick, and George Quick's second wife was "a cousin, or maybe a sister, of his first wife." It seemed "quite probable" that Jane was a granddaughter of John Carter and with the information from Esta Carter Cox, the maternal ancestral line of John W. Quick, Walter and Eliza was documented.

The golden find was the legal notice of the administrator's sale to pay debts of the James M. Carter estate. We then found the John Carter estate records.

The Probate Court petition to sell real estate and the legal notice printed in the Constitution and Union newspaper listed the following heirs of James M. Carter:

Sarah J. Carter, his widow

Walter Quick and his wife Susan, John W. Quick and his wife Luella and Eliza E. Quick, heirs of Elizabeth J. Quick and George Quick, dec'd.

James T. Carter and his wife Susan
Philip Carter and his wife Fannie
John M. Carter and his wife Annise
Mary D. French and her husband Kendrick
Nancy Clara Schaubert, widow of Ferdinand J. Schaubert, dec'd

Leo M. Fletcher, Effa M. Fletcher, James H. Fletcher, Andrew M. Fletcher, heirs of Maria E. Fletcher, dec'd, and Cyrus B. Fletcher.

Morris A. Carter
Rose M. Carter

Ellen Carter, wife of petitioner William Carter Jr., administrator of the estate of James M. Carter.

I believe the administrator used Jr. on his name because an uncle was named William Carter.

James M. Carter was active in township road and other governmental affairs in the 1870s and 1880s. (See those chapters.)

Children of James M. and Louisa (Gates) Carter (based on information from Esta Cox and probate records):

i Elizabeth Jane b 28 Apr 1841, d 25 June 1870, m George Quick
ii William b 28 Nov 1842, d 10 July 1902; served in Civil War
iii Mary D. (Mollie) b ca 1845 m Kendrick French; res Saline Co., Ill.
iv James Thomas b 27 Apr 1849, d 10 Mar 1895; m Susan Gaultney
v Maria Emma m Cyrus Fletcher; res Saline County, Ill.
vi Phillip m Fannie Walden; children Fred, Floyd, Amsy (M) b 10 Jan 1887, Esta
vii John Monroe (Uncle John Roe) m Annice Ballard

Children of James M. and Sarah (Williamson) Carter:

viii Nancy Clara b 9 June 1861, d 25 Oct 1936; m Ferdinand Jesse Schaubert b 13 Aug 1857, d 1885; dau Belle Kyle Welch b 1883, res Keyesport, Ill.
ix Morris Andrew m Kate Johnson
x Rose M. d at age 18

WILLIAM (2) CARTER (John-1), b Illinois ca 1824, d 1902 (?); m (1) 24 Apr 1847, Frances S. Altom, b Illinois 7 Mar 1831, d 3 Jan 1857, bur Old Carter Cem.; (2) 4 Aug 1857, Susan Morgan, b Apr 1833, d 15 Dec 1870; (3) 24 June 1871, Sarah Ann Watts (she later left and joined relatives in Kansas).

William Carter received 40 acres of land in the SE¼ of Section 15 on a military land grant on 5 April 1853. It was adjacent to land owned by John Carter, his father.

The 1850 federal census for Clinton County shows the value of William Carter's property as $300. The 1870 census showed the value of his real estate as $4,800 and personal property as $1,500.

He was a justice of the peace for several years and held other township offices in the late 1800s. William Carter also served as an auctioneer at sales to settle estates of East Fork Township farmers, including George Quick.

Material on the children of William Carter was assembled by Mary (Overbeck) Lyons. Her husband's grandmother was a daughter of William Carter, Marinda Frances (Aunt Rindy).

Children of William and Frances (Altom) Carter:

i Martha, b 1848, m 5 Aug 1867, William Doty
ii Mary Ann, b Mar or Apr 1850, d 1876; m 12 Oct 1870, George Quick
iii S. Elizabeth, b 1852; m 11 Mar 1871 Clinton Co., Thomas W. Cole, bur Keysport, Ill.
iv James "Jimmy Van", b 1853; m J. Elizabeth Brewster
v John Riley "Pony John", b 15 Aug 1854; m 15 Aug 1875. Clinton Co., Cordelia F. Hicks: d 4 Aug 1934

Children of William and Susan (Morgan) Carter:

vi Jennie
vii Wiley M., b 1858; m 13 Mar 1880, Elizabeth Ellen Ory
viii Marinda Frances, b 20 May 1863, d 23 Aug 1938; m 6 May 1885, Joseph Lyons
ix Ursula C., b 1867, d 1919 Kalispell, Mont.; m 15 May 1884, Adam Schieninger

CHAPTER XVII

George Washington Brooks descendants

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON BROOKS, b Va, 10 Mar 1814; d East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill., 30 Nov 1877; m Clinton Co., 25 Oct 1849, Nancy Wortman Beck, b Ohio ca 1820, d? (She m (1)----Beck in Ohio)

The 1840 federal census for Clinton County lists a W. Brooks head of a household of two males 15 to 20 years old, one 20 to 30, one 40 to 50 and one female 20 to 30. George W. Brooks, who would have been 26, was probably the male 20 to 30 and the female was probably his sister.

The Clinton County Commissioners Court Record 1835-1842 lists George W. Brooks as one of twenty-four petit jurors appointed for the March term of Circuit Court in 1841.

By 1855, according to U.S. Land Office records, George W. Brooks owned 280 acres in Sections 1, 11, 21 and 23. His first land patent was received in 1853. Apparently he and his father were farming government land they had not purchased in the 1840s.

By the time of the Civil War, George Washington Brooks had built a large two story brick house on the Southeast quarter of Section 22 (about a half mile west of the Charles Hintz place). It was last occupied about 1912 and was still standing in the 1930s. In the late 1940s and 1950s the house was "carried away a brick at a time" by people wanting "a few bricks." One of the last bricks near the top of the northwest corner of the brick house built by Jimmie Hintz in 1977 was from "the old brick house" built by George Washington Brooks about 1860. It was one of the finest homes in the township in the post-Civil War period. Oliver Dippel said Elijah Crowder, his wife and son Walter were the last family to live in the brick house, until about 1912.

Dippel said Aunt Mandy Bagwell, whose father was killed in the Civil War, told him about spending two winters with the Brooks family when she was a little girl, about 1862-64, George Washington Brooks had hired a professor to live with them during the winter and teach the Brooks children, "Aunt Mandy" and children of some neighbors. Her mother took her back to Tennessee during one summer.

The 1850 federal census for Clinton County included this household:

Name	Age	Sex	Occup	Prop. value	State or country of birth
George Brooks	36	M	farmer	$900	Va
Nancy	30	F			Ohio
Lucy	12	F			"
Mary	9	F			"
Emarelles	6	F			"
Louis	3	M			Ill
Robert	8/12	M			"
John Edwards	15	M			"

CARDLE UZEL POETSCH

The Emarelles, 6, on the census report apparently is the Emarellus Beck, who died in 1865 at age 21 and was buried in the Old Carter Cemetery. This indicates the three girls born in Ohio were daughters of Nancy and her first husband. Nancy was a sister of John and Nicholas Wortman who owned land in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 in 1855.

Oliver Dippel, who was a small boy when his parents lived near the Robert Brooks farm, and Cleo Dieckmann, a granddaughter of Louis Brooks, both believe Louis and Robert were brothers, not half-brothers.

Possibly George W. Brooks and Nancy Wortman Beck were married before a church congregation, later told the marriage was not legal, they got a license for a marriage before a justice of the peace. Or it is possible the marriage record date was not correct.

Administrators of the estate of George W. Brooks were Nancy Brooks, his wife and Robert, his son. Robert Brooks, Louis Brooks, R. Hawkins and John H. Carter gave bond for $6,000. (Probate record in Box 119, Clinton County Circuit Clerk's office.)

Land owned by George W. Brooks, according to probate file (all in T3N-R1W, East Fork Twsp.):

E½ of SE¼ Sec 22, 80 acres
NE¼ NW¼ Sec 22, 40 acres
S½ NW¼ Sec 4, 74 acres
W½ NW¼ NE¼ Sec 11, 20 acres
The above listed land was appraised at $3,070.

Children of George W. and Nancy (Wortman Beck) Brooks:

2 i Louis b 13 July 1847, d Keyesport, Ill. 31 March 1901

ii Robert b East Fork Twsp., 15 Mar 1850; d 30 Mar 1930; m 6 Oct 1874, Barbara A. Wilcox, John M. Michael MG. They raised Ibby, a Wilcox relative, who married Charles Lanham. When Robert Brooks retired from farming they lived in Shattuc and the George Dippel family lived on the Bob Brooks place (SW¼ SE¼ Sec 22). Uncle Bob spent his last years with Ibby Lanham. He deeded most of his land to her. Uncle Bob Brooks was a township official several years (See Chapter VI, Township roads, and Appendix D, Officials).

3 iii Catharine b East Fork Twsp., 1852; d East Fork Twsp., 1917; m Clinton Co. 8 Apr 1868, John H. Carter

4 iv Josephine b East Fork Twsp., 1855; m Reuben Hawkins

v Nancy b 16 Dec 1858; d 11 June 1862; bur Old Carter Cem

Artist's rendition of "Old Brick House" built in 1850s on northeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 22, East Fork Twsp. This was from a picture of a Chicago brick home built in the same decade and similar to the Brooks home as remembered in the early 20th Century. The brick house was near the west line of the 40 about 100 yards south of the road which was laid out about 50 years after the house was built.

2. LOUIS (2) BROOKS (George W.-1; W. Brooks ?), b East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill., 13 July 1847; d Keyesport, Ill., Bond Co., 31 Mar 1901; m Clinton Co., 24 June 1868, Jacob R. Phillips JP (Clinton Co. Marriages 1856-1873, page 34, applic 27 May 1868), China Jackson b Jackson Co., Ill., 29 July 1847, dau William L. and Sarah Jackson (1850 Jackson Co. census, northern district), d home of dau Luella, East Fork Twsp., 12 Jan 1934, bur Ebenezer Cemetery.

Louis and Lewis were each used about half the time in township records and Lewis is on the grave marker in Ebenezer Cemetery. Louis was used on the 1850 census (Lewis in 1860) and Louis was used on his marriage license and coroner's inquest report on his death. However, Lewis was used on land deeds. His graddaughter, Cleo Cole Dieckmann wrote Louis.

Louis and China (Chi-nee) spent nearly all of their married life in a home on the SW¼ of Section 23, the Charles Hintz place since 1937.

George W. Brooks deeded 160 acres to Lewis on 28 Aug 1871—the E½ SW¼ of Section 23 and the NE¼ NW¼ Section 26 (the 40 acres where the Charles Hintz home is located and the two forties south of it) and the SE¼ NW¼ Section 11. (Book 5, page 482, Clinton County Clerk's records)

On 30 March 1877, George W. Brooks and his wife Nancy deeded the adjoining 80 acres to their daughter Josephine Hawkins. This was the W½ SW¼ section 23. On 2 April 1877, Josephine and Reuben Hawkins deeded one acre in the northeast corner of this 80 to Lewis Brooks. (Book 15, page 181)

In the 1920s a two room house then used as a granary for wheat and oats was on sandstone blocks near the southern edge of this acre. It is believed that this was the house Louis and China Brooks lived in. However, she told Marjorie Kidder Quick in the 1920s that "the old house" was near a big tree stump about thirty feet south of the present house. This may have been the location of their home in 1871 and a new house was built in 1877 (the house used as a granary in the 1920s).

Laying out of the east-west road through the middle of Section 23 and clarification of the status of the north-south road from there to Diamond Spring Church are in Chapter VI, Laying out of township roads.

Luella Brooks Quick used to say, "Howard (12 in Quick genealogy) is my Dad over again." She probably meant the medium build, round face, bald head, blue eyes and shy grin. Or she may have been thinking of the personality—slow to anger but an expressive temper when aroused.

One night in the late 1960s when talking to Dad (J. Howard Quick) about dates and other family history information, I noticed that his mother's sister (Jane Brooks Wall) and their father (Louis Brooks) died the week he was born. He said, "Ma said I was born the day of Aunt Jane's funeral and Grandpa Brooks died the day after her funeral." I asked what happened to Grandpa Brooks. He grinned and said, "Pa always said Grandma poisoned him." Later I got a copy of the coroner's inquest report on the death of Louis Brooks (See Chapter XXV, Deaths).

Grandpa Quick and Grandma Brooks (his mother-in-law) "didn't have much time for each other." Grandma Brooks said, "Louis gave John the farm and he moved us to Keyesport." On the other hand, Grandpa said he paid sixteen dollars an acre for the Brooks land.

The following is recorded in Book 34, Page 105 in the Clinton County Clerk's office:

"Lewis Brooks and China M. Brooks his wife to John W. Quick and Luella his wife, E½ SW¼ and one acre NE corner of W½ SW¼ Section 23, also NE¼ of NW¼ Section 26, I R stamps $2.50, 25 Sept. 1899.

"Lewis Brooks, China M. (her mark) Brooks"

Grandma Brooks said she didn't know what she would have done if "Cleo hadn't helped me." When she (Cleo Cole Dieckmann) was about ten years old she stood on a box to iron clothes. Grandma washed clothes for railroad men in Keyesport.

Grandma Brooks was the only great-grandparent I knew. Bob and I played store with her when we were about seven to nine years old. She would sit in a rocking chair under a shade tree at Grandma Quick's and we would "sell" her overshoes and other things we found in the smokehouse and put in Burl's little wagon.

Children of Louis and China (Jackson) Brooks (all b East Fork Twsp):

5 i Francis Luella, b 29 July 1869; d 28 Sept 1951; m John W. Quick (4 Quick genealogy)
ii Robert W. Brooks, b 9 Oct 1871; d 1886; bur Ebenezer Cem.
6 iii Cleory Jane, b 27 Feb 1874; d 27 Mar 1901; m William Wall
7 iv Josephine, b 3 Jan 1877; d 5 Oct 1901; m Frank Cole
v Sarah Effa Brooks, b 23 Nov 1879; d 8 Sept 1881; bur Ebenezer Cem.
vi Effie Almeda, b 3 July 1881; d 23 Sept 1883; bur Ebenezer Cem.

3. CATHARINE (2) BROOKS (George W.-1), b East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill. 1852; d 6 Oct 1917, but Prairie Chapel Cem; m G.W. Brooks home, East Fork Twsp., 9 Apr 1868, John H. Carter, b Clinton Co. 15 Oct 1839, d 19 Nov 1896, bur Prairie Chapel Cem.

We have been unable to find the name of John H. Carter's father, though it is possible it was a Noah Carter on the 1840 Clinton County census. He bought the NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 20 on 25 July 1838 adjoining land owned by Abner Clark. John H. Carter's mother was Elizabeth Dill, b 8 Feb 1813, dau of Abner Dill (b 7 Mar 1787, d 4 Aug 1829) and Mary (b 11 Jan 1788, d 14 May 1874). Abner and Mary were married 22 Nov 1807 and Elizabeth was born in Kent Co., Delaware. This information was recorded in a family Bible now in possession of a daughter of George W. Carter. Other entries in the Bible:

Daniel Dill b 29 June 1816
Ann Dill b 27 July 1821
William Dill b 12 Apr 1824
Peter Dill b 19 Apr 1826

Oliver Dippel recalled that "Uncle John H. Carter's father died when he was a boy and his mother married a Clark."

The 1850 Clinton county census lists the following family unit next to John Wright who lived on Section 8 north of Boulder:

Clark, Abner	47	M	Del	farmer
Elizabeth	37	F	Del	
Abner Jr.	17	M	Del	farmer
George	14	M	Ill	
Carter, Henry	13	M	"	
JOHN	12	M	"	
Susan	10	F	"	
William	8	M	"	
Henry	7	M	"	
Thomas	6	M	"	
James	5	M	"	
Thomas	4	M	"	

This indicates that the last eight were children of Elizabeth and her first husband. (The census listing probably has an error in one of the Thomas Carter names.)

Page 159 of the Clinton County marriage Record 1825-1848 lists license issue to Abner Clark and Elizabeth Carter 30 Aug 1847 solemnized by John Morris JP 31 Aug 1847.

Ages of the children and 1847 marriage indicate that John H. Carter's father died in 1846 or early 1847.

John H. Carter's Civil War record:

Enlisted Union Army at Vandalia, Ill., 3 July 1861, as private assigned Company "H" 35th Regt Ill Vol Inf. As corporal received medical treatment Feb 19-25, 1862. As sergeant received medical treatment for slight wound in right leg at battle of Chicamauga, Ga.

Participated in following battles:
Pea Ridge, Ark.- March 7-8, 1862
Corinth, Mississippi - May 27-August 21, 1862
Perryville, Ky.-October 8, 1862
Stone River (Murfreesboro) Tenn.- Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863
Chicamauga, Ga.-Sept. 18-20, 1863
Atlanta Campaign-May 5 - Aug. 26, 1864
Mustered out of Army in Springfield, Ill., 27 Sept. 1864.

John H. Carter held a position in East Fork Township government nearly every year from 1874, when township and county government was reorganized by the State Legislature, to 1893. (See Appendix D)

A home on the SW corner of the SW¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 22 has been owned by and occupied almost continuously by him, his son (George) and grandson (John H.) since he purchased the quarter section from the Illinois Central Railroad about the time of his marriage.

Blanche Quick Noller said about 1965 that when she was a girl, "I always liked to go to Aunt Kate's. Her house was always so

nice—furniture, dishes and pretty things." (Aunt Kate was a sister of Louis Brooks.)

Children of John H. and Catharine (Brooks) Carter:

i Esther, b East Fork Twsp. 1872; d 1933

8 ii George Washington, b East Fork Twsp., 7 Sept 1874; d Sandoval, Ill., 9 April 1957

iii Baby lived about two months, bur New Carter Cem.

Three babies stillborn

4. JOSEPHINE (2) BROOKS (George W.-1) b East Fork Twsp., 1855; d ?; m Reuben Hawkins (son of Dillard Hawkins)

Josephine Hawkins was Aunt Jo to Luella Brooks Quick.

Deed recorded in Clinton County Clerk's office, Book 9, Page 230:

George W. Brooks and wife Nancy to Josephine Hawkins W½ SW¼ Section 23, 80 acres; 30th day of March 1877. Signed his (x) mark; her (x) mark. Witnesses William Carter and Jasper Ward.

Deed recorded in Book 15, Page 181:

2nd day of April 1877.

Josephine Hawkins and Reuben Hawkins of 1st part to Lewis Brooks of 2nd part for $5.

One acre W½ of SW¼ Section 23, NE corner running South twelve rods and 16¼ links, W 12 rods and 16¼ links, North same then East to place of beginning.

Signed William Carter J.P.

Children of Reuben and Josephine (Brooks) Hawkins:

9 i Orville, b ca 1875

10 ii Fielding b ca 1878; d 1955, Patoka, Ill.

Third Generation

5. FRANCIS LUELLA (3) BROOKS (Louis-2, George W.-1) (See 4 Quick genealogy)

Children of John W. and Luella (Brooks) Quick:

i Elzie William Quick, b East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill., 15 Mar 1887; d 15 May 1904

11 ii Albert Lewis Quick, b East Fork Twsp., 15 Dec. 1889; d Colorado Springs, Colo., 21 Aug 1923

iii Nettie Belle Quick, b E Fork Twsp., 28 Apr 1892; d 5 Feb 1903

iv Alta Blanche Quick, b 16 Jan 1895; d Anna State Hospital, 18 Oct 1974; m Lafayette Noller (See Chapter XXIV)

v Levega Gertrude Quick, b E Fork Twsp., 26 Nov 1899; d Feb 1900

12 vi John Howard Quick, b E Fork Twsp., 27 Mar 1901; d St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 25 July 1971

vii Edna Violetta Quick, b E Fork Twsp., 26 Jan 1904; d E Fork Twsp., 20 July 1921

13 viii Selma Aletha Quick, b E Fork Twsp., 11 Jan 1906; m Harry Keister Res: Palmetto, Fla. 33561

ix Eunice (Peg) Quick, b E Fork Twsp., 6 Apr 1908; m Carl Lochiner (See 4 Quick genealogy) Res: Palmetto, Fla. 33561

x Baby Quick (M), b E Fork Twsp., 3 Dec 1912, d 5 Dec 1912

6. CLEORY JANE (3) BROOKS (Louis-2, George W.-1) b East Fork Twsp., 27 Feb 1874; d 27 Mar 1901, bur 29 Mar 1901 McKendree Chapel Cem., 2 mi west of Keyesport, Ill.; m ca 1892, Clinton Co., William Wall, b Fayette Co., son of Joseph and Catherine (Cole) Wall (Book 1, Page 167, Clinton Co. Mariage Record), d Decatur, Ill., 1933, bur Pratt Cem. west of Patoka, Ill.

William Wall farmed in Pope Twsp., Fayette Co., Ill., until some years after his wife Jane died. He worked in Decatur, Ill., several years.

Children of William and Jane (Brooks) Wall:

14 i Floyd b 24 Aug 1893, d ca 1963

15 ii Ancil b 10 Aug 1899

7. JOSEPHINE (3) BROOKS (Louis-2, George W.-1), b East Fork Twsp., 3 Jan 1877; d 5 Oct 1901, bur Ebenezer Cem., East Fork Twsp.; m ca 1892, Frank Cole, d Sept 1948, bur Pritchett Cem., Boulder.

Frank and Josephine Cole were living with her parents, Louis and China Brooks, when Louis Brooks died 31 March 1901. Josephine Cole died a little more than six months later.

Cleo Cole Dieckmann said her parents, Frank and Josephine Cole, moved to Keyesport from near Boulder about 1900. Josephine's parents, Louis and China Brooks, had moved to Keyesport a year earlier.

Cleo Dieckmann said in an interview in December, 1977: "I can't remember much about my mother. I remember just as clear how she looked when she was laid out after she died but I don't remember other things about her. She looked a lot like Aunt Lu (Josephine's sister, Luella Brooks Quick). Aunt Jane (wife of William Wall) didn't look much like Mom and Aunt Lu. Aunt Jane was a little short woman."

Frank Cole moved back to Boulder after Josephine died and ran a store for several years with Ham Cox, his brother-in-law. He and his second wife, Emma, had a daughter Margaret, who married Clifford Kennedy. Clifford and Margaret lived in Elgin, Ill.

Picking grapes at the Louis Brooks-John W. Quick home place [Charles Hintz home since 1937]. From left, Mrs. Luella [Brooks] Quick, Jennie Roper, Eunice Quick, Robert Roper, Selma Quick and Belle Roper. The grape vines were set by Luella and John W. Quick or her parents, Louis and China Brooks. The Ropers in the picture said it was taken by Phoebe [White] Foster in the summer of 1920.

Children of Frank and Josephine (Brooks) Cole:

16 i Cleo, b 25 April 1893, East Fork Twsp.; m Henry Dieckmann

17 ii George, b 8 Dec 1900

8. GEORGE WASHINGTON (3) CARTER (Catharine Brooks-2, George W-1), b East Fork Twsp., 7 Sept 1874; d Sandoval, Ill., 9 April 1957; bur Hillcrest Cem. north of Centralia; m 4 July 1907, Lenora Maude Danhour, b Wisetown, Bond Co., 30 May 1885, dau John William Danhour and Lavada Wright (Book 3, Page 118, Clinton Co. Marriage Record), d 25 Aug 1961.

George Carter farmed in East Fork Twsp., primarily Sections 22 and 15. After retiring from farming and moving to Sandoval, he did carpenter work.

Children of George and Maude (Danhour) Carter:

18 i Audrey Madonna Carter, b 26 Feb 1908, RR Boulder, Ill.; m Forrest William Mann

19 ii Leila Maxine Carter, b 13 Sept 1911, East Fork Twsp.; m Harold Clifford Bradford

20 iii John H. Carter, b 7 Sept 1914, East Fork Twsp.

21 iv Bernita Margaret Carter, b 9 Aug 1917, E Fork Twsp.; m (1) Harry Bassett, (2) Lloyd Organ

9. ORVILLE (3) HAWKINS (Josephine Brooks-2, George W.-1) b ca 1875

Orville Hawkins lived at Cowden, Ill.

The abstract for SW¼ SW¼ Section 23 T3N-R1W (East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill.) of 40 acres is a title trail through the descendants of George Washington Brooks to the U.S. government:

Surveyors office, St. Louis, Mo., 7 Mar 1853.

U.S. Government to George W. Brooks, 18 Sept 1853 (Book 1, Page 34, Clinton County Clerk's office).

George W. Brooks and wife Nancy to Josephine Hawkins, 30 Mar 1877.

R. Hawkins, a widower, Fielding Hawkins and Marietta his wife, heirs of Josephine Hawkins, to Orville Hawkins, 19 Apr 1922.

Orville Hawkins to R.E. Fritts, trustee First National Bank, Cowden, Ill., $1,400, 8 May 1931.

R.E. Fritts, trustee First National Bank, Cowden, to J.H. Quick. $600, 2 May 1931; mortgage, J.H. Quick and his wife Marjorie to Miss Annie Buchele, Boulder, satisfied 30 Aug 1943; $16,500 mortgage, 8 Feb 1965, Farmers & Merchants Bank, Carlyle, satisfied 1973 (Book 59, Page 606).

Orville Hawkins was the father of a son, Dillard.

10. FIELDING (3) HAWKINS (Josephine Brooks-2, George W.-1) b ca 1878; d 1955, Patoka, Ill.; m Marietta Matheny, Patoka, Ill.

Fielding Hawkins farmed just west of Patoka, Ill.

Children of Fielding and Marietta (Matheny) Hawkins:
i Josephine b ca 1920; res Western Springs, Ill.

Fourth Generation

11. ALBERT LEWIS (4) QUICK (Luella Brook-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) (See 11 Quick genealogy)

Children of Bert and Lura (Orrell) Quick
22 i Lela Maxine Quick (41 Quick genealogy)
23 ii Burl Albert Quick (42 Quick genealogy)
24 iii Dale Leon Quick (43 Quick genealogy)

12. JOHN HOWARD (4) QUICK (Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) (See 12 Quick genealogy)

Children of J. Howard and Marjorie (Kidder) Quick:
25 i Howard Wilbert Quick (44 Quick genealogy)
26 ii Robert Louis Quick (45 Quick genealogy)

13. SELMA ALETHA (4) QUICK (Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) (See 13 Quick genealogy)

Children of Harry and Selma (Quick) Keister;
27 i Billy Dean Keister (46 Quick genealogy)

14. FLOYD (4) WALL (Jane Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) b Pope Twsp., Fayette Co., Ill., 24 Aug 1893; d ca 1963; m Fayette Co., ca 1918, Maggie Brown, dau Albert and Talitha (Peacock) Brown.

Luella Brooks Quick went to stay with her sister Jane when Floyd Wall was born. Aunt Lu took her son Bert, who was almost four years old. When Floyd was one or two days old his extended crying began to annoy Bert who told his mother, "Let's put him under a tub."

After Jane Brooks Wall died, Floyd and Ancil lived with their aunt and uncle, Ike and Marinda (Wall) Brown. Ike and Rindy Brown died in the flu epidemic of January, 1919, shortly after Ancil had finished school and moved to Decatur.

Floyd served in the Army during World War I.

He farmed east of Decatur in the 1920s and 1930s, later living on a farm and working in the Wabash Railroad shops in Decatur. In the 1940s Floyd and Maggie moved to Lake City, Ill., and he continued working in the railroad yards.

Children of Floyd and Maggie (Brown) Wall:
i Lucille b ca 1920; m Wendell Dahm; res Lovington, Ill.
28 ii Maurice b 1923
29 iii Francis b ca 1932

15. ANCIL (4) WALL (Jane Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) b Pope Twsp., Fayette Co., Ill., 10 Aug 1899; m Decatur, Ill., Oct 1927, Mary J. Burg, dau John O. and Emma (March) Burg. Res: 473 W. Leafland Ave., Decatur, Ill. 62522.

Ancil spent most of his life working for the Wabash Railroad in Decatur. Before he retired after 46 years with the railroad, the Wabash merged with the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Ancil was a clerk in the Decator offices.

Mary retired after working for Goldblatt Brothers, Inc.

Ancil and Mary celebrated their 50th anniversary at a family dinner at the Blue Mill restaurant in Decatur on Saturday, 30 Oct 1977.

Ancil and Mary J. (Burg Wall had one daughter:

30 i Norma Jane Wall b Oct 1931; m Ira S. Walker)

16. CLEO (4) COLE (Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) b Boulder, Ill., Clinton Co., 25 Apr 1893; m 24 Dec 1910, St. Louis, Mo., Henry Charles Dieckmann, b 6 Aug 1887, Boulder, Ill., d 6 Apr 1972, Breese, Ill., bur Keyesport, Ill., 8 Apr 1972. Res: Keyesport, Ill. 62253

Cleo lived with her grandmother, China (Chi-nee) Brooks, from the time she was seven years old until she got married at 17. Frank and Josie Cole lived with her parents, Louis and China Brooks, in 1900 and 1901 because Josie was in poor health.

In an interview in March 1977, Cleo Cole Dieckmann, said:

"George (her brother) was only eleven months old when Mom died. Dad took him and went back to Boulder and I stayed with Grandma (Brooks). Dad bought my clothes. Grandma and I just got by. We had plenty to eat but it wasn't fancy. Grandma had a garden and canned everything. I had to work as soon as I was big enough. Grandma did laundry for railroad men. I stood on a box to iron the clothes. Henry's mother (Mrs. Dieckmann) ran the Dieckmann hotel. She got the washing for Grandma. She got twenty-five cents for overhauls and jumper and ten cents for a shirt, washing and ironing.

"I went to work later for Henry's mother (Dora, usually pronounced Dor-ee). I washed dishes and ran errands. We did more work in a week than a girl you'd hire today would do in a month. Three girls worked there. We got 75 cents a week. We cooked for 24 men. We'd carry water from the well, wash dishes in a dishpan, a washing machine that worked like this (rocked from side to side) and a wringer you had to turn. We ironed, made beds, run to the store, run to the butcher shop. Just work was all there was to it.

"One night men came in late. They had some kind of trouble and couldn't come in when they were supposed to. We had gone to bed and got up to fix supper for ten men."

Cleo and Henry Dieckmann spent most of their married life on farms west of Keyesport in Bond County

Children of Henry and Cleo (Cole) Dieckmann:

31 i Dorothy Oneitta Dieckmann, b 25 Dec 1913, m Paul Isaak

32 ii Waneta Yvonne Dieckmann, b 14 May 1916, m Alphonse Schwierjohn

iii Henry Franklin Dieckman, b 18 Jan 1924; m 17 Apr 1943, St. Louis, Mo., Annabel Maud Sparlin, b 18 Mar 1923, Greenville, Ill., Bond Co. Res: Keyesport, Ill. 62253

17. GEORGE (4) COLE (Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b 8 Dec 1900; m Leona Heinrich, dau William and ---(Curdt) Heinrich. Res: Huey, Ill. 62252

He farmed in the Boulder-Shattuc area most of his life.

In the spring of 1933 when Grandma (China) Brooks was living with her daughter and son-in-law, John W. and Luella (Brooks) Quick, Grandma Brooks lived with George and Leona Cole for several weeks. Harry Keister and Marjorie Kidder Quick, son-in-law and daughter-in-law of John and Luella Quick, took Grandma Brooks to the George Cole home when John Quick's condition became serious.

Children of George and Leona (Heinrich) Cole:

i Julia May

ii Dorothy

iii Ruth

18. AUDREY MADONNA (4) CARTER (George-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill., 26 Feb 1908; m 22 Mar 1928, at Albion, Ill., Forrest William Mann, b 24 Sept 1902 at Flora, Ill. Res: RR 1, Box 301, Sandoval, Ill. 62882

F. W. (Cheesie) Mann was a telegraph operator for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He worked many years for the Gulf Oil Co. at pumping stations near Breese and Edgewood, Ill.

When he retired in 1968 he built a house in Sandoval. The pre-cut shell was put up by the company and Cheesie completed the carpentry work himself.

F. W. and Audrey (Carter) Mann are the parents of a son:

33 i Ronald Forrest Mann, b 31 Oct 1929, Centralia, Ill.

19. LEILA MAXINE (4) CARTER (George-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b. East Fork Twsp., 13 Sept 1911; m 4 May 1940, St. Charles, Mo., Harold Clifford Bradford, b 22 Nov 1913, Glenarm, Ill. Res: Bridgeport, Ill.

Harold Bradford worked for Southwestern and Marathon oil companies in the Sandoval and Bridgeport areas.

Children of Harold C. and Leila (Carter) Bradford:

34 i Harold Lee Bradford, b 13 July 1941, Centralia, Ill.
35 ii James Michael Bradford, b 16 Mar 1946, Centralia, Ill.

20. JOHN H. (4) CARTER (George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., 7 Sept 1914; m 2 July 1945, Mary Coffey, b 29 Sept 1922. Res: RR, Shattuc, Ill. 62283

After working in Peoria a few years, John H. Carter has farmed the land bought from the Illinois Central Railroad about 1868 by his grandfather, also John H. Carter. This is the full southwest quarter of Section 22 (160 acres). He farms other land which was purchased from the U. S. government by his father's maternal grandfather, George Washington Brooks.

Children of John and Mary (Coffey) Carter:

36 i Sharon Kay Carter, b Peoria, Ill., 28 Sept 1946; m Darrell Schneider
ii Gerald Lee Carter, b Centralia, Ill., 27 Aug 1947

21. BERNITA MARGARET (4) CARTER (George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b East Fork Twsp., 9 Aug 1917; m (1) Harry Bassett, 1945, m (2) Lloyd Organ, ca 1961, d 1971. Res: Sandoval, Ill. 62882

Children of Harry and Bernita (Carter) Bassett:

37 i George Randall Bassett, b Centralia, Ill., 31 July 1947
38 ii Nancy Lynn Bassett, b Centralia, Ill., 14 Jan 1953

Fifth Generation

22. LELA MAXINE (5) QUICK (Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)

(See 41 Quick genealogy)

Children of Lewis and Lela (Quick) Keister:

39 i Patsy Faye Keister (91 Quick genealogy)
40 ii Diana Keister (92 Quick genealogy)
41 iii Larry Keister (93 Quick genealogy)

23. BURL ALBERT (5) QUICK (Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)

(See 42 Quick genealogy)

Children of Burl A. and Helen (Payne) Quick:

42 i Carol Quick (94 Quick genealogy)
43 ii Doris Quick (95 Quick genealogy)
iii Gary Albert Quick

24. DALE LEON (5) QUICK (Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)
(See 43 Quick genealogy)

Children of Dale and Alice (Murray) Quick:
- i Ronald Dale Quick, b Breese, Clinton Co., Ill., 25 Nov 1942
- ii Roger Alan Quick, b Breese, Ill., 29 Nov 1949

25. HOWARD WILBERT (5) QUICK (J. Howard-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)
(See 44 Quick genealogy)

Children of Wilbert and Jo (Duchek) Quick:
- i Rose Mary, b St. Francis Hospital, Columbus, Ga., 11 July 1950
- ii Joseph Howard Quick, b Good Samaritan Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, 29 Apr 1954
- iii Teresa Margaret Quick, b St. Francis Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., 26 May 1961
- iv David Edward Quick, b West Allis Memorial Hospital, West Allis, Wis., 4 June 1966

26. ROBERT LOUIS (5) QUICK (J. Howard-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)
(See 45 Quick genealogy)

Children of Robert L. and Betty (Copple) Quick:
44 i Ada Joyce Quick (96 Quick genealogy) b 5 Jan 1953

27. BILLY DEAN (5) KEISTER (Selma Quick-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)
(See 46 Quick genealogy)

Children of Bill and Mary (Spafford) Keister:
- i Dean Keister, b California, 17 June 1951
- ii Sheryl Lynn Keister, b Centralia, Ill., 26 Sept 1958

28. MAURICE (5) WALL (Floyd-4, Jane Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W-1), b Macon Co., Ill., 1923; m Blennie Potts. Res: Mt Zion, Ill

Children of Maurice and Blennie (Potts) Wall:
- i Glen
- ii Susan
- iii Brad
- iv Douglas

29. FRANCIS (5) WALL (Floyd-4, Jane Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b Macon Co., Ill., 1933; m Donna Smith. Res: Lovington, Ill.

Children of Francis and Donna (Smith) Wall:
i Steve
ii Dana

30. NORMA JANE (5) WALL (Ancil-4, Jane Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b Decatur, Ill., Oct 1931; m Ira S. Walker, son of Isaac and Mary (Carlton) Walker, Res: Florissant, Mo.

Children of Ira and Norma Jane (Wall) Walker:
i Patricia D. Walker, b 8 Dec 1953, St. Louis, Mo.
ii Donald G. Walker, b 28 Sept 1959, St. Louis, Mo.

Paul and Dorothy Oneitta [Dieckmann] Isaak, 40th anniversary 1975

31. DOROTHY ONEITTA (5) DIECKMANN (Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3. Louis-2, George W.-1), b Tamalco Twsp, Bond Co., Ill., 25 Dec 1913; m St. Anthony's Catholic Church rectory, Beckemeyer, Ill., 15 Aug 1935, Paul Theodore Isaak, b 22 July 1912, Sante Fe Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill. Res: 210 Seventeenth St., Carlyle, Ill. 62231

When Oneitta was dating Paul Isaak, he was confused by the names of Oneitta and her sister Waneta and asked, "Don't you have another name?" She explained in 1975, "I said 'yes, Dorothy' so it's been Dorothy ever since. When someone asks for Oneitta on the phone, I know it's someone from way back."

When Paul and Dorothy were married, the Catholic Church was very particular about mixed marriages. Non-Catholics then were not permitted to be married at Mass in a church ceremony so they were married by a priest in the church rectory. She later took instructions and was baptized in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Carlyle, Ill.

Paul operated a Texaco service station in Beckemeyer, Ill., in the late 1930s.

During World War II, Paul was in the Navy from 22 Dec 1943 to 22 Dec 1945.

After selling his service station business, he worked in construction, at the zinc smelter in Beckemeyer, Ill., farmed and worked at the Alton Box Board paper mill in Carlyle. He was a salesman for the Hugo Elevator, selling feed to farmers. He went into the chicken business south of Carlyle, keeping 20,000 laying hens. He retired after fifteen years in the chicken business.

In retirement he works as a part time bartender at the VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars) Post in Carlyle.

Children of Paul and Dorothy Oneitta (Dieckmann) Isaak:

45 i Paul Allen Isaak, b Breese, Ill., Clinton Co., 15 Mar 1936
46 ii Howard Eugene Isaak, b Beckemeyer, Ill., 14 Apr 1937
47 iii Gay Elaine Isaak, b Breese, Ill., 21 Aug 1948; m Maurice Rensing

32. WANETA (5) DIECKMANN (Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) b Tamalco Twsp., Bond Co., Ill., 14 May 1916; m St. Mary's Catholic Church, Carlyle, Ill., Alphonse Schwierjohn, b 12 Jan 1913, Sante Fe Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill. Res: Germantown, Ill.

Alphonse (Phonse) and Waneta live on the family farm where he lived as a boy.

Children of Alphonse and Waneta (Dieckmann) Schwierjohn:

i Janet Schwierjohn, b Breese, Ill., 17 Feb 1943; a Registered Nurse, she worked at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Belleville, Ill., in the late 1960s and at St. Joseph's- Clinton County Hospital, Breese, in 1970s. Res: Germantown, Ill. 62245

48 ii Daniel Schwierjohn, b Highland, Madison Co., Ill., 18 Dec 1944
49 iii Donna Schwierjohn, b Breese, Ill. 4 Mar 1953; m Leonard Chimino
50 iv Sandra Schwierjohn, b Breese, Ill., 13 Feb 1955; m Jerome Bonvie

33. RONALD FORREST (5) MANN (Audrey Carter-4, George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b Centralia, Ill., 31 Oct 1929; m 14 July 1951, Jo Ann Brunsmann, b Carlyle, Ill., 27 Aug 1933. Res: Peoria, Ill.

Ronald (Punky) Mann works at the Caterpillar plant in Peoria.

Children of Ronald and Jo Ann (Brunsmann) Mann:

51 i Patricia Louise Mann, b San Diego, Calif., 12 June 1953; m William Richards
ii Barbara Lynn Mann, b Peoria, Ill., 1 Feb 1961
iii Phyllis Audrey Mann, b Peoria, Ill., 20 May 1963

34. HAROLD LEE (5) BRADFORD (Leila Carter-4, George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b Centralia, Ill., 13 July 1941; m Vincennes, Ind., 13 Apr 1969, Karen Cecelia Primus.

Harold (Bill) Bradford is a cabinetmaker who built his own home. His grandfather, George W. Carter, gave his carpenter tools to Bill in the mid-1950s.

Children of Harold L. and Karen (Primus) Bradford:

i Michael Lee Bradford, b Charleston, Ill., 10 June 1971
ii Marsha Kay Bradford, b Charleston, Ill., 14 Sept 1974

35. JAMES MICHAEL (5) BRADFORD (Leila Carter-4, George W-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b Centralia, Ill., 16 Mar 1946; m Landes, Ill. (RR4, Sumner, Ill.), 28 Feb 1968, Linda Lou Longnecker.

James is a chemist at a pharmaceutical plant in Evansville, Ind.

Children of James M. and Linda (Longnecker) Bradford:

i Steven Michael Bradford, b Evansville, Ind., 25 Jan 1970
ii Marianna Carol Bradford, b Evansville, Ind., 10 Aug 1973

36. SHARON KAY (5) CARTER (John H.-4, George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b Peoria, Ill., 28 Sept 1946; m Ferrin, Ill., Clinton Co., 1 Oct 1966, Darrell Schneider b Sept 1945. Res: Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Sharon was re-elected to the Clinton County Unit one school board in 1978.

Children of Darrell and Sharon (Carter) Schneider:

i Todd Bryan, b Centralia, Ill., 13 Oct 1968
ii Travis Jay, b Centralia, Ill., 22 June 1972

37. GEORGE RANDALL (5) BASSETT (Bernita Carter-4, George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b Centralia, Ill., 31 July 1947; m ?

Randy Bassett has a son:

i George Randall Bassett Jr., b 6 May 1974

38. NANCY LYNN (5) BASSETT (Bernita Carter-4, George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1), b Centralia, Ill., 14 Jan 1953; m

Sandoval, Ill., June 1971, Eugene Nalewajko, son of Irvin and Millie Nalewajko. Res: RR Sandoval, Ill. 62882

Children of Eugene and Nancy (Bassett) Nalewajko:
- i Anthony, b 9 Aug 1973
- ii Stacey Lynn, b Centralia, Ill., Feb 1977

Sixth and seventh generations

39. PATSY FAYE (6) KEISTER (Lela Quick-5, Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)

(See 91 Quick genealogy)

Children of Ronald D. and Pat (Keister) Behrens:
- i Cynthia Ann Behrens, b Centralia, Ill., 18 Nov 1970, d 19 Nov 1970
- ii Theodore Charles Behrens, b Centralia, Ill., 10 Mar 1972
- iii Keira Elizabeth, b Centralia, Ill., 23 Oct 1973
- iv Amanda Joelle, b Centralia, Ill., 26 Jan 1976

40. DIANA LOU (6) KEISTER (Lela Quick-5, Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)

(See 92 Quick genealogy)

Children of Ronald L. and Diana (Keister) Adams:
- i Jeffrey Michael Adams, b Breese, Ill., 23 June 1963
- ii Andrew Seth Adams, b Centralia, Ill., 17 Jan 1967

41. LARRY LEWIS (6) KEISTER (Lela Quick-5, Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)

(See 93 Quick genealogy)

Children of Larry L. and Carol (Solis) Keister:
- i Stephanie Lynn Keister, b Springfield, Ill., Sangamon Co., 30 Mar 1970
- ii Jennifer Ann Keister, b Springfield, Ill., 4 Oct 1972
- iii Erin Louise Keister, b Christian NW Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., 31 July 1974

42. CAROL DARLENE (6) QUICK (Burl A.-5, Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)

(See 94 Quick genealogy)

Children of Charles T. and Carol (Quick) Wright, Jr.:
- i Kenneth Charles Wright, b Ames, Iowa, Story Co., 9 Aug 1970
- ii Kara Beth Wright, b Ames, Iowa, 18 Feb 1975

43. DORIS KAY (6) QUICK (Burl A.-5, Albert L.-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1)

Children of David M. and Doris (Quick) Wells:

i Dera Helen Wells (twin), b Carbondale, Ill., 14 July 1965

ii Douglas Quick Wells (twin), b Carbondale, Jackson Co., Ill., 14 July 1965

44. ADA JOYCE (6) QUICK (Robert L.-5, J. Howard-4, Luella Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b Centralia, Ill., 5 Jan 1953; m St. Laurence Catholic Church, Sandoval, Ill., 15 Sept 1972, James David White, son of James and Phyllis (Phelps) White, b Centralia, Ill., 12 Sept 1950. Res: Centralia, Ill. 62801

David White graduated from Centralia Township High School and Joy Quick graduated from Sandoval Community High School. They attended Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville before and after they were married. David received a bachelor's degree in education in 1974 and Joy went to school part time and worked. She completed her degree requirements at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., in 1977.

He worked at the Clinton County Rehabilitation Center, Carlyle, until February, 1978, when he started work at the Kaskaskia Workshop, Centralia. David started working as a special education teacher in the Carlyle Schools in October 1978.

Children of David and Joyce (Quick) White:

i Jesse David White, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 14 Nov 1977

45. PAUL ALLEN (6) ISAAK (Dorothy Oneitta Dieckmann-5, Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b St. Joseph's Hospital, Breese, Clinton Co., Ill., 15 Mar 1936; m Faye Alta Sweeney, dau Peter Sweeney of Florida, 26 Dec 1959 in Lakeland, Fla. Res: 404 Wonton Rd., Columbia, S.C. 29206

He attended Southern Illinois University-Carbondale after high school.

Paul A. Isaak served in the Navy from 4 July 1955 to 2 July 1959. In the 1960s and early 1970s he built and sold homes in the Columbia, South Carolina, area. For several years the family had an eleven room home in which each of the children had a room with bath. That home was sold and an eight room home purchased.

In 1977 he was engaged in real estate sales and had an Amway dealership.

Children of Paul A. and Faye (Sweeney) Isaak:

i Monique Ann Isaak, b 5 Apr 1960

ii Mark Allen Isaak, b 7 Dec 1962

iii Michelle Annette Isaak, b 18 Dec 1963

iv Melinda Alta Isaak, b 19 Feb 1965

46. HOWARD EUGENE (6) ISAAK (Dorothy Oneitta Dieckmann-5, Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b Beckemeyer, Ill., Clinton County, 14 Apr 1937; m St. Rose, Ill., Mary Lou Meyer, dau George and Romilda Meyer, 19 May 1959. Res: Highland, Ill.

They live on a farm four miles from Highland.

Howard was in the Army Military Police Corps from 2ℓ Sept 1955 to 26 Sept 1957. He is a shift superintendent at the Alton Box Board plant in Highland, Ill.

Mary Lou works at a florist shop.

Children of Howard and Mary Lou (Meyer) Isaak:
- i Terry Timothy Isaak, b 12 Mar 1960; television repairman in Highland
- ii Tina Lynn Isaak, b 27 Dec 1962; works at a pizza parlor
- iii Todd Anthony Isaak, b 13 July 1964
- iv Tammy Sue Isaak, b 18 May 1966

47. GAY ELAINE (6) ISAAK (Dorothy Oneitta Dieckmann-5, Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b Breese, Ill., 21 Aug 1948; m St. Mary's Catholic Church, Carlyle, 29 Sept 1967, Maurice Rensing. Res: North Vernon, Ind.

Maurice Rensing is district track maintenance supervisor for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Children of Maurice and Gay (Isaak) Rensing:
- i Denise Anita Rensing, b 21 May 1968
- ii Douglas Maurice Rensing, b 19 Apr 1970
- iii Deidra Ann Rensing, b 30 Aug 1977

48. DANIEL (6) SCHWIERJOHN (Waneta Dieckmann-5, Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1) b Highland, Ill., 18 Dec 1944; m St. Boniface Catholic Church, Germantown, Ill., Jan Hustedde b Breese, Ill 16 Mar 1951, dau Marcel and Johanna (Frerker) Hustedde. Res: RR, Germantown, Ill. 62245

Danny and Jan (Hustedde) Schwierjohn are the parents of a son:
- i Timmy Schwierjohn, b 3 Oct 1977

49. DONNA (6) SCHWIERJOHN (Waneta Dieckmann-5, Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b Breese, Clinton Co., Ill., 4 Mar 1953; m St. Boniface Catholic Church, Germantown, Ill., 27 July 1974, Leonard Chimino, b Chicago, Ill., 10 May 1950, son of Phillip and Rosella (Zurich) Chimino. Res: 1026 Pacific Ave., Waukegan, Ill. 60085

Children of Leonard and Donna (Schwierjohn) Chimino:
- i Kristin Janet Chimino, b 10 Sept 1975

50. SANDRA (6) SCHWIERJOHN (Waneta Dieckmann-5, Cleo Cole-4, Josephine Brooks-3, Louis-2, George W.-1), b Breese, Ill., 13 Feb 1955; m St. Boniface Catholic Church, Germantown, Ill., 23 Nov 1973, Jerome Bonvie, b Nova Scotia, 25 Feb 1953, son of Alphonse and Winifred (Barcheresse) Bonvie. Res: 420 Robyn Lane, Lebanon, Ill. 62254

Children of Jerome and Sandra (Schwierjohn) Bonvie:
i Heather Lynn Bonvie, b 11 Oct 1975
ii Allison Ann Bonvie, b 1 April 1978

51. PATRICIA LOUISE (6) MANN (Ronald F.-5, Audrey Carter-4, George W.-3, Catharine Brooks-2, George W.-1); b San Diego, Calif., 12 June 1953; m Peoria, Ill., ca 1971, William Richards, b Peoria, Ill., 2 July 1951.

Children of William and Patricia (Mann) Richards:
i Lisa Ann Richards, b 9 Feb 1972
ii Tricia Diane Richards, b 31 Aug 1976

Quick Family History

CHAPTER XVIII

First generation

1. JOHN (1) QUICK, b Ontario Co., N.Y. ca 1800; d Salem Marion Co., Ill., 4 Sept 1855, probate record; m (1) ? ca 1824, (2) Eliza Durant, 2 June 1831 (genealogy by Arthur Quick), d Salem, Ill., 10 June 1859, probate rec.

The only substantial information found on John Quick by 1977 was the 1850 federal census for Marion County, Illinois, and the probate record of his estate.

His listing in the Genealogy of the Quick Family, published in 1942 by Arthur Quick, stated:

"G940 John Quick b in Ontario Co NY; d 4 Sept 1855 at Salem, Ill; m 1st ---; m 2nd Eliza Durant, 2 June 1831. He was an extensive farmer, residing at Salem, Marion Co., Ill. The name of his father is not definitely known."

Howard Quick said in the 1960s, "Pa (John W. Quick) said his people were Pennsylvania Dutch." One writer said the name was spelled Kwik in the 1600s in Holland. However, Kenn Stryker-Rodda, an author and expert on the Dutch in New Jersey and New York, when asked at a Wisconsin State Genealogical Society meeting if Quick were a Dutch name, said:

"There were Quick families in Dutch communities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. But I have always suspected that the wives were Dutch. I think the progenitor was English, but the men had the good sense to marry Dutch women."

Mr. Stryker-Rodda said the first white men in the Finger Lakes area of western New York, where Ontario County is located, were with the Sullivan expedition in 1779. The men from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, he said, invaded the area to punish Indians by destroying their crops and storehouses. Many liked the area and returned home to marry, or get their wives, and went back to settle in the Finger Lakes area.

The obituary of John W. Quick (4) stated: "His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War." We were not able to determine which of the seven Revolutionary War veterans in western New York in the early 1800s was the father of John Quick (1800-1855).

Claude Quick (son of Porter W. 8) said in 1975, "Grandpa (3.Walter) told me his grandpa drove a stagecoach and one of the stops was on the old Thomas hill between Sandoval and Shattuc (Meridian Twsp., Clinton County on route 50)."

The probate record of John Quick included several accounts receivable for hauling wheat, calves, hogs and other farm products to St. Louis. The doctor bills were $3 in 1853 and $1 in 1854.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Marion County. } SCT.

The People of the State of Illinois;

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

KNOW YE, THAT WHEREAS, John Lucas of the County of Marion and State of Illinois, died intestate, as it is said, on or about the 4th day of September A. D. 185[illegible] having, at the time of his decease, personal property in this State, which may be lost, destroyed, or diminished in value if speedy care be not taken of the same; to the end, therefore that said property may be collected and preserved for those who shall appear to have a legal right or interest therein, we do hereby appoint Eliza Lucas of the County of Marion and State of Illinois, administratrix of all, and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said John Lucas at the time of his decease, with full power and authority to secure and collect the said property and debts, wheresoever the same may be found in this State, and in general do and perform all other acts which now are, or hereafter may be required of her by law.

WITNESS James S Martin County Clerk in and for the County of Marion at his office in Salem this 1st day of October A. D., 185[illegible]

Jas S Martin COUNTY CLERK.

Est of John Quick a...

Eliza Quick admrx,
In act with said Dr
To amt due on last Settlm $315.21

By amt paid M R Block $11.92
" " " Est Wm M Bayard 9.25
" " " J J Larkin 41.45
" " " C A Webster 6.30
" " of Courts for corn bought at
sales same having five chest and
one furnaces 12.50
By amt paid E Quick 25.00
By amt allowed admrx 30.00 99.62
$215.59
By amt paid clerks fees 2.00
Leaving above amt for distribution as follows $213.59

To Eliza Quick Widow &c. $71.19½
1 " Elisha Quick 15.82½
2 " Lewis " 15.82½
3 " William " 15.82½
4 " Emily " 15.82½
5 " Elbira " 15.82½
6 " Nathaniel " Nathaniel 15.82½
7 " Amos " 15.82½
8 " John " 15.82½
9 " Albert 15.82½ 2.50

Sworn to the foregoing final settlmt of the Est of John Quick dec'd to be true & correct 1st Aug 1858 Eliza Quick

Probably John Quick hauled some of his own surplus harvest to the nearest major market which was in St. Louis, Mo., and also hauled farm products for his neighbors. The trip by horse and wagon or oxen and wagon over the muddy roads took three or four days each way.

The John Quick estate records include a note that George Quick paid $9 to Robert Moore for John Quick's coffin.

At the sale of John Quick's property on 9 Nov 1855, purchasers included William Quick, George Quick and John Wright. The estate was settled on 1 Aug 1858. After sale of personal property, the estate totaled $315.21. Debts and estate fees were $101.62 leaving $213.59 for distribution to the widow and nine children. Eliza received $71.19 and $15.82 went to each son and daughter.

Heirs were the widow Eliza and Elisha, George, William, Emily, Elvina, Nathaniel, Moses, John and Albert. With the exception of the spelling of Elvina's name, the same names are listed on the 1850 federal census. The census for Marion County, Ill., District 11 on 12 Sept 1850 shows the John Quick residence as family visit 408. The listing:

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	State of birth	Remarks
John Quick	50	M	farmer	NY	can't read
Eliza	41	F		Mass	
Elisha	25	M	farmer	? (NY or NJ)	
George	22		farmer	NY (all NY could	
William	20	M	farmer	NY be NJ)	
Emily	17	F		NY	Attended school
Alvina	15	F		NY	in last year
Nathaniel	13	M		NY	"
Moses	11	M		Ohio	"
John	9	M		Ohio	

With John Quick's marriage to Eliza Durant 2 June 1831, his three oldest sons would be from his first marriage and the younger six are children of John and Eliza.

No attempt was made to get information on the children of John Quick, other than the 1850 federal census and what was found searching probate records for information on John and George Quick.

Children of John Quick and his first wife:

i Elisha b 1825, d 23 Dec 1860; widow Elizabeth

2 ii GEORGE b 28 Feb 1828

iii William b 1830

Children of John and Eliza (Durant) Quick:

iv Emily b 1833

v Elvina b 1835

vi Nathaniel b 1837

xii Moses H. b 1839; d Clinton Co., Ill., 1863. Rebecca J. Quick administrator of estate. (See chapter on farming for sale of farm equipment and personal property of Moses H. Quick)

viii John b 1841 (believe father of Lee Quick of Centralia, Ill.)

ix Albert b 1845

CHAPTER XIX

Second Generation

2. GEORGE (2) QUICK (John-1), b NY, 28 Feb 1828; d East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill. 23 June 1883; m (1) 18 Aug 1859; Elizabeth J. Carter, by Isaac A. Dale MG (Marriage Records of Clinton Co. No. 1), b 28 April 1841, Clinton Co.; d 25 June 1870, bur Old Carter Cemetery, East Fork Twsp.; m (2) 12 Oct 1870, Mary Ann Carter, by George W. Cooper JP (Clinton Co. Marriage Rec 1856-1873, Page 46), b Mar 1850; d 1876; m (3) 23 Oct 1880, Martha Jane Smith, maiden name M.J. Altom, dau Robert Altom and Mary A. Mabery, by William Carter JP at bride's res (Clinton Co Mar Rec Book 1, Page 36)

George Quick apparently moved to the Salem area of Marion County, Illinois, from Ohio in the mid-1840s. According to the 1850 federal census of Marion County, John Quick's youngest child was born in Ohio in 1841. No other documentation of where George lived was found until his 1859 marriage to Elizabeth Jane Carter, when they were married by the Rev. Isaac A. Dale, pastor of the Diamond Spring Baptist Church.

The sale of 20 acres (NE corner NW quarter SW quarter Section 11, T3N-R1W) for $110 on 17 March 1865 was recorded 6 July 1870 in Book 3, Page 346, in Clinton County Clerk's office. This was north of the George Leicht place and the Old Carter Cemetery.

George Quick apparently lived in Marion County in the mid-1860s. The marriage license of his son John W. and the birth registration of John's son Elzie both list birth of John W. Quick in Marion County. After the death of George's second wife, according to Gerald Quick and other descendants, George moved to Saline County for a year or so.

Most of George Quick's married life was on the Buchele (Be-he-lee) place. It is in the eastern part of Section 16 a mile south of East Fork Creek (East Fork of Kaskaskia River on some maps). County Road 19 runs north and east from the Buchele corner.

Dad (12. John Howard Quick) remembered talk about killing rattlesnakes on the farm when Grandpa (4. John W. Quick) was a boy.

George Quick operated a custom threshing machine, threshing grain for farmers in the community. Gerald Quick (17) reports that it was while operating the threshing machine that George suffered an injury which contributed to his death. He was standing near the separator while it was running and one of the men threw a wet bundle of wheat into the machine. When the bundle reached the cylinder the wet, tough straw caused one of the cylinder teeth to break. The tooth was thrown into the air with considerable force and struck George on the side of his face. Later this spot became cancerous and was the direct cause of his death.

The will of George Quick was apparently written by Charles Jones and signed by George quick on 4 June 1883, less than three weeks before his death. The will states:

"... give and Bequeath unto Walter Quick my son-
one light two horse buggy
one clock - one ? one safe

Petition of Martha J. Quick

In the matter of the Estate of George Quick

deceased, for Letters of Administration

To the Hon. Jesse Jones Judge of the County Court

of County County in the State of Illinois.

The Petition of the undersigned Martha J. Quick

respectfully represents that George Quick late of the

County of Clinton aforesaid, departed this life at his Residence

in said County, on or about the 28 day of June

A. D. 1883, leaving a last will and testament as far as your petitioner knows or believes.

And this Petition further shows that the said George Quick

died, seized and possessed of Real and Personal Estate, consisting chiefly of

Personal Property

all of said personal estate being estimated to be worth about Four Hundred

and Sixty dollars. That said deceased left surviving him

Martha J. Quick his widow, and Walter, John

Eliza, George and Jamie Quick

his children as heirs. That your petitioner (being Widow

of said deceased, and desiring that the said estate should be immediately administered,

as well for the proper management of said Estate

as for the prompt collection of the assets, by virtue of her

therefore prays that your Honor will grant Letters of Administration to Martha

J. Quick

in the premises, upon her taking the oath prescribed by the Statute, and entering into bond in such sum

and with securities, as may be approved by your Honor.

Martha J. her + mark Quick

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Clinton County, } ss. Martha J. Quick

being duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts averred in the above petition are true, according to the best of h knowledge, information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

L. Woodruff Notary

this 20 day

July A. D. 83

L. Woodruff Notary

Martha J. her + mark Quick

No.	CHATTEL PROPERTY.	VALUE. DOLLS.	CTS.
	Aug 1. 1883		
	Hogs nine head	27	00
	1 Cane Mill	30	00
	1 Harrow	6	00
	1 Buggy and Harness	25	00
	1 Plow		50
	1 16 in plow	10	00
	1 Grub plow	5	00
	1 Lot of Barrels & trunk	4	00
	1 Stove	5	00
	1 Bearne	4	00
	Bot Cup		50
	Dishes Knives and Forks	1	00
	Five Chairs an Table	2	00
	1 Sub Saw an Knocks		75
	1 Clock an Notions	2	00
	1 Bed Stead Bed and Bedin	4	00
	1 Bed and Beddin	8	00
	1 Bead Sted and Bedin	10	00
	Quilts and Blanket		10
	1 Bot an Spread		25
	1 Sugar Boal		25
	1 Double Shovel		50
	1 Cultivator	6	00
	1/3 Corn Planter	1	50
	1/2 of Mower	2	00
		$155	35

We do hereby certify that the above is a correct Inventory of the Real and Personal Estate of George Quick Deceased.

Given under our hands, this first day of Aug 1885

L. H. Bretthauer

William J Morris

Samuel J Tyson

SALE BILL OF THE

Estate of George Luck Deceased.

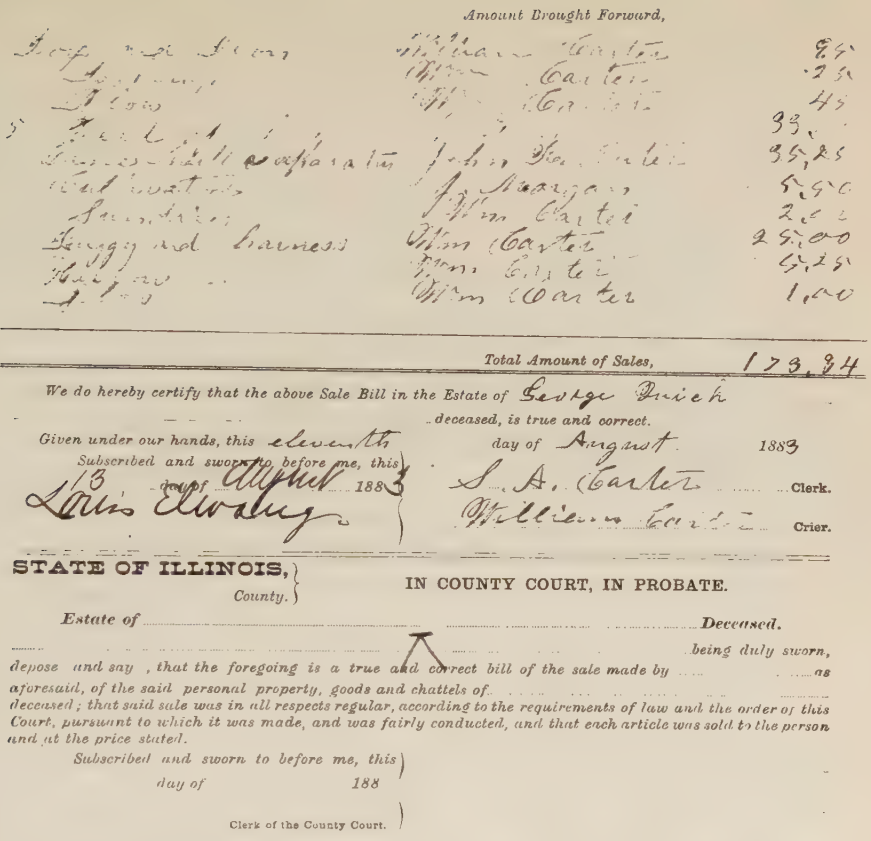
STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. To the Hon Hill Wells
Clinton County, } Judge of the County Court of County:

The undersigned of the of deceased, would respectfully report the following bill of the sale of the personal estate of said deceased, which sale was made at on the day the A. D. 188 , in accordance with an order of this Court, and was first duly advertised by notice a copy of which notice is hereunto appended and made a part of this report.

TERMS OF SALE:

ARTICLES SOLD.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	Am't of Sale.
One lot of dishes	William Carter	8 25
Knives & forks	Mary Walden	30
Tubs	Jayne Adams	25
Mill	Mary Casey	16
Apple parer	William Carter	75
4 pans	Samuel Dixon	85
Tin	Angia Reneh	30
Clock	William Carter	1,00
Stove	Sale	6,00
Bedstead	Mary Casey	6 30
Bureau	Jayne Adams	50
Rocking Chair	Robert Allen	1 35
4 Chairs	William Carter	6 30
One bed and bedding	Jayne Adams	5 00
Bed & bedstead	William Carter	12 50
Bed, bedstead & bedding	Edward Carter	
3 Quilts	Joseph Mangan	4,05
Bay Chain	William Carter	1,50
	Elizabeth Dixon	40
1 Table	Phillip Carter	65
1	Art Reneh	1 00
2 Tubs	Ralph Allen	70
Wash bottles	William Carter	1 00
Wash bottles	William Carter	70
1 Pan	Jo Reneh	10
Spoons	William Carter	2,00
Knife	William Carter	2 00
Bed and bedding	William Carter	95

Amount Carried Forward



Amount Brought Forward,

Total Amount of Sales, 173,34

We do hereby certify that the above Sale Bill in the Estate of George Quick deceased, is true and correct.

Given under our hands, this eleventh day of August 1883

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13 day of August 188

Louis Elwing

S. A. Carter Clerk.

William Carter Crier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County. } IN COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE.

Estate of Deceased.

being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a true and correct bill of the sale made by as aforesaid, of the said personal property, goods and chattels of deceased; that said sale was in all respects regular, according to the requirements of law and the order of this Court, pursuant to which it was made, and was fairly conducted, and that each article was sold to the person and at the price stated.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of 188

Clerk of the County Court.

The George Quick estate inventory shows his property valued at $155.30 by the three appraisers. The sale total was $173.34. Major items that brought more than the appraised value were cane mill [$30 and $35.25], beds [appraised at $4, 8 and 10; sold for $5, 9.30 and 12.50] and hogs [nine appraised at $27 and five sold for $33]. Inventory shows he owned one-third interest in a corn planter and half interest in a mower.

two ? skids three feather beads and beading for the same
one table five chairs
one cook stove one set of dishes
one ? one set of buggy harness one molasses mill & fixtures and all of my farming tools & implements
8 hogs one sow and elevin pigs

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 4 day oy June AD 1883.

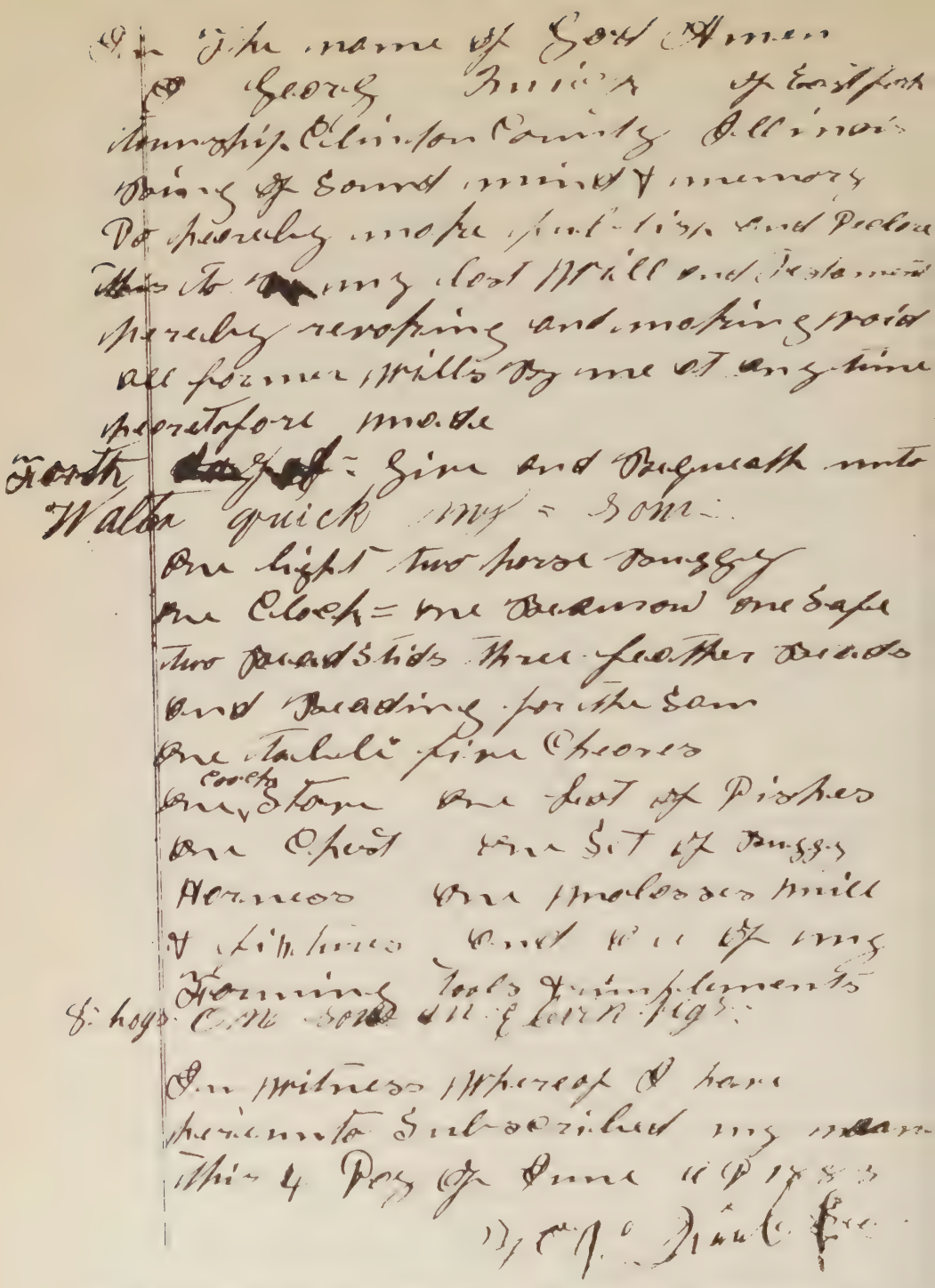
(signed) George Quick

Witnesses: Thomas G. Myers East Fork
William L. Myers East Fork

After my death said property to be advertised for sale to pay to deters (debtors) an children.

Charles G Jones administrator

(signed) George Quick''



In the name of God Amen
I George Quick of Carlyle
township Clinton County Illinois
being of sound mind & memory
do hereby make this my last Will and Testament
hereby revoking and making void
all former Wills by me at any time
heretofore made
Forth I give and bequeath unto
Walter Quick my Son
One light two horse buggy
one Clock one Bureau one Safe
two bedsteds three feather beds
and Bedding for the same
one table five Chairs
one Stove one set of Dishes
one Chest one Set of buggy
Harness one molasses mill
& fixtures one lot of corn
Farming Tools & implements
& hogs one sow & 11 shoats

In witness Whereof I have
hereunto Subscribed my name
this 4 Day of June A D 1878

George Quick

George Quick's will on these two pages apparently was not carried out as property was sold to pay his debts. Martha J. Quick, his third wife and widow, was the mother of Walter Quick's wife Susan. Thus Martha was Walter Quick's mother-in-law and step-mother.

The above & foregoing instrument
was at the Date thereof Signed
Sealed and Published and
Declared By the Said
George Quick As and
for his last Will and
Testament in Presence of
us who at his request and
in his presence and in the
Presence of each other have
Subscribed our names as
Witnesses

Thomas L Myers Evertsfork
William L Myers Evertsfork

After my death said property
to be advertised for sale
& pay to Peters an children
Charles L Jones Administrator
This 4 day of June 1863

George Quick (Seal)

In Witness of Thos L Myers
W L Myers

East fork Upshur
Clinton
Co Ky

The petition of Martha J. Quick for letters of administration, filed in Clinton County Court 20 July 1883, stated that surviving George Quick were Martha J. Quick, his widow, and Walter, John, Eliza, George and James Quick.

An inventory of the estate was made 1 Aug 1883 by L.H. Prettyman, William T. Morris and Samuel Dixson (Dixon) and appraised at $155.35. Interesting items and spellings include 1 sugar boal (bowl), bed and beddin (Bedding), ⅓ corn planter (owned with two neighbors) and ½ of mower (owned with one neighbor).

The list of purchasers at the sale on 11 Aug 1883 is probably also a list of most farmers who lived within three miles of George Quick's residence. The sale price of many items was less than the appraised value, but the sale total was $173.34. William Carter, the auctioneer, bought twenty of the forty-one items sold. He was probably the William Carter who was the father of Mary Ann Carter and the grandfather of George M. and James R. Quick.

The file on the Estate of George Quick in the Clinton County Circuit Clerk's office did not include a list of debts or settlement of the estate. However, Probate Docket F (1883) has the following entry:

"Application of Martha J. Quick admx estate of George Quick, Sept. 17, 1883.

"Report presented and approved debts and also showing not enough assets in hands of admx to pay widows award. It is ordered by the court that Estate be declared insolvent and that admx retain the property in her hands as widow and that she pay costs of adm and that she be discharged and that estate be closed."

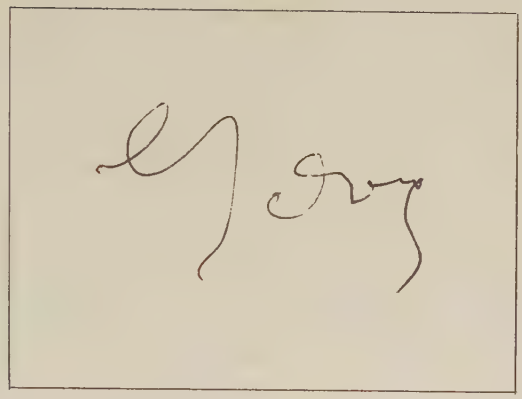
Martha J. Quick was the mother-in-law as well as step-mother of George Quick's oldest son, Walter.

The 1870 federal census presents an opportunity for speculation. According to tombstone information, George Quick's wife Jane (Elizabeth J.) died 25 June 1870. However, the census recorded on 14 June does not include her. Nor is she listed with the family of her father or a neighbor who may have been providing nursing care. However, the George Quick family listing includes Mary, age 1/12 with Apr. written next to state of birth. Family records nor cemetery records include the death of an infant daughter of George Quick. Who were Susin Davidson, age 15 and George Davidson, age 10, in the George Quick household? Was the infant Mary, apparently born the last week of April which would make her less than two months old on June 14th, the daughter of George and Jane Quick or the daughter of Susin? If the daughter of Jane, did the baby die within weeks or was she raised by another family? Since the census shows many examples of George W. Brooks and others raising children with another surname, it seems more likely that the infant did not survive.

John W. Quick has told his children that he remembered being up in a cherry tree eating cherries when he was six years old and someone came out of the house and walked over to the tree and told him that his mother had died.

Children of George and Jane (Carter) Quick:

3 i Walter (Pete), b 14 Feb 1861, d 4 June 1942
4 ii John William, b 16 April 1864, d 17 April 1933
5 iii Eliza Eldora, b 8 Feb 1867, d 3 April 1908, m John C. Pigg



Kenn Stryker-Rodda, an expert on Dutch settlements of New Jersey and New York, was asked to write George as one trained in Dutch schools or homes would have written it in the 1800s. The similarity between what he wrote [above] and the signature on George Quick's will was amazing. I had thought the style was because it was written only days before his death. The Dutch spelled George "Georg".

Children of George and Mary Ann (Carter) Quick:

6 iv George Melvin, b 4 Jan 1873, d 5 May 1949

7 v James Riley, b 8 April 1874, d 18 March 1942

CHAPTER XX

Third generation

3. WALTER (3) QUICK (George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp. (possibly Marion Co., Ill), 14 Feb 1861; d 4 June 1941, bur New Carter Cem.; m 23 Dec 1881, Susan Smith dau Nathan Smith and Martha Altom, b 24 Mar 1863, East Fork Twsp., d there 7 Apr 1926.

Walter (Pete) Quick probably covered more miles in his life walking than riding. In the 1930s in East Fork Twsp., he was probably the most identifiable person in the community from a distance of a quarter to a half mile. If one would drive around a corner or come over a bit of high ground in a car, buggy or with a team and wagon, if a man was walking (to or from you), someone would say, ''There's Uncle Pete.'' He nearly always walked with his hands clasped behind him and with slightly stooped shoulders he was as recognizable walking away from a viewer as walking toward you.

Oliver Dippel reminisced about Uncle Pete's walking:

''Mr. Quick used to stop and talk to me a lot. He would go right by here when Tom lived down in the river bottom and stop to talk to me. When he got up in his seventies, the boys (his sons) worried about him walking so much so they got him a horse and saddle. I think when he got out of sight of the house he'd get off the horse. Almost every time he walked by here he would be leading the horse. One day he walked by leading the horse and I yelled, 'Pete, you're going to walk that old horse to death one of these days.' 'I hope so,' he said.''

Nearly everyone who mentions him talks about how he walked. He would walk to Fairman when passenger trains ran on what was the original main line of the Illinois Central to catch a train to Centralia or northern Illinois. About the time of World War I, when he had a poor corn crop and was feeding cattle, Uncle Pete walked to Fairman, took the train to Clinton and ''struck out for Waynesville'' about 15 miles northwest of Clinton buying corn. His ears were frost bitten in the December wind. A carload of corn was shipped to Fairman where it was put on a siding, unloaded into wagons and hauled to his farm in Section 15, where he lived from the 1880s until a few years before his death. (I remember when he and his sons, Walter A. (Wahb) and Ben, lived on the farm in the early 1930s.)

When asked what he remembers about his grandfather, Jess Jr. said: ''He walked with his hands behind his back. He liked to help with the

1973 reunion of George Quick descendants at Salem Park. Front [from left] Todd [son of Doyle Quick], Todd's grandmother Laura Walker, Gail Quick, Mary Cox, Helen Davidson, Eunice Lochiner, Selma Keister, Mary Quick, Gerald Quick, Blanche and Lafe Noller, Ben Quick. Standing [from left] Necie Quick, Doyle Quick, Donald Quick, Jennifer McClerren [partially hidden behind her grandmother, Gail], Shirley [Doyle's wife], Robert Morris Quick, Wiley Cox, Emily Quick, Carl Lochiner, Dale and Alice Quick, Bruce Davidson, Lela and Lewis Keister, Dorothy McClerren, Carol and Darrel Cox, holding Cynthia. Some arrived after the picture was taken by V. Wasser, Salem, Ill. All are descendants of George Quick or spouse of his descendant.

Walter Quick - "Uncle Pete"

cattle. Even in hot weather, he would walk farther than we go in a car."

Uncle Pete had land in the NE ¼ of Section 9 in the bottom north of the creek with some cleared for farming, usually corn, and some wooded land fenced for raising hogs. The hogs ate acorns and roots but several times a week Uncle Pete would walk, about five miles roundtrip, carrying about a bushel of corn on his shoulder in a gunny sack to feed his hogs.

He was a member of the three-man Township Highway Commission in the late 1890s and early 1900s, serving several terms as president. He also had the low bid and was contractor to build bridges or culverts on township roads. (See Chapter VI and Appendix D.)

He operated a saw mill in timber along East Fork Creek for several winters. One winter in the 1920s the mill was moved to timber near the George Leicht place and lumber was sawed for George to build a barn.

When operating a thresher one summer prior to World War I, a part on the separator broke in the late afternoon. As the story was handed down by one farmer, "Pete took the piece off, put it in a gunny sack and took off through the field toward Sandoval. I don't know if he walked all the way to Centralia or caught a train in Sandoval. The next morning when we got to the threshing rig, Pete already had the new part on and was ready to thresh wheat. I don't know if he got any sleep that night, but I doubt it."

A branch that flows north and west from just east of Carter School (Conservation Clubhouse) runs between Diamond Spring Church and the New Carter Cemetery (Section 14). The stream runs north between the Leicht place and the cemetery then into East Fork Creek. A road north of the church had been abandoned before the 1930s when the bridge across the branch was washed out. Heavy rains on June 5th and 6th had backed creek waters into Georgie Leicht's pasture and flooded the small stream which had to be crossed to reach the cemetery. Uncle Pete's casket was

taken from the hearse, placed on a wagon and a team of horses took it through the water about three feet deep, up the hill and to the cemetery. It was the last funeral in the New Carter Cemetery.

Two of Walter Quick's sons—Walter A. "Wahb" and Jess—were the leading practical jokers in the Boulder community.

Children of Walter and Susan (Smith) Quick:

8 i Porter Wilson, Sr., b 23 Oct 1882, d 2 Sept 1968

ii Claude C., b 26 Dec 1887, d 15 Nov 1926 of tuberculosis, bur New Carter Cem

iii Walter A. (Wahb), b 2 Feb 1898, d ca 1946, bur Pritchet Cem. He farmed with his father and brothers until the mid or late 1930s when he went into the trucking business. He hauled coal in a huge dump truck to the Sandoval zinc smelter for several years.

9 iv Thomas, b 9 July 1900

10 v Jess, b 14 Dec 1902, d 29 Sept 1965, bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia

vi Benjamin Franklin Quick, b 13 Nov 1904. Ben farmed with his father and operated a threshing machine for George (Rusty) Curdt in 1930s and 1940s. When corn harvesting was done by hand in the northern and central Illinois cornbelt, Ben and Wahb spent many autumns in the 1920s and 1930s shucking corn in the area around Heyworth and other communities between Clinton and Bloomington. Ben was always a great baseball fan and suffered many long summers when the St. Louis Cardinals weren't doing well. Res: Odin Health Care Center, Odin, Ill. 62870

4. JOHN WILLIAM (3) QUICK (George-2, John-1) b Marion Co., Ill., 16 Apr 1864; d at home in East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., RR Boulder, Ill., 17 Apr 1933; m Carlyle, Ill., 15 Oct 1885, Francis Luella Brooks, dau Louis and China (Jackson) Brooks, b 29 July 1869; d 28 Sept 1951 at her home in Shattuc, Ill.

John W. Quick was one of the leading farmers in the northeastern part of East Fork Township from before 1900 until his death in 1933.

Despite the belief of some of his children that he was born in East Fork Twsp., he was apparently born in Marion County, Ill. Both his marriage license application and the birth registration of his first child list the birthplace of John W. Quick as Marion County. The family was living on the Buchele place (SE¼ Section 16) when the 1870 federal census was taken and John W. Quick's mother died. He had said that he remembered he was about six years old in a cherry tree eating cherries when someone came out of the house and walked over to the tree and told him that his mother had died. It was June, 1870.

Shortly after he was married he lived on what was later called the George Leicht place (NW¼ Section 14). Rabid dogs were a problem, and greatly feared in southern Illinois farming communities, in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Dad (12. John Howard Quick) liked to repeat a story he had heard Grandpa tell.

"It was just after Pa was married and they lived on the George Leicht place. He was helping Uncle Pete one day and Aunt Suze asked him to stay

The John W. Quick family about 1899. Front, Blanche, John W. Quick, Nettie and Luella Brooks Quick; back, Albert L. "Bert" Quick and Elza W. "Elzie"

for supper. While they were eating, she asked if they had heard about the mad dog someone had seen. 'Damn, Suze,' Pa said, 'why didn't you tell me about that before so I could get home before it gets dark.' Pa finished eating and went outside to look around for a club. The sun was just setting and by the time he was half way home it was dusk. All of a sudden he thought he saw something coming out of the road ditch. He yelled and swung the club. (Dad gave the imaginary club a big swing like a baseball bat.) He said he mowed down a clump of big weeds to about knee high. He said he felt so foolish that he threw the club over the fence. He was walking down the road whistling and it was nearly dark. He was about a half quarter from home (he had walked about three-fourths of a mile) when he saw something crawling under the fence and through the ditch. This time it was a dog. He yelled, 'O my God,' took a step toward the dog and kicked as hard as he could, getting his foot just under the dog's ribs and lifted him up in the air and back into the ditch. The dog let out a howl and started running, then he recognized it as a neighbor's old hound. The dog took off for home howling every jump.''

In the 1890s, until about 1902, John and Luella lived on the Danhour place just south of the north branch of Brewster Creek in the NW¼ of Section 22. The house was used for grain storage and apple and plum trees were still producing fruit there in the 1920s and early 1930s.

About 1902 or 1903 they built a new house on the Louis Brooks place (the house Charles Hintz has lived in since 1937). Two rooms were built and later a four-room, two-story addition was built on the west end of the house. They lived here until the spring of 1924 when they moved to the house where their son, Bert, had lived on the old Casey place on Section 9.

By late 1923, after they had been married 38 years, only four of the ten children born to John and Luella Quick survived. The last, born in 1912, lived only two days. Nettie was ten years old when she died and Levega about ten weeks. Two—Elzie and Violetta—were seventeen when they died. Elzie from blood poisoning after cutting his leg with an ax and Violetta from TB. Bert died at 33 after battling TB at home and in Colorado for several years.

Grandpa could be described as gruff but kind. (See Chapters VIII Farming and XXV Deaths.)

When Grandma was bothered by something or upset, she would cross her legs and kick her foot up and down. When expressing an opinion, she would frequently start with, ''Well, whatchacallit, child, you'd better...'' Verma (Pigg) Conrad (49) recalled, ''When Aunt Lu wanted to get your attention, she would say, 'Now, as a feller says.' ''

It was always a treat to go to grandma's, from the time I was four or five years old until I was in the Army. For years the highlight of those visits was home baked bread, fresh butter and home made jelly, jam or preserves. Later it was the enjoyment of sitting and talking to her. Sometimes she would sit deep in thought then say, ''John, uh Bert, Howard, Burl, oh, Wilbert.'' Sometimes it would be Dale or Bob before Wilbert. (Thirty years later I understand as I call Teresa 'Rose Mary' or David 'Joe'.)

When I was about 14 and had spent the night with Grandma and Burl, we were on the way to Shattuc or Sandoval and only a few hundred

John W. and Luella [Brooks] Quick with their youngest grandson, Billy Dean Keister. Taken about 1932 on north side of their home in Section 9 where Dale and Alice Quick have lived since 1950s. [Photo loaned by Burl A. Quick]

yards from home. Burl was driving his old Chevrolet about 25 miles an hour on the gravel but a little rough and quite dusty road. When he hit a little bump, Grandma said, "Whatchacallit, child, you're driving too fast."

"I'm only going 25," Burl told her. "Well, it's too fast," Grandma answered. "What would you do it you were in an airplane going a hundred?" Burl asked. "Well, whatchacallit, I'd get out and walk," Grandma said. "It would be a pretty long step," Burl told her as we all laughed.

Grandma had a schedule that was nearly the same every week. In the summer, when Bob and I were there, she wanted us to take a nap after dinner (noon) but Burl would take a fifteen or twenty minute nap, usually on the front room floor, before going back to the field. After dinner, it seemed that Grandma always had "patching or darning" to do. Usually it was patching overalls or darning socks. She could repair a hole in the heel or toe of socks without leaving a lump in the sock.

Washing clothes was always a Monday must and ironing was usually finished on Tuesday afternoon. Making of apple butter, jam, jelly or preserves was always a big day (See Chapter XII, Growing up on a farm). There was always a big garden that required hoeing three or four

afternoons a week in late spring and summer. Canning of vegetables or fruits or making sauerkraut or pickles were other two or three day projects for late summer or early fall.

I suspect that Bill Pigg was her favorite nephew. For years they lived only a quarter mile south of Grandma and she seemed to often fret or worry about what Bill was doing.

When talking about something he had done or said that she didn't like, it would be "the rotten skunk" or "the onery whelp." Sometimes she would be a little angry in telling him he shouldn't have done something but his answer would usually be an infectious laugh and "Aw, Aunt Lu."

The children of John W. and Luella (Brooks) Quick:

i Elzie William Quick, b 15 Mar 1887, East Fork Twsp.; d 15 May 1904 in East Fork Twsp. from blood poisoning after his leg was cut with an axe while cutting brush.

11 ii Albert Lewis, b 15 Dec. 1889, East Fork Twsp.; d 21 Aug 1923, Colorado Springs, Colo.

iii Nettie Belle Quick, b 28 Apr 1892, East Fork Twsp.; d 5 Feb 1903, East Fork Twsp.

iv Alta Blanche Quick, b 16 Jan 1895, East Fork Twsp.; d 18 Oct 1974, Anna State Hospital; m Lafayette Noller. (See Chapter XXIV)

v Levega Gertrude Quick, b 26 Nov 1899, East Fork Twsp.; d 9 Feb 1900

12 vi John Howard Quick, b 27 Mar 1901, East fork Twsp.; d 25 July 1971, St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill.

vii Edna Violetta Quick, b 16 Jan 1904, East Fork Twsp.; d 20 July 1921, East Fork Twsp., of tuberculosis.

13 viii Selma Aletha Quick, b 11 Jan 1906 East Fork Twsp.

ix Eunice Quick, b 6 Apr 1908, East Fork Twsp.; m 16 June 1943 in St. Louis, Mo., to Carl Lochiner, Son of Henry and Grace Lochiner of Sesser, Ill. Her father called her Peg, and many still do. Others called her "Sis" and when she was about 6 Aunt Daisy (Mrs. James R. Quick) told her she would buy her a new dress if she took the name Eunice. She went to cosmetology school in St. Louis in the late 1920s and operated beauty shops in Carlyle and Coal City, Ill., before her marriage.

x Baby Quick, b 3 Dec 1912; d 5 Dec 1912.

5. ELIZA ELDORA (3) QUICK (George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co., 8 Feb 1867; d East Fork Twsp., 3 Apr 1908; m East Fork Twsp., 25 Feb 1891, John Calvin Pigg, son of D.B. (Bluford) and Eliza (Morey) Pigg, b 14 Feb 1863, Clinton Co., Ill., d 25 Apr 1906, East Fork Twsp.

Marriage license of Eliza E. and J.C. Pigg is recorded on page 154 of Marriage Record Book 1 in the Clinton County Courthouse, Carlyle, Ill. It states that J.C. Pigg will be 28 his next birthday, his post office address is Fairman, Ill., he is a farmer and merchant, born in Clinton Co., his father was D.B. Pigg and his mother Elijah Morey. (Clerk apparently misspelled name.) Eliza E. Quick, resident of Brookside, will be 24 next birthday;

Grandsons of John W. Quick and Luella Brooks Quick, from left, [front] Robert L. Quick, Billy Dean Keister, Wilbert Quick; [back] Burl and Dale Quick in February 1934.

father George Quick and mother Elizabeth J. Carter. They were married in the home of the bride's brother on 25 Feb 1891; witnesses were Lewis Brooks and Josie Brooks (his daughter) and the minister was J.W. Jones.

John C. Pigg was killed when struck by lightning during a thunderstorm. He was plowing with a single bottom walking plow near his home in the NE ¼ of Section 16. A neighbor was driving a team and wagon on the road after the rainstorm and saw the horses standing in the field with no one at the plow. When he walked toward the horses he saw Uncle John on the ground. His felt hat was nearby and had a split in the top like it had been cut with a knife and singed or burned slightly along the edges of the cut. (A nephew, Howard Quick (12) said Charles Pigg kept the hat in a box in his attic for many years.)

John C. Pigg, Eliza Quick Pigg and their son William, about 1902.

John C. Pigg was town clerk and assessor of East Fork Twsp. in the 1880s and supervisor in 1890. (See Chapter V and Appendix D)

Children of John C. and Eliza (Quick) Pigg:

i D. B. Ray, b 12 June 1893; d 30 Oct 1898

14 ii John William Pigg, b 4 Nov 1897; d 8 June 1954

15 iii Charles Myron Pigg, b 22 Nov 1903; d 12 May 1966

Charles M. [Left] and William Pigg, sons of John C. and Eliza [Quick] Pigg, about 1907

6. GEORGE MELVIN (3) QUICK (George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., 4 Jan 1873; d 5 May 1949, Odin, Ill., bur Ebenezer Cem; m Clinton Co., 5 Jan 1898, Lillie Frances Morgan, dau of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Faught) Morgan, b East Fork Twsp., 18 April 1877, d 28 April 1910, bur Ebenezer Cem.

George M. Quick's mother died when he was three years old and his father died when he was ten. He lived with his oldest brother, Walter, until he was old enough to work as a hired hand on a farm.

After experience as a farm hand, George M. was hired by Nancy Faught to operate her 240 acre farm in East Fork Township. While working here, he met his future wife, Lillie Morgan. Both of her parents had died

George M. Quick family about 1902 with sons Guy and Gerald, held by his mother, Lillie Morgan Quick. [Photo loaned by Gerald E. Quick]

Guy [left] and Gerald Quick about 1905. [Photo loaned by Gerald Quick]

when she was about three years old. She was raised by her maternal grandmother, Nancy Faught. After their marriage, George M. continued to operate the farm for Nancy Faught.

About 1905, George and Lillie moved to the J.W. Yantis 360 acre farm in Section 27. In the 1960s and 1970s it was known as the Maben Wortman place. It was while living here that his wife became ill with tuberculosis. She died 29 April 1910. TB was also the cause of her mother's death. From 1850 to 1910 a major cause of death of adolescents and adults under the age 35 was the dreaded lung disease, tuberculosis (TB). Many families lost half of their members to TB.

While on the Yantis farm, George M. raised beef cattle, hogs and sheep. His main crop was timothy hay. He usually kept about 160 acres in timothy to sell as baled hay. He also raised wheat, oats and corn. He lived here with his five children until about 1916 when he moved to a farm near Faught School (Section 35)

About 1917, he purchased a new Moline Universal tractor. This was the type where the operator sat on the plow. It had an electric starter and electric lights so you could operate the tractor at night. It used gasoline.

Later he purchased what is now the Delmar Hester farm. He and his sons farmed about 500 acres while here. The main crop was red top hay for feed as well as seed. It was threshed like wheat. He had a large herd of dairy cattle and raised hogs. He usually sowed about 120 acres of wheat each year.

These photos, loaned by Gerald E. Quick, were taken in April or May 1949. In the left picture are Luella Brooks Quick [left] and Daisy Jones Quick. In the picture at the right are Daisy Jones Quick and her daughters Dorothy [left] and Genelle.

About 1924 he purchased the Ennis farm in Carrigan Township in Marion county. The farm is about four miles north of Sandoval on the west side of U.S. Highway 51. After his children were married he lived here alone and continued to farm for several years.

George M. was issued his first license to sell real estate by the State of Illinois about 1914. He continued in the real estate business part time for many years. Most of his sales were farms or farm land. The commission for selling real estate then was five percent.

Children of George M. and Lillie (Morgan) Quick:

16 i Guy Leslie Quick, b 2 Apr 1899, d 15 Apr 1973
17 ii Gerald E. Quick, b 14 Aug 1901
18 iii Helen Quick, b 28 Feb 1903
19 iv Mary Quick, b 12 Jan 1905
20 v Boyd Quick, b 2 Apr 1907, d 7 Aug 1953

7. JAMES RILEY (3) QUICK (George-2, John-1) b near Boulder, East Fork Twsp., 8 Apr 1874; d home, Sec 9, Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., about 3 miles west of Centralia, 18 Mar 1942, bur Elmwood Cem, Centralia, 21 Mar 1942; m Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., near Centralia, 2 Nov 1898, Daisy G. Jones, dau of James and Amanda (Cox) Jones, b Hoffman, Clinton Co., Ill., 16 June 1878, d 25 Mar 1973, Centralia.

James R. Quick spent most of his adult life as a farmer in Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., about three miles west of Centralia.

Their home was on the north side of a dirt township road just west of the Crooked Creek bottomland. The road was somewhat downhill to the east in front of the house. A picture of the family in front of the house was printed in a 1912 Clinton County atlas.

The road in front of their home was paved in the late 1930s—Illinois Route 161. Several feet of right of way was taken off the yard in front of the house. The house is about a quarter mile west of the Shattuc road on the north side of Route 161.

Aunt Daisy was the last survivor of her generation—the children of George Quick and their spouses.

Children of James R. and Daisy (Jones) Quick:

21 i Grace Nano Quick, b 15 Aug 1899, Brookside Twsp. near Centralia.

ii James Roscoe, b 1 Mar 1902, Brookside Twsp., m 18 June 1933, Nellie Ganswind, Roscoe has step-children and step-grandchildren. In the 1950s and 1960s he drove a gasoline tank truck delivering gasoline and other petroleum products to service stations and other wholesale customers. He delivered Phillips 66 to Quick's Garage in Sandoval and later Marathon Products. (Howard Quick had sold Texaco products until a few years after the death of Frank Stein.) After Howard was semi-retired, Roscoe often spent a lot of time talking when he had time between deliveries. He told me in the mid-1970s, "Uncle John wanted me to go to Kansas City with your Dad when he went to automobile school. Uncle John said he would pay for my schooling so Howard wouldn't be there alone. He was only 17, but I was just 16. But Howard went to Kansas

City alone. Howard and I had a lot of good talks the last few years. He probably told me things you don't even know.'' Res: 329 W. 14th St., Centralia, Ill. 62801

iii Riley Eugene Quick, b 9 Oct 1905, Brookside Twsp., d 19 Nov 1906

22 iv Milton Andrew Quick, b 30 Aug 1907, Brookside Twsp.

v Paul Benson Quick, b 28 Sept 1909, Brookside, Twsp., d 16 Mar 1921. He fell out of a spring wagon on the way to school and suffered a broken neck.

vi (twin) Dorothy Gertrude Quick, b 11 Mar 1914, Brookside Twsp. Her mother fell, suffering a broken hip in the spring of 1971. When she was moved from St. Mary's Hospital to the Fireside Nursing Home in July, as Dorothy told us, ''She says she's going to walk and come home. And she will, too,'' we thought is was only a brave front. At 92 years of age we not only doubted Aunt Daisy would walk again, we doubted that Dorothy really thought she would. But that fall, when we went to see Aunt Daisy, then 93, we saw her at their home, 718 E. Noleman St., Centralia, where Dorothy had a hospital bed for her mother. But many days she spent some time sitting on the sunporch. Visiting them was a picture of patience, kidness and love. In 1977 Dorothy sold the home in Centralia and moved to Phoenix, Arizona.

23 vii (twin) Dorris Truman Quick, b 11 Mar 1914, d 15 May 1974

viii Genelle Gwendolyn Quick, b 5 Dec 1918, Brookside Twsp. operator and supervisor for Bell Telephone Co. in Centralia and other Illinois cities and Phoenix, Ariz. m Harold G. Kennedy 2 Dec 1972, he d about 1976. Genelle has a step-daughter. Res: Phoenix, Ariz.

CHAPTER XXI

Fourth Generation

Walter Quick descendants

8. PORTER WILSON (4) QUICK (Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 23 Oct 1882; d Centralia, Ill., 2 Sept 1968; m ca 1905, Lucy Morris, dau of Robert and Mary Ellen (Pratt) Morris, b 18 May 1885, d 2 May 1934, Sandoval, Ill.

Porter and Lucy lived on the Danhour place the first year or two they were married. The house, which John and Luella Quick had lived in from about 1887 to 1903, was on the south side of the north branch of Brewster Creek in the northeast corner of Section 22.

About 1910 he operated a general store in Boulder. "It was right north of where Fred Sanders' store was later," explained Porter's youngest brother, Ben. That would have been across the street east of the Boulder School.

"Port moved to Centralia about 1913 or '14," Ben said. Porter was a teamster when the word meant someone who drove a team of horses-rather than a truck driver who was a member of a labor union. He hauled coal and ice. "The last year or two in Centralia, Port had a truck," Ben said. He moved to Sandoval in the 1920s and hauled coal for many years.

Painted on the door or side of his trucks was "P. W. Quick ice and coal general hauling."

Children of Porter W. and Lucy (Morris) Quick:

i Susan Anna (Toots) Quick, b 15 March 1906, d 9 Dec 1956. She was a polio victim and confined to a wheelchair most of her life. Bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia, Ill.

ii Robert Morris Quick, b 3 Apr 1911, m Emma Williams. Morris has retired. Res: Mt. Vernon, Ill.

24 iii Porter Wilson Quick, Jr., b 24 Nov 1912

iv Claude Cleveland Quick, b 3 June 1916, m 7 June 1944, Viola Hanson. Claude operated a shoe repair shop in Mazomanie, Wis., until arthritis forced him to retire in the 1960s. Res: 324 W. North St., Dodgeville, Wis. 53533

v Mary Maxine Quick, b 31 Aug 1920, d 5 Sept 1949, m Tex Tenny. Bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia.

9. GEORGE THOMAS (4) QUICK (Walter-3, George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., 9 July 1900; m Salem, Ill., 1 June 1921, Mabel Yardley, dau of Charles and Ada (Cochran) Yardley, b East Fork Twsp., 14 Sept 1902, d St. Joseph's Hospital, Breese, Ill., 9 Nov 1976. Res: (¾ mi E of Boulder) Rt 1, Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Tom and Mabel moved to the bottom west of Boulder in Irishtown Twsp. in 1924. He and Raymond Adams had 600 acres owned by several

Aerial view of Tom Quick farm in Kaskaskia River bottom west of Boulder mid-1950s; now near center of Carlyle Lake. [Photo loaned by Thomas Quick]

Thomas and Mabel [Yardley] Quick

people. Most of the land was in timber. In 1924, 60 of the 80 acres where Tom's house had been cleared for farming. Adams had 50 acres cleared. When Adams left the bottom, Tom bought 360 acres. Tom had purchased 90 acres from Mrs. Robert (Lottie) McAdams. By the late 1950s, Tom Quick owned 681 acres of bottom land. It was purchased by the federal government in the 1960s when construction started on the Carlyle Lake and that land is now part of the lake bottom.

Tom and Mabel were not envied by most of their relatives and friends in Boulder or those "up on the prairie." All of their children graduated from the eighth grade at Minnie Ridge School, a half mile from their house.

Their house and barn were on high ground but there was so much talk about bottom floods and "Tom and Mabel can get in and out only by boat," that I thought it had been an annual event. "No," Tom expained in a 1976 interview, the river got out only about once every six years." The highest water would get about 100 feet from their house.

Tom and Mabel lived in the bottom 40 years-until the federal government bought the land for the lake and they moved to a new home three-fourths of a mile east of Boulder in 1964.

Tom was chairman of the Clinton County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee when soil bank reserve information for winter wheat was announced in the Carlyle Union Banner for 1958 on Aug. 22, 1957.

Tom and Mabel were members of the Diamond Springs Baptist Church. Mabel was an invalid the last few years of her life after a leg was amputated because of diabetes.

Children of Thomas and Mabel (Yardley) Quick:

25 i Paul L., b 18 Apr 1922, East Fork Twsp.
26 ii Robert Dean, b 10 Setp 1923, East Fork Twsp.
27 iii Lucille Quick, b 25 Nov 1924, Irishtown Twsp., m Robert Abanathie
iv Junior Quick, b 15 Mar 1926, Irishtown Twsp., d 24 Ma1926
28 v George Elmer, b 4 Mar 1927, Irishtown Twsp.
29 vi Albert Earl, b 16 July 1928, Irishtown Twsp.
30 vii Dorothy Quick, b 22 Dec 1929, Irishtown Twsp. m (1) Clinton Wedekemper (2) Ben L. Ahlf
31 viii Carl, b 14 Dec 1931, Irishtown Twsp.
32 ix Edna Quick, b 1 Aug 1934, Irishtown Twsp. m Donald Edwards
33 x Thomas Hugh Quick, b 17 Apr 1936, Irishtown Twsp.
xi William Quick, b 12 Nov 1938, Irishtown Twsp., d 3 Dec 1938
xii Mildred Quick, b 17 Nov 1941. Irishtown Twsp., d 17 Nov 1941

10. JESS (4)QUICK (Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b 14 Dec 1902, East Fork Twsp., d 29 Sept 1965, Greenville, Ill. bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia; m Ruby Christine Yardley, dau of Charles and Ada (Cochran) Yardley, b 19 Sept 1906, East Fork Twsp., d 10 Sept 1944, Centralia, Bur Pritchett Cem., Boulder, Ill.; (2) Sarah Ellen Andrews.

Jess farmed all of his adult life on land east of Boulder. In the late 1920s and early 1930s , Jess and Ruby live on the Brown place in the northeast quarter of Section 21. The house was one-fourth mile west of the 1970s Katie Pigg place and about one hundred yards south of the township road. In the late 1930s and 1940s, they lived on a farm in the northwest quarter of Section 21, three-fourths of a mile west and almost a half mile south, just north of Brewster Creek.

Jess was one of the friendly farmers in a community of friendly people. He was also probably the most mischievous practical joker among adults in the community.

When his son, Jess, Jr., was asked to relate some of the jokes that he remembered his Dad pulling, he laughed and said, "Most of them were against the law. I wouldn't put them in a book."

This is an example: About 1931 we had a big yellow dog that was part German Shepherd and part collie. One morning Mom drove the car to Fred Sanders' store in Boulder, Skip ran alongside and behind the car barking. When she came home the dog stayed in Boulder.

With some of the cuss words deleted, this is the way Dad used to tell the story: "The phone rang a little while after supper. It was Jess. He asked if we had a big yeller dog and where it was. I told him it followed Marge to Boulder. He said one that looks like him killed one of Bob Christian's calves. I got my billfold to pay for the calf. We had just sold some hogs and got the check from St. Louis or I wouldn't have had any

Jess Quick in 1950s

money. East of Boulder I met Wahb (brother of Jess) bringing a load of corn (team and wagon) out of the bottom. I asked him what a yearling calf was worth. He said not much, maybe fifteen dollars. He wanted to know if I was going to buy some and I told him my dog just killed one of Bob Christian's. I never did know if he knew what Jess had done . I didn't go down to Fred's. I went right to Christians. He lived on the Clark place just north of the town hall in Boulder. When I went in I said, "I hear you got a vicious dog here." He pointed to a little feist behind the stove and said, "No, just that one." I told him I got a call that our old dog had killed one of his calves. He said he had just been out there and his calves were all there.

"I was really mad by the time I got in the car. I drove down to Fred's store. The old dog was laying on the porch in front of the store. I walked in and four or five guys were sitting there. I walked back to the back of the store. Fred had two or three shotguns in the corner. I picked one up and asked Fred, 'Does this thing work?' He said it did the last time he used it. I told him I wanted some shells. He wanted to know what for and I told him, "I'm going to kill that damn dog." Fred said, "Oh, you don't want to do that, Jack." He wouldn't give me any shells. If he had the joke would have been on them. I was going to shoot that worthless dog right on his porch."

Oliver C. (Chick) Dippel recalled the incident: "Jess and I played a trick on your Dad once. His ole dog was sittin' on Fred Sanders' porch. Jess said, 'I'm goin' to call Jack and tell him that dog killed one of Bob Christian's calves. I said, 'He'll kill you.' Jess called and asked if his dog was home then told him one that looked just like it had killed a calf at Bob Christian's and he's pretty mad, Jack said, 'I'll be right down.' Ted

Sterleski got up and said, 'I'm goin' home. I don't want to be here when Jack comes in.'

"Jack went to Christians and Bob told him 'I just fed my calves and they're all there.' Then Jack came to the store. It's a wonder he didn't whip us all. He was really mad but finally laughed it off. After about 30 minutes he softened up and said, 'I'll get even with you bastards.' "

One summer in the early 1930s, Mom's nephew, Hubert Burger, stayed with us and helped Dad. One evening just about dark we were coming home from Boulder and someone said something about a watermelon. Hubert suggested we steal one out of Jess Quick's patch. He had watermelons just south of the road and east of his house. Probably since it was Jess's it was looked at more as a challenge than a theft. If they had stopped at the house and mentioned watermelon, Jess would have said, "Let's see if we can find a ripe one." In fact any time we stopped at his house when he had ripe melons, he always got one and cut it open.

Jess Junior's son Steve said he remembered, "When Grandpa Jess came over to our house he would bring sausage or if it was in the summer a watermelon. He liked to hunt too. He would hunt quail and pheasant around here. He would hunt geese on the river but mostly quail and pheasant."

Junior said he had heard Dad tell the story "five hundred times" about Jack getting the shotgun after they told him his dog killed a calf.

Jess was broad shouldered and heavy set build. He was the heaviest of Walter Quick's sons.

Jess suffered a fatal heart attack while attending a livestock auction at Greenville, Ill.

Children of Jess and Ruby (Yardley) Quick:

34 i James David, b Centralia, Ill. 12 Feb 1925, d 5 June 1960
35 ii Thelma May Quick, b Boulder, Ill., 10 Jan 1927, m Ralph V. Speiser
36 iii Jess, Jr., b Boulder, Ill., 26 Feb 1929
37 iv Alvin Roy, b Boulder, Ill., 12 June 1932
38 v Darrell Eugene, b Boulder, Ill., 25 July 1934
39 vi Harold Gaylord, b Boulder, Ill., 27 Sept 1936
40 vii Gwen Lee Quick, b Breese, Ill., 5 May 1941; m (1) Chris Al Berning, (2) W. Robert Capps

1920 pictures of Albert L. "Bert" Quick [left] and Mrs. Lura Quick, holding Dale; Burl [left]; Lela [front].

John W. Quick descendants

11. ALBERT LEWIS (4) QUICK (John W.-3, George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., Clinton Co. Ill., 15 Dec 1889; d Colorado Springs, Colo, 21 Aug 1923, bur Prairie Chapel Cem, East Fork Twsp, 27 Aug 1923; m Decatur, Macon Co, Ill, 31 Aug 1911, Lura Mae Orrell, dau of Theodore and Mollie (Wiley) Orrell, b 11 Jan 1892, East Fork Twsp., d 19 May 1975; Lura m (2) William Roffman.

Bert farmed with his father until illness caused him to go to Colorado in 1918 for treatement of tuberculosis.

His daughter Lela recalled when their house burned down when they were living on the Edwards place (SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 8) about 1917, when Lela was about four years old and Burl was about two.

"Mom had eczema and Aunt Blanche was staying there," Lela said. "Aunt Blanche had a date with somebody and was curling her hair with a curling iron in the lamp chimney. She saw something flying and thought she had burned her hair. Then she looked out the window and saw burning

shingles flying off the house. I remember looking back to see Newtie Huffman, who lived where Tom Huffman lives now. Mom and Aunt Blanche took me and Burl over there. I remember I was bawlin' because I had some new overshoes that were behind the door."

A few weeks later they moved into a two-room house on the farm John W. Quick had bought from the Casey heirs in 1898, NW¼ of SE¼ of Section 9. Two bedrooms and a living room were added later on the front of the house.

Bert's brother, Howard, often told about the time Bert's horse and buggy were stolen. Bert tied the horse to the hitching rack in front of Jim Hill's store at Fairman. While he was in the store, two men untied his horse, jumped in the buggy and took off north toward Patoka. Bert called two or three farms along the road to Patoka, asking if they had seen someone go by running a horse and buggy. One said, "No. Oh wait. There they go now." The others said they had passed a few minutes earlier. He called the constable in Patoka, who was Bill Eagan's father, but the horse and buggy had gone through Patoka too. The horse was turned loose in Shobonier and the constable called the John Quick home the next morning to report he had the horse and buggy.

When Bert got to Patoka, the horse had been unharnessed and was in a barn, but it had been lathered up from running so hard the day before one couldn't tell what color it was.

Howard told about the day Dale was born (27 June 1918). Grandpa (4. John W.) was riding the binder cutting wheat in a field near his home in section 23. Bert and Howard were shocking wheat and Lura called Bert to come home. One of his sisters took the message to the field and Bert yelled across to Howard, "I got to go get my boy." He was sure the baby would be a boy.

Bert went to the Woodman Sanitarium in Colorado Springs later in 1918 for the treatment of TB. After a few months he wrote back about how lonesome and homesick he was. Lura stayed on the farm in Section 3 with Lela, Burl and Dale.

"Aunt Blanche used to make fun of the kind of food we ate," Lela recalled in 1975. "We had a little meat, homemade bread, milk, butter and jelly that we made and gravy. That's all I can ever remembering eating. Mom baked cookies, too. She used to fill a big lard can with cookies."

Oatmeal cookies?

"No. Sugar cookies," Lela said, "They were that big around (about five inches across) and as thick as your finger."

Bert told the doctors at the sanitarium in early 1919 that he was going home. He was improving and they begged him to stay, "Just six weeks," one doctor told him, "and we can give you a release that will let you back in the hospital in a few months."

"No. I've got to see my kids and I'm going home," he said.

He farmed the summer of 1919 with his father in East Fork Township. Letha and Frank Heinzmann lived on the Heinzmann farm on the Shattuc Road. She recalled looking out the door one day that spring and seeing Bert's buggy and him talking to Frank. He was on his way to Shattuc and she asked him to have dinner with them. He tied his horse to a

post and ate with them. She told him, "Bert, you look so much better, why didn't you stay in Colorado?" "I was homesick for Lura and the kids," he told them.

"I remember the team of horses he drove back and forth to Grandpa's," Lela recalled. "They were young skitish horses. We thought riding in the spring wagon behind them was the grandest thing in the world. Those horses ran like crazy. Kids didn't know it was dangerous. It was fun to us."

"I don't remember Dale when he was a baby," Lela said. "I know when he was born they sent us to Uncle Claud (Orrell) and Aunt Mary's. They lived where John Carter lives now."

By the fall of 1919, Bert's health was failing again. He, Lura and Dale went to Colorado Springs that winter. "Mom thought he would stay if she was with him," Lela said.

Lela went to live with Bert's sister and was to remain with Aunt Blanche and Uncle Lafe until she married. Burl stayed with his grandparents, John W. and Luella Quick.

Lura worked at the Pearl Laundry in Colorado Springs while Bert took care of Dale, then about two years old. One of the places they lived was a house on Prospect in Colorado Springs.

When Lela and Burl were out of school in May, 1922, Bert's brother, Howard, and George Orrell took them to Colorado Springs in a Model T Ford touring car Howard had just bought. They camped in parks or schoolyards at night, stretching a tarpaulin on one side of the car for shelter. Burl and Lela slept on the car seats.

"I can't remember Dad being sick," Lela said, "except when we were out in Colorado. He didn't do anything. We were supposed to let him rest.

"I remember here (in Illinois) he teased a lot. I remember him teasing Sel and Aunt Blanche (his younger sisters). But I don't remember him teasing us kids. He sat around a lot and chewed tobacco."

Marjorie Kidder, who had been working in Colorado since 1920, was returning to Illinois in August, 1922, and Bert asked her to take Lela and Burl home with her on the train.

"Two things I remember about coming home," Marjorie said while talking to Lela during the 1975 interview. "If you wanted fresh air on the train then, you had to raise a window. When we were in Kansas, the porter came through the coach and Burl asked him to raise the window by his seat. You (Lela) and Burl were in the seat in front of me. One of Cleo's friends, Sarah Day from Fairfield, was in the seat with me. Burl had his head sticking out the window with the train going about 60 miles an hour and I was scared to death. I reached over there and grabbed him and jerked him back and said 'Sit down here and stop it or a telegraph pole will knock your head off.' It made him mad.

"We got into St. Louis the next morning. We had to eat breakfast at the restaurant in the depot and I asked Burl what he wanted for breakfast. He said watermelon. I told him he didn't need that. Did he want eggs or something. He said he wanted watermelon. So we got it and he ate watermelon for breakfast."

Burl and Lela Quick, left, about 1923 at Quick homeplace [Charles Hintz since 1937] and right, about 1924.

They had to wait until late afternoon for the Baltimore and Ohio train from St. Louis to Cincinnati. When they got off the train in Carlyle, there was no one to meet them. When Blanche, Lafe and her sister, Selma, arrived, Blanche was apologetic for being late because Lafe had not finished his farm work in time. It was the first time Marjorie met any of Howard Quick's family other than Bert.

Bert and Lura first lived in a house with Pearl Foltz and wife, the former Cleo Kidder. Both families used the kitchen and the bathroom which was on the first floor. After Cleo fixed their meals they ate in the dining room and Lura used the kitchen, where she could leave something for Bert to prepare his lunch when she was at work. Bert used a sun porch on the first floor during the day. Bert, Lura and Dale had bedrooms upstairs.

The summer Burl and Lela spent with their folks was at a house near Prospect Lake. The last year he was in Colorado, Bert, Lura and Dale lived in a three room house behind the Swan Funeral Home.

On the trip back to Illinois, Dale and his mother rode in a coach and Bert's casket was in the train baggage car.

Dale [left], Lela and Burl Quick about 1935 [from Blanche Quick Noller collection]

Children of Bert and Lura (Orrell) Quick:

41 i Lela Maxine b 2 March 1913, m Lewis Keister
42 ii Burl Albert b 16 Nov 1915
43 iii Dale Leon b 27 June 1918

12. JOHN HOWARD (4) QUICK (John W.-3, George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp, RR Boulder, Ill., 27 Mar 1901; d St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 25 July 1971; m Salem, Ill., 24 Oct 1923, Marjorie Mary Kidder, dau of W.E. (Ed) Kidder and Mary Martha Morris, b Pope Twsp., Fayette Co., Ill., 27 Oct 1902. Res: Sandoval, Ill 62882

John Howard Quick owned and operated a garage at three locations on U.S. Route 51 in Sandoval, Illinois, from the Fourth of July, 1937, until shortly before he died on 25 July 1971. He did general automotive repair and welding.

J. Howard Quick, 1918 in Kansas City

Marjorie Kidder and Howard Quick, about November, 1922, in Colorado Springs, Colo.

He was also a farmer, having been raised on a farm and farmed with his father for ten years—from the time Howard and Marjorie M. Kidder were married until John W. Quick died on 17 April 1933.

I knew Dad had the varied skills of many farmers—veterinarian, carpenter and Mr. Fix-it. But it wasn't until just before, and after, he died that I really understood all of his skills and talents.

About the middle of July, 1971, Jo (my wife) talked to Carl Lochiner (husband of Dad's sister, Eunice) at St. Mary's Hospital in Centralia while Peg (Eunice) was visiting Dad. She told me that evening. "We were talking about your Dad this morning and Carl said, 'He was a genius.' "

I remembered that when we were on the farm he raised capons. They were castrated young roosters who grew to more than double the weight of other roosters during the spring and early summer. Pullets were kept for laying hens. He had caponized the young roosters himself. How did he learn to do that? "When he was a kid about 15 or 16, he ordered the tools from a catalogue," Mom explained. "He read the instructions on how to use them, then started operating." She said nearly all of them always did well. Some who tried to caponize chickens found they got sick and most of them would die.

He went to school in Kansas City, Missouri, for automobile mechanics in 1918 when he was 17 years old.

When we lived in a rented house that needed electrical wiring repairs, Dad could do that too. He did the carpentry when he and Grandpa built a granary and machine shed in 1930. Charles Hintz was using it in 1978 just as Dad built it. He ran the tractor for Uncle Pete's (Walter A. Quick-3) sawmill the previous winter and got the sills, studdings, rafters and other rough lumber. Grandpa bought the finished lumber for flooring and inside siding of the tight wheat and oat bins.

He used to say he didn't like farming, but I think he was still a farmer at heart. He subscribed to Successful Farming magazine until he died. When a farmer was in the garage, Dad would always talk about how the crops were doing and would be as enthused as the farmer when the rain and other weather conditions were good.

He was an inveterate hunter. When we lived on the farm, he would sometimes take his pump shotgun on the tractor when he would be working in a field where he had seen prairie chickens or quail. Often he would bring two or three prairie chickens to the house at noon and we would have prairie chicken for supper that night. He didn't have a hunting dog then—only Old Ted, a rat terrier which he got from Uncle Luke Smith when I was about three years old. Ted stayed home when Dad was on the tractor, but sometimes Dad would go hunting with Old Ted. Dad described Ted's hunting talents as "he's better than no dog at all."

He owned several hunting dogs—mostly setters—from the late 1940s until he died. He liked to hunt pheasants after they were put in state hunting areas. One fall he went with Floyd Walker and some other hunters around Sandoval and Patoka to South Dakota to hunt pheasant. There were no pheasants in the East Fork Township fields in the 1930s. At least I never heard of Dad or anyone hunting them. By the late 1930s prairie chicken had been put on the endangered species list and could not be hunted. Dad never hunted waterfowl—geese or ducks. He shot a young rabbit once in awhile when we lived on the farm and took a .22 rifle squirrel hunting a few times. Of course he never hunted rabbits after he got a bird dog. Nothing upsets a dog owner like having someone in a hunting party of two or three shoot at a rabbit when they are out with a bird dog.

I guess one would say Dad tended to be shy. At least usually not very talkative. When I asked him questions when working on family history information in 1966, he answered questions and filled in a couple blanks on information I had written, but he didn't volunteer any additional information. Jo (Josephine Duchek Quick) can strike up a conversation with anyone. She soon learned how to get Dad talking in the fall: "Have you been hunting yet, Dad?" Whether it was how far and how long he and Lady or Mike had walked for only one or two shots, or how fast he killed the daily limit, Dad was eager to tell her, or anyone who asked, about it.

When he talked to grandpa about going to automobile school, Grandpa told him, "Here is wheat seed and there is twelve acres in the field east of the hog house. Plant it, give me a third and sell your two-thirds to go to automobile school." It was 1917, Dad was 16 years old and the World War had pushed the price of wheat above a dollar a bushel.

While going to school in Kanasa City, Dad worked Saturday nights in the mail room of the Kanas City star, stuffing sections of the Sunday paper in the news sections printed Saturday night. He was in Kansas City when World War I ended on 11 November 1918.

Bert (Albert Lewis Quick-11), Dad's older brother who was in Colorado Springs, Colorado, as a tuberculosis patient at the Woodman Sanitarium, had written about being homesick. When Dad finished mechanic's school, he went to Colorado Springs but couldn't find a job. He worked in Sterling, Colorado, then told Bert he was going to Kansas to work in the wheat harvest. He drove a tractor cutting wheat in 1919.

He rode freight trains east, finally getting to Litchfield, Illinois, where he caught a CB&Q freight to Keyesport and called home to tell them he was in Keyesport. He spent the night with Grandma Brooks (mother of Luella Brooks Quick) and was back in East Fork Township the next day.

Before returning to Colorado, he worked for Jerry Hohl, who had a blacksmith shop and garage in Keyesport; Fred Bohner, who had a garage and gasoline station in Sandoval (where Fat's Tavern has been for more than twenty years, east of the Cox & Martin Funeral Home), and Allen Copple, who had a garage behind his home in Centralia.

When working for Hohl and Bohner, room and board was part of his pay, which was about fifteen dollars a week. In Centralia, he roomed with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Lewis (parents of Bertie Orrell, wife of Charlie), who were former East Fork Township farmers (see Chapter VI). Dad and Lee Orin Farmer (son of East Fork farmer Leroy Farmer) would hop on a freight train at Broadway in Centralia and ride it to Wamac where they would hop off. One night the train was picking up speed and not slowing down when they decided it was time to bail out. Dad wasn't able to stay on his feet, but wasn't hurt except for a few scratches on his hands and knees. When they got home that night, he discovered he had lost his billfold. So they went back to Wamac where he had fallen getting off the freight train and found his billfold. A long night.

About 1921, he tried Colorado again and got a job at the J.J. Brownsey garage in Colorado Springs, where he was working when he met Marjorie Kidder, who already knew his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bert Quick (Lura Orrell Quick). After a few months he left Brownsey for a job with Mert Rice, who was operating a garage in Simla, about 60 miles east of Colorado Springs.

Mert sent him to a ranch to work on a tractor one day. As he was getting in the truck, Mert told him, "You better take my sheepskin coat. Looks like there might be a snowstorm." Before he got to the ranch, the truck got stuck in snow and mud. "It was really snowing by then," Dad recalled. "I remembered I had just passed a house, so decided to walk back and see if I could call Mert. It was blowing so I could hardly see. I barely saw the house when I was right in front of it. I knocked on the door and asked if I could use their phone. They said they didn't have a phone but to come in out of the blizzard. They treated me like one of the family. We sat around a wood stove and talked. I stayed one night. The lady fixed a big breakfast. It finally quit snowing the next day and they helped me get the old truck out and turned around. When I got back to Simla just after noon, Mert said, 'Boy, am I glad to see you. We were getting ready to get a search party to go try to find you.' They said if I had tried to stay in the truck until it quit snowing I would probably have frozen to death."

Left, about 1930, Howard and Marjorie [Kidder] Quick and their sons, Robert L. "Bob" and Wilbert. At right, about 1933, Wilbert and Bob.

Dad returned to Illinois a few weeks after Bert died in August, 1923. He and Mom were married in October and lived with Grandma and Grandpa, who moved in 1924 to their farm in Section 9.

Dad and Grandpa farmed together from 1923 until Grandpa died in 1933. Grandpa owned 200 acres north and south of the house-the 80 acres north of the barn (Charles Hintz place since 1937) which is the west ½ of the NW¼ of the Section 23, the 40 acres where the house is and 80 acres south, east ½ of the SW¼ of Section 23 and the adjoining 40 south in Section 26. They also rented Hawkins ground, Carter ground and other land in Section 22.

Dad bought a 10-20 McCormick Deering tractor about 1928 and had a garage and feed mill in the shop building. He did custom grinding of corn and other grain for livestock feed and worked on cars Sundays, evenings and winter or other times when weather did not permit farm work. (Details of this period in Chapters VIII and XII.)

A few months before Grandpa died, he told Dad: "Jack, I'm going to give you the deed to this 40. After I'm gone I'm afraid those damn girls won't let you and Ma get along farming." (Grandpa, and nearly everyone around Boulder, called Dad 'Jack' but Grandma always called him Howard.)

In October, 1933, after Grandpa died in April, Dad and Burl had their work planned for the following Monday. Burl would drill wheat in a field south of the house and Dad would cut Grandma's beans for livestock feed. The beans were on Carter land in the NW¼ of Section 22.

Dale (43) was living with Aunt Selma (13) and Uncle Harry Keister that year. Monday morning Dale was with Burl when he arrived as Dad finished harnessing the team to cut the beans.

"Uncle Howard," Burl said, "Aunt Selma wants Dale to take Old Maude to Uncle Harry to drill wheat." Harry had only one horse then.

"I was going to cut Ma's beans before the frost gets them." Dad said. "I know," Burl said, "I tried to tell Aunt Selma and Aunt Peg, but they told me to keep my mouth shut."

Dad took the harness off Old Maude and told Dale, "Take her."

He went in the house, sat down by the kitchen stove and started to cry. "It's a hell of a note when you can't do what you want to do and what needs to be done," he told Mom. Then he told her what had happened. Bob and I were in school. Until the late 1960s I had seen my Dad with tears in his eyes only twice—at Grandpa's funeral and at Grandma's funeral in 1951.

The winter of 1933-34 Bob and I were excited when they started talking about moving to Colorado. Dad started making a four wheel trailer to haul our clothes, some furniture, canned vegetables, hams and other cured meat to Colorado. We had a sale a cold day in February and three days later we were on the road to Simla, Colorado.

He bought an old car, probably a Model T Ford, stripped it down to the frame and chasis, set the steering to work with a short tongue, built a bed with sideboards about four feet high and covered it with a tarpaulin when it was loaded.

We spent three nights in motels and most of four days on the road. Actually, most overnight accommodations along the highways in 1934 were not called motels. The sign said "cabins" and most of them were one room about ten by ten or twelve feet, or two smaller rooms. Most of them had a stove or a gas burner and Mom would get potatoes and ham out of the trailer to fix supper.

The 1928 Dodge coupe had a shelf-like space from the back of the seat to the back window where Bob and I took turns sleeping or looking out the window. After we got to Simla Dad turned the trunk lid around so it opened up to make the backrest for a rumble seat.

Mert Rice used the money Dad paid him for a partnership interest in his garage business to build an addition on the garage and buy a used lathe to do machine work.

My favorite story about the dust storms—and many were told by farmers and ranchers in Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma—was the car of the saleman who stopped at the garage in Simla. He had driven through a dust storm and all the paint had been taken off one side of the car by the wind-driven sand—just as if it had been worked on by a sander in a body shop. We also saw sand that had drifted along three-wire barbed-wire fences just like snow. In some places you could see two of the wires and in other places only the tops of the fence posts. This was in eastern Colorado and western Kansas in 1934 and 35.

By the winter of 1934-35, Dad and Mert decided there was not enough money in the Simla garage to support two families and Dad took a mortgage on the lathe for his interest in the business. We returned to Illinois when school was out in May, still driving the 1928 Dodge and pulling the four-wheel trailer.

We lived with Grandma and Burl that summer and Dad operated the 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor that pulled the small threshing machine

Robert L. Quick with his parents, Marjorie and Howard Quick, in 1943, standing on the steps of the Altadonna house they lived in from 1942 to 1944.

which Ben Quick operated for Rusty Curdt of Ferrin. Curdt's bigger thresher was pulled by a steam engine.

Just before school started in September we moved to Sandoval and Dad started working in Clint Burnett's garage. In a few months he got a job as the mechanic at the City Garage in Breese, the Chevrolet agency operated by Arthur Schroeder, Bob and I stayed in school in Sandoval and Dad came home Saturday night, then drove back to Breese early Monday. When Dad had a chance to rent a house a block from the Clinton County Fairgrounds in the early spring of 1936, we moved to Breese.

Frank Stein, who lived across the street from us when we lived in the Burnett house on U.S. 51 in northeast Sandoval, had talked to Dad in the spring and summer of 1937 about starting his own garage business. Frank and Acta had moved to Shattuc and he was driving a tank wagon for Clem Heinzmann, Texaco distributor in Carlyle. Dad agreed to take the plunge in the John Chance building about two blocks south of the B&O railroad tracks on the west side of U.S. 51 in Sandoval. We moved and opened for business on the Fourth of July, 1937.

From a distance the building looked like it was made of corrugated sheet metal usually used for roofing. That's because Mr. Chance had built the building himself. It was poured concrete with walls about six inches thick, but he used the corrugated roofing for the concrete forms. The building had been empty more than it was rented in the 1930s, so the rent was ten dollars a month. The 40 by 100 foot building had a large room on the side that some had used for an office. Dad put in a wallboard partition and made a kitchen and living room out of it. He put in wallboard partitions for two bedrooms in the adjoining corner of the garage.

The first few years "the front" (gas station and office) was open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The Salem-Centralia oil boom gave the area economy a boost from 1938 through World War II. James Wasem of Patoka went into the water hauling business.

Dad mounted power take-off units and pumps and did welding to connect the tanks on twelve or fifteen trucks and did repair work on the trucks. Many nights he would be welding until 10 o'clock and would be back in the shop welding again by shortly after 7 the next morning.

It wasn't unusual for him to work to 10 or 11 at night if someone "just had to have" a car or truck the next morning.

The roughnecks, roustabouts and other oilfield workers were well paid and good customers—if they didn't spend all their pay at a tavern before the got to the garage.

As an honest farm boy and an honest businessman, it took Dad several years to learn he sould not believe every story or promise. He was especially vulnerable to someone who had been a good cash customer and paid a few bills that had been charged. Sometimes he didn't have an address and once in awhile he forgot to get both a first and last name. When he bought his first new car, a 1938 Nash for $1,050 but on monthly payments, he could have paid cash with accounts that he didn't expect to be paid.

After both Mr. and Mrs. John Cance had died, Rollin Robinson bought the garage from the estate in 1948. Both the front and back double doors were in terrible shape. In cold weather one had to back up to the stove to get warm. Rollin told Dad he had bought the garage and asked what rent he was paying. Dad told him ten dollars a month and Rollin said, "It'll be double that." Dad replied, "I'll be damned if it will." A lawyer told Dad that without a lease he couldn't raise the rent and to offer him ten dollars each time he asked. For a year Rollin refused the ten dollars, then Dad moved to the Altadonna garage building in 1949. It was across the street north of the city park and has been the south part of the Altadonna IGA store parking lot since 1965. Frank Altadonna of Carlyle owned the 60x100 garage and the rent was forty dollars a month, but much of the higher rent was made up in the savings in heating fuel.

Dad built his own building just south of the house across the street south of the Sandoval City Park in 1964 and moved into it in February, 1965. He started drawing Social Security and turned management of the garage over to Bob in 1966 but spent most of his time at the garage, usually doing work that didn't require him to get under cars and repairing lawn mowers during the summer months.

Mechanics or mechanic's helpers who worked for him from 1937 to 1966 were:

Dale Quick (about four months), Claud Quick (son of Porter-8), Earl Cole, Paul Treffert, Ray Outhouse, Fernando Vaughn, Adrian Koehler, Berlin Smith Jr., Val Jean Smith (at Quick's Garage about five years and service manager of an Oldsmobile garage in a year after starting as a mechanic), Roy G. (Rosie) Rosenberger (about five years), Doyle Quick (later a field representative for Minneapolis Moline), James Hensley, Walter Gerrish, J.D. Fathinger, Clifford (Click) Belcher and Bobby Grimes.

With an education in engineering, I have no doubt that Dad would have been an inventor and designer. In the 1930s and 40s he used to talk about how nice it would be to have "a car that flies or an airplane that runs on the highways. Just fold the wings up to run on the highway." But the

Robert L. and his brother Wilbert in 1944.

only time he made things was to solve an immediate problem. Often when farmers would break a gear or piece of equipment on machinery and farm implement dealers did not have it in stock a farmer would bring the old one to Dad and he would make one with the welder and lathe.

He was sometimes annoyed by customers "helping" him. Usually, though, he didn't say anything. Once when a car engine was not running right and the owner kept up a steady, "it might be this" or "it might be that," until the car was running smoothly. "What did you do, Howard?" asked the helpful customer. "Fixed it," was all Dad ever told him. Another time when a customer became insistent on how something should be repaired, Dad laid down his tools, turned around, and told him, "If you know so damn much about it, take it home and fix it yourself." "Oh, no, I don't have the equipment," he protested and walked away from the shop area. Nearly always Dad explained what was wrong and what he did after completing a job.

I don't know if a sociologist would have called him a disciplinarian, but Bob and I probably learned to pay attention to his warnings by the time we were nine or ten years old. About the third time he took his belt out of his pants, we knew we had gone too far in ignoring his warnings, "Behave yourself." I don't remember only one of us ever getting a spanking. He never cared who started it or whose fault it was. But I suppose that was because he knew long before we did that it takes two for an argument or a fight. Those lickings with the belt were crying, sobbing, yelling scenes (not a word from Dad after he had the belt in his hand). After a few minutes of crying from us, he had the last word, "Dry up." Probably do-gooders of the 1970s would have reported a case of child abuse. But I don't know that

those marks on our bottoms and legs were noticeable after a couple of hours, but for several years all it took for him to stop an argument or the threat of a fight was "That's enough," "Straighten up, young feller," or a similar admonition. His clincher was, "Stop that or I'll stomp the suuuuu-preeeem piss out of you, young feller."

If more parents in the 1950s and 1960s had done as good a job teaching right from wrong, respect and obedience, it seems a safe assumption that there would not have been so much vandalism and delinquency in the 1970s. The Waukesha, Wisconsin, Sheriff's Department reported that in 1977 juveniles were involved in 65% of complaints. Three-fourths of the complaints in Brookfield and Elm Grove (affluent Milwaukee suburbs) involved juveniles. And in New Berlin, juveniles were thought to have committed every reported burglary.

Dad taught us honesty and truthfulness by example. Many times I saw him take only a few seconds to fix a car that was not running right. If it was a regular customer or someone he had known many years, his answer would be, "That's all right," or "nothing" when they asked, "What do I owe you?" If it was someone off the highway, the first few months he had his own business, it would be fifteen cents, then twenty-five and later fifty cents. But the point of this, I learned after "getting out in the world" was that many service departments shunted all cars to a waiting line and "God only knew" what the charge might be when they were finished or what had been done.

Many people had nice things to say about Dad, but I was most impressed by what Mrs. Nellie Crawford, widow of Sandoval Superintendent of Schools C. E. Crawford, told me at his wake in the Cox and Martin Funeral Home in Sandoval. She told me about the things that Dad had fixed on the old Plymouth she drove for several years after Mr. Crawford's death. I forget the problem, but she finished the story:

"I took it to your Dad and when I went back he told me, "Mrs. Crawford, it's just not worth fixing." Someone else might have worked on it and had a big repair bill. I remember Crawford always said, "Quick is the most honest man in the automobile business." " She almost always called Mr. Crawford 'Crawford'.

When he worked for Clint Burnett a trucker hauling livestock to St. Louis from Olney or Clay City stopped. He told Dad the truck engine had been overhauled but it was still using two or three quarts of oil in a hundred miles. Dad raised the hood then took off the oil fill cap, handed it to the trucker and said, "Put that in the cab and stop on your way back this afternoon." He stopped that afternoon on the way home to report, "It didn't use a drop of oil." The cap air breather holes had been plugged with sludge.

It would certainly be a better world if more people were like J. Howard Quick.

Children of J. Howard and Marjorie (Kidder) Quick:

44 i Howard Wilbert b 12 Aug 1924

45 ii Robert Louis b 27 Feb 1926

Howard Quick family in December, 1943; Wilbert [center], Robert L. [right].

13. SELMA ALETHA (4) QUICK (John W.-3, George-2, John-1) b Section 23, East Fork Twsp., 11 Jan 1906, m Mt. Vernon (Jefferson Co) Ill., 3 Dec 1924, Harry John Keister, son of Christ and Louisa (Karras) Keister, b ca 1902, Meridian Twsp., Clinton Co., d 12 Mar 1966, Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia. Res: Leisure Lake Village, 397 Quiet Way, Palmetto, Fla. 33561

Harry and Selma lived on a farm on the NW¼ Section 3, Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., until about 1935 when they moved to Lockport, Ill., where he was a farm assistant at the Joliet State Prison. He was also a farm assistant at the Pontiac prison. During World War II he was chief of security at the Malinkrondt Chemical Plant in St. Louis.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s he farmed in Brooksdie Twsp. and was a petroleum laboratory technician for the Illinois Revenue Department in the Centrlia office.

After his death Selma sold the farm to the Kaskaskia Junior College Board for the site of the new college campus on the Shattuc Road between U.S. Route 50 and Illinois State Route 161.

She moved to Palmetto, Florida, about 1969.

Harry J. and Selma (Quick) Keister were parents of a son:

46 i Billy Dean, b 16 June 1931, Brookside Twsp., d 11 July 1964

Eliza E. Quick descendants

14. JOHN WILLIAM (4) PIGG (Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., 4 Nv 1897; d 8 June 1954, Sec 16, East Fork Twsp., bur Ebenezer Cem; m St. Louis, Mo., 8 Feb 1919, Catherine Elizabeth Wurm, dau of John and Elizabeth (Schoening) Wurm, b 24 Feb 1898, East Fork Twsp. Res: Sec 16, East fork Twsp., RR 1, Shattuc, Ill., 62283

William (Bill) Pigg's father was struck by lightning and killed while plowing when Bill was eight years old. His mother died two years later. He then worked for his room and board. For a few years he lived with Newtie Huffman, his court appointed guardian.

Bill often spent a week or two with aunts or uncles. One of the visits to his Uncle John and Aunt Lu Quick's was about hog butchering time, when he was about 13 years old. He and Jack (Howard) were "playing butchering." As Dad used to tell the story:

"I guess we had been watching Pa knock the hogs in the head with a sledge hammer then stick their throats. Bill was about four years older than me and he was the hog. He was coming along the side of the house on his hands and knees grunting and I hid around the house. When he came around the corner, I whacked him on the head with a hammer."

Someone asked if it knocked him out. "No," Dad said, "but it sure made him mad at me. He wasn't hurt though—just a bump on his head." Another kids' game with more realism than one expected.

Bill went to school when he could and graduated from the eighth grade. One of his teachers, Mrs. P.J. (Rose) Majonnier, said that he was

William and Katie [Wurm] Pigg and their children [from left] Wilma, John, Verma and Alma. Picture was taken about 1927; Model T Ford in background.

William and Katie Pigg and children [from left] John, Verma, Alma and Wilma.

Bill and Katie Pigg [right] with their daughter and son-in-law, Jack and Wilma [Pigg] Fields, in Houston, Texas, 17 December 1950.

one of her more intelligent and aggressive students with a great desire to learn. While growing up, he worked for several families in the East Fork Township area and in several states including Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kansas. He and his brother, Charles, had inherited 120 acres from their parents. When Bill was nineteen he built a one room house on the eastern half of the NE quarter of Section 16. He and Charley lived there and farmed their land. They called the house their shanty.

Two years later he married Catherine (Katie) Wurm. Charley lived with them about six years. When Charley married Bessie Jensen, Bill bought his 60 acres. From 1925 to 1935, Bill acquired another 100 acres making 220 at the farm in Section 16. In 1935 he rented and moved his family to the Wasem farm which consisted of 640 acres, one section. The farm was in the Kaskaskia bottom west and a little north of Cole School. This area was covered by the Carlyle Lake in the late 1960s.

His daughter, Verma Conrad, said, "He worked without ceasing, a man with great ambition, and I've heard him say many times 'Man is the master of his own destiny.' "

From 1935 to 1950, Bill bought more prairie land in Sections 16, 21 and 22. He raised and marketed hundreds of beef cattle and hogs, especially during the years they lived on the Wasem farm in the bottom. He was a leader in bringing electricity to East Fork Township (see Chapter IX), owned one of the first combines in the area and was always ready to try new machinery and farming methods. He was willing to share his knowledge, experience and give encouragement to young farmers. He was known throughout Clinton County as one of the better farmers and livestock producers at that time.

In reply to a request for information about Bill in 1976, Verma wrote:

"When I was about eight or nine years old, I would take Dad lunch in the afternoon when he was Spring plowing. This always brings back

Bill Pigg [photo at right] shows off his new cowboy boots while posing at the railroad station in Houston, Texas, on 17 December 1950.

Katie Pigg and her children in May, 1976, from left, Alma [Pigg] Brandon, Verma [Pigg] Conrad, Wilma [Pigg] Turner, their mother, and John Pigg.

pleasant memories because it was one of the few times Dad had time to sit down with me and talk. He ate his lunch while we sat under a shade tree on the north end of the field. He told me many times what the land meant to him. He would let the loose soil run between his fingers and say, "You take care of it and it will take care of you."

"Dad often quoted Aunt Lu Quick and one of her favorite sayings was 'What ya call it, a feller says.' Dad said that when Aunt Lu wanted to make a point or to be sure you were listening, she would precede her statement with what-ya call it a feller says."

Bill met an untimely death the night of 7 June 1954 when fire destroyed their new home at the site where Katie now lives, extreme southeastern corner of Section 16. Officials never determined the cause of the fire.

Children of Bill and Katie (Wurm) Pigg:

47 i Wilma, b 6 Nov 1920, East Fork Twsp.; m (1) Jack Fields (2) Robert Turner
48 ii John, b 5 Feb 1922
49 iii Verma, b 9 Sept 1923, m Wayne Conrad
50 iv Alma, b 29 Dec 1924, m James Brandon

15. CHARLES MYRON (4) PIGG (Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., 22 Nov 1903; d 12 May 1966, SW corner Sec 24,

Wedding picture of Charles M. Pigg and Bessie Jensen.

East Fork Twsp.; m (1) Centralia, Ill., 11 Apr 1925, Bessie Jensen, dau of James and Bertha (Quick) Jensen b 25 Oct 1903, Ferrin, Ill., d 5 Oct 1950, St. Louis, Mo.; both bur Ebenezer Cem.; m (2) Oma Hester.

Charley Pigg was almost two and one-half years old when his father was killed by lightning and about four and a half when his mother died.

He was raised by Uncle Phillip Carter who lived in Pope Township of Fayette County, just north of East Fork Township. Uncle Phillip was a brother of Jane Carter, first wife of George Quick. (See James M. Carter genealogy, Chapter XVI)

Unlce Phillip's youngest daughter, Esta Carter Cox, told me in 1967 "Charley was like a brother to me."

While living with Phillip Carter, Charley attended Toad Island School, west of Patoka. Marjorie Kidder Quick recalled that about 1914 a school trip to the county seat and former state capitol at Vandalia was arranged for four or five country schools—Toad Island, Mound Chapel, Bear Creek and Cracker Neck. They rode an Illinois Central train from Patoka to Vandalia in the morning and returned in the afternoon. The group included three Kidder children who attended Mound Chapel School—Cleo, Marjorie and John—and "the Payne kids." While at the Vandalia depot waiting for the train back to Patoka, John Kidder and Charley Pigg started wrestling by the tracks—a frequent diversion of boys 10 or 12 years old. Twelve years later Charley Pigg and Marjorie Kidder Quick were neighbors in East fork Township.

From the time he and Bessie were married, Charley lived at the southwest corner of Section 24 on a farm that had been owned by his uncle or grandfather. His son Ray has lived there since shortly after Charley's death.

When we lived on the farm in the late 1920s and early 30s, I usually thought of Charley as our closest neighbor and Dad's best friend. When Charley would talk about Aunt Lu and Uncle John, I remembered he and Dad were cousins. We frequently visited in the evening. Often in the winter Charley would be in Dad's shop where he worked on cars and did a little blacksmith work at what is now the Charles Hintz farm near the center of Section 23.

As Charley's daughter JoAnn explained, "From the time Mom and he were married, he farmed and did anything he could to make a living." From 1929 to 1938 he bought wheat straw, baled it and sold it to the Alton Box Board Company at the firm's Carlyle paper mill where it was made into heavy paper for the manufacture of cardboard boxes. He employed a crew of ten to twelve men and baled straw on farms as far as Waterloo, Ill., southwest of Belleville.

His oldest daughter Helen recalled:

"It was this business that brought him in contact with Negro people in Carlyle. He hired them for his baling crew and brought one man to our house. He lived with us and helped with the farm work. This was long before integration and no doubt the community neighbors weren't pleased. Although there wasn't a formed rebellion that I was aware of.

"Dad was instrumental in bringing electricity to our area. He worked with REA in the late 1930s and convinced enough people to put a $5 deposit down to reach the quota necessary for rural electrification. It sure made a change for the better in our living methods." (See Chapter IX)

Helen continued:

"He was a quiet speaking man, very determined and ambitious—and stern with his kids."

While on the summer straw baling run, Charley farmed about 480 acres and milked about fifteen cows. Bessie did most of the milking—by hand—during the baling season. He was farming about 500 acres in the 1940s and 650 in the 1950s.

He had surgery on his mouth and throat for skin cancer in the 1940s. He was found dead in a garage where a tractor had been running.

Children of Charles and Bessie (Jensen) Pigg:

51 i Helen, b 27 Jan 1926, Sec 24, East Fork Twsp.; m Arthur Axell

52 ii Ray, b 10 Dec 1927, Sec. 24, East Fork Twsp.

iii Howard Dean, b 1 Feb 1930, d 2 Feb 1930, bur Ebenezer Cem

53 iv (twin) Jane Elizabeth, b 2 Oct 1936, St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill.; m Lyle Murphy

v (twin) Eliza Jo Ann, b 2 Oct 1936, St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia; m 10 July 1965 to Robert Gore. JoAnn operates a beauty shop in a modern brick building that includes a shoe store operated by her husband and their home on the west side of U.S. Route 51 in Central City, Ill. 62801

George M. Quick descendants

16. GUY LESLIE (4) QUICK (George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 2 Apr 1899; d 15 Apr 1973, Odin, Ill., bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia, Ill.; m Louisville, Ill., 15 Sept 1926, Gail Elizabeth Cash, dau of Edgar and Jessie (Pourchot) Cash, b Stanford Twsp., Clay County, Ill., 4 June 1908; Gail m (2) Ralph Williams of Salem, Ill., lawn ceremony at her home 2 July 1978. Res: RR Odin, Ill. 62870

After their marriage in 1926, Guy and Gail lived on the Bob Sheets farm three and one-half miles north of Sandoval. Marie and Dorothy were born there. Guy farmed then with one team of horses.

They moved two miles west to a farm on the Clinton County line where Donald was born in 1930. Robert was born on a farm near Luka in 1932. In 1934 they moved to the farm north of Odin where Guy lived the rest of his life and Gail continued to make her home.

In 1934 Guy owned one riding horse. Gail said she had lost count of how many horses he raised but at one time they had about a dozen. Their farm became a free riding stable for friends and relatives on weekends. Often the yard would be "full of people" on Sunday afternoons.

To our children who had trouble keeping their Quick relatives straight, Guy was "Granpa's cousin who had all the horses and ponies."

"Norma is the only one of our children who liked to ride the horses," Gail said. "Guy loved them. One would lie down and you could sit on it. Another would jump the fence with Guy riding it. He loved to ride in parades. I made him a red satin shirt that he wore in parades and at fox meets. He took his horses to Troy, Mo., also in southern Illinois to fox meets. He rode out with the judges and sometimes he was a judge. He won lots of blue ribbons and some trophies with his show dogs."

Guy farmed with horses until 1944 when they bought their first tractor, a John Deere. Gail then started working at the shoe factory in Salem where she worked for fifteen years.

"Guy and I loved to travel," Gail said. "When the children were small we didn't have the time or money but in later years we got to see most of the states. In 1969 we bought an LTD Ford and drove up the Alcan highway toAlaska, something Guy always wanted to do.

"He went to fox meets in several states. He loved his dogs and horses."

They bought the 40 acres where Gail now lives in 1935. The farm now totals 280 acres. When he started farming Guy had a team of black horses, a wood wheel wagon and a pony cart. They sold the wagon and pony cart just before Guy's last illness.

Children of Guy and Gail (Cash) Quick:

54 i Rose Marie Quick, b RR Sandoval, Ill., 6 April 1927; d 23 July 1968; m Louis Mason

55 ii Dorothy Ann Quick, b RR Sandoval, Ill., 15 July 1928; m Beryl McClerren

56 iii Donald Leslie Quick, b RR Sandoval, Ill., 27 July 1930

57 iv Robert Eugene quick, b RR Iuka, Ill., 15 Sept 1932

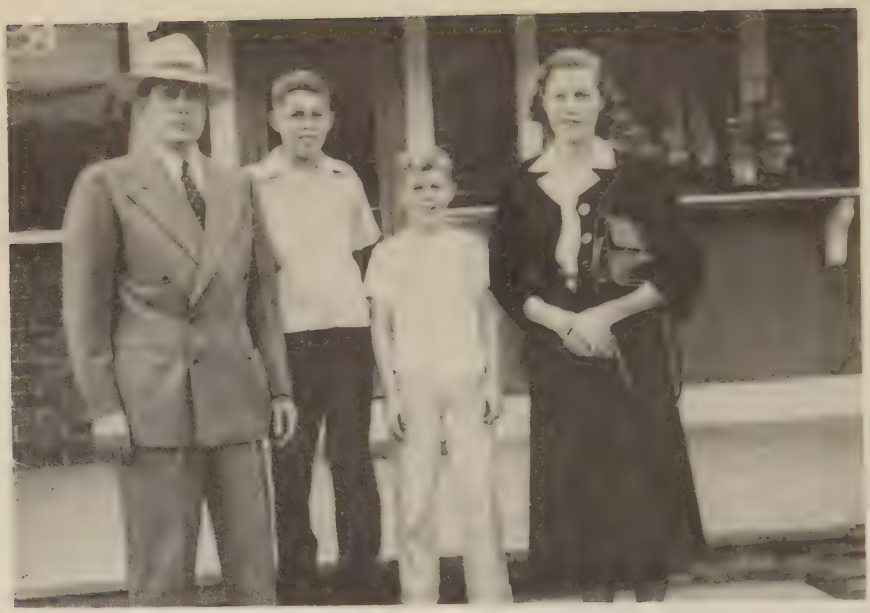
58 v Norma Ruth Quick, b RR Odin, Ill., 18 June 1940; m Stuart Logan

17. GERALD E. (4) QUICK (George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 14 Aug 1901; m Mt. Vernon, Ill., 29 April 1933, Mary Elsie Prahl, dau of Edward H. and Harriet Electa (Crane) Prahl, b 16 Dec 1909. Res: 1527 173rd St., Hammond, Ind. 46324

Chapter XI on country schools and Chapter XII on life on East Fork Township farms include sections by Gerald E. Quick. He continued to farm with his father until he was married. At that time they were farming north of Sandoval. In the 1920s he divided his time between farming and various types of construction work.

In 1923 he was a laborer and form setter for a state highway department contractor building U.S. Route 51 from Centralia to Fairman and U.S. Route 50 from Sandoval to Odin. In 1924 he was foreman of a form setting crew on the construction of U.S. Route 50 from Odin to eight miles east of Salem. (See Chapter VII)

Guy Quick after a successful deer hunt, on his favorite riding horse and at the Sandoval Centennial in 1959. At the beard contest judging were Robert L. Quick [left], his father Howard [Guy's cousin] and Guy [right].



The Gerald E. Quick family in August, 1948. From left, Gerald E. Quick, Kenneth L., David H. and Mary [Prahl] Quick.

In 1926 he was an electric lineman on the construction of a sub station at Belleville, Ill. In 1927 he worked as an indoor electrician when a power plant was built on the Mississippi River at Granite City, Ill. In 1928 he worked as a laborer and hod carrier on building construction jobs in Chicago.

Most of his employment since his marriage was in sales and sales management. He started with the Fuller Brush Company in October 1933 as a dealer at Centralia, Ill. He became field manager there in 1934.

Gerald and Mary moved to Alton, Ill., in 1935 where he was field manager for Fuller Brush. In 1939 he was transferred to Terre Haute, Ind., and promoted to branch manager.

He was branch manager at Evansville, Ind., from 1941 to 1953. In 1954 he was transferred to Hammond, Ind., as sales co-ordinator in the Distribution Station. Later, he rejoined the field organization as area manager. In 1972 he resigned from management. Since then he has continued with the Fuller Brush Company as a dealer.

As an enthusiastic participant of his work or any other activity he has been associated with, Gerald was also a leader in Toastmaster Clubs and United Commerical Travelers of America.

He was a member of the first two classes of the Dale Carnegie Institute of Effective Speaking and Human Relations in Evansville, Ind. He

was secretary of the first class, organized in January 1945, and presented the class history at graduation on 30 April 1945. At that time Dale Carnegie personally attended several classes each year.

In 1945 Gerald assisted in starting the second Toastmaster Club in the state of Indiana and the first in southern Indiana. It was Evansville No 1 Toastmasters. He was the first president and later served as deputy governor. No. 1 Club sponsored several new toastmaster clubs including one at Carmi, Ill., and three new clubs in Evansville. Within three years there were about twenty-five clubs in the area and they were organized as District No. 11.

In 1941 he became a member of the United Commercial Travelers of America in the Crescent City Council No. 14 at Evansville when the council had 140 members. In 1957 Evansville was the second largest council in the nation with over 3,000 members. "This was mainly due to the good work of the council secretary O.A. Weilbrenner, who was also a Fuller dealer in my branch," Gerald said.

Gerald was grand counselor for the state of Indiana in 1953. The state has about 12,000 UCT members.

Children of Gerald and Mary (Prahl) Quick:

59 i Kenneth Lee Quick, b Centralia, Ill., 27 Sept 1934
60 ii David Hugh Quick, b Alton, Ill., 4 March 1939

18. HELEN (4) QUICK (George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 28 Feb 1903; m (1) Venice, Ill., 20 Jan 1926, Charles Cash, son of Edgar and Jessie (Pourchot) Cash, b Clay City, Clay Co., Ill., 15 Apr 1906, d Centralia, Ill., 28 Apr 1938, bur Ebenezer Cem.; (2) 5 Dec 1970, Bruce E. Davidson, son of Frank and Ina (Jackson) Davidson, d 7 July 1977, bur Carlyle Cem. Res: Box 25, Huey, Ill. 62252

Charles Cash farmed in East Fork Twsp. from 1931 to September 1937. Before returning to the farm in 1931, he worked at a Haydike plant in Fairview making a concrete-like substance in a kiln or furnace. Nails could be driven into it for construction work.

Charles, Helen and the boys moved to Centralia in September 1937 where he worked as a tinner. At the time of his death from strep throat he was working in a garage.

Helen was asked how she made ends meet with four small boys five months to nine years of age after Charles died.

She wrote:

"After Charles' death I applied for aid from county. Also for a while we had a cow to supply milk, raised chickens and a garden and canned food. After Loy went to school I worked at the glove factory in Effingham, then as a waitress also kitchen help at a cafe. Later I worked cleaning in homes and helping where needed in sickness; also baby sitting.

"In raising the boys I had a great deal of help from our families. The boys also worked at whatever they could when old enough. And there was always God to depend on. And now as a widow for the second time, He is still the Everlasting Support."

Children of Charles and Helen (Quick) Cash:

61 i Victor Cash, b Fairview, Fulton Co., Ill., 2 April 1929
ii Ray Cash, b RR Boulder, East Fork Twsp., 20 Sept 1931; d 6 July 1942
62 iii Joe Cash, b East Fork Twsp., 29 June 1935
63 iv Loy Cash, b Centralia, Ill., 22 Nov 1937

19. MARY (4) QUICK (George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 12 Jan 1905; m St. Louis, Mo., 2 March 1938, Wiley Cox son of Walter Edward and Mary Martha (Merten) Cox, b 10 Aug 1904, Centralia, Ill. Res: RR 4, Box 59, Effingham, Ill. 62401

Wiley Cox worked at White Salvage and managed a gas station.

Children of Wiley and Mary (Quick) Cox:

64 i Darrell Eugene Cox, b 25 Aug 1938

20. BOYD (4) QUICK (George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 2 April 1907; d Odin, Ill., 7 Aug 1953, bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia; m Pinckneyville, Ill., 17 Apr 1932, Laura Harker, dau of Thomas C. and Helena (Seib) Harker, b Odin, Ill., 30 June 1910; she m (2) Leslie Walker. Res: Odin, Ill. 62870

Boyd was a farmer in the Odin area.

Children of Boyd and Laura (Harker) Quick:

65 i Doyle M. Quick, b Salem, Ill., 5 Feb 1933
66 ii Merle A. Quick, b Centralia, Ill., 15 Mar 1941
67 iii Maida Quick, b Salem, Ill., 22 Mar 1944, m Harold E. Keistler

James R. Quick decendants

21. GRACE NANO (4) QUICK (James-3, George-2, John-1) b RR Centralia, Clinton Co., Ill., 15 Aug 1899; m Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., 22 Nov 1917, Elmer G. Johnson, son of George F. and Rosa (Petit) Johnson, b 16 Jan 1896. Res: Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., RR 4, Centralia, Ill. 62801

Elmer Johnson was an extensive farmer in Sections 5, 6 and 7 of Brookside Twsp. Their home was in the southeast corner of Section 6.

Grace was a charter director of the Clinton County Electric Co-op, representing Brookside Twsp. (See Chapter IX)

Children of Elmer and Grace (Quick) Johnson:

i Earl Elmer Johnson, b Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., 27 Apr 1919, d 14 Oct 1944 at Brussels, Belgium, bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia, Ill.; m Urbana, Ill., 12 June 1943. Lena Hord, dau of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Hord, Boulder, Ill. Earl taught at Carlyle High School in the early 1940s. He refereed high school basketball games at Patoka, Sandoval and other schools in the area in 1942. As an ROTC (Reserve Officers Training Corps) graduate at the University of Illinois, he received an Army commission as a second lieutenant. Earl was a Field Artillery officer when he was killed by enemy (German) gunfire.

68 ii Ruth Gertrude Johnson, b Brookside Twsp., RR 4, Centralia, Ill., 15 Mar 1921; m C.W. Body

iii Ivan Dale Johnson, b Brookside Twsp., 17 Apr 1925. Ivan farmed with his father. He owns farm land in Sections 5, 7 and 8 of Brookside Twsp.

22. MILTON ANDREW (4) QUICK (James-3, George-2, John-1), b Brookside Twsp., RR 4 Centralia, Ill., 30 Aug 1907; m 6 June 1931, Doris Heinzman, dau of William and Emma Heinzman, b Christopher, Ill.

Milton operated a service station on Poplar St. just north of Broadway in Centralia, across the street east of the Centralia Sentinel building, since the 1930s. For many years it was Quick's DX Service.

Children of Milton and Doris (Heinzman) Quick:

i Michael Milton, b 25 Dec 1944, m 21 Aug 1965, Janelle Sagabiel

ii James William, b 21 Nov 1946, d 23 Nov 1946

iii Dennis Allan, b 30 Nov 1948, d 30 Nov 1948

23. DORRIS TRUMAN (4) QUICK (James-3, George-2, John-1), b Brookside Twsp., RR 4 Centralia, Ill., 11 Mar 1914; d 15 May 1974; m St. Louis, Mo., 16 Feb 1946, Kathryn Hope Parr, dau of Charles and Angeline Peer Parr.

Dorris, who lived on Rural Route 5, Centralia, worked for the Illinois Central Railroad from 1934 to the time of his death.

Children of Dorris and Hope (Parr) Quick:

i James Dee Quick, b East St. Louis, Ill., 14 Aug 1951; m 19 June 1976, Susan Lee Robson, dau of William and Charlene Robson

ii Steven Kent Quick, b Centralia, Ill., 5 Jan 1954.

Nathan Smith [1826-1872] and his wife Sarah Jane Cole Smith [1838-1879]. This is a copy of a pen drawing, which Mrs. Smith had drawn by an artist for $2.50 after Nathan sent her a tin type photo made when he was in a hospital in New York for treatment of wounds received in the Civil War. Nathan's brother Alexander Smith [15 Mar 1832-7 Nov 1879] and Martha Altom Smith were parents of Susan, wife of Walter Quick. After Alexander's death, Martha married George Quick, Walter's father. The youngest son of Nathan and Sarah Jane was Nathan Smith [1872-1951], grandfather of Norma Keith Myers, who loaned the picture and furnished information about her grandfather and great-grandfather, both named Nathan Smith. Elvena Fiscus Foltz is also a descendant of Nathan Smith.

CHAPTER XXII

Fifth Generation

Porter W. Quick descendants

24. PORTER WILSON (5) QUICK, JR. (Porter W.-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b 24 Nov 1912, East Fork Twsp.; m 16 Oct 1935, Goldie Yardley, dau of Charles and Ada (Cochran) Yardley, b 22 Apr 1911, Res: Box 454, Sandoval, Ill. 62882

Wilson farmed in the Boulder area in the 1930s. He has been an auctioneer since the 1950s, specializing in farm and estate settlement auctions.

Children of Wilson and Goldie (Yardley) Quick:

69 i Ada Ruth, b East Fork Twsp., 25 April 1936; m Leonard Speiser
70 ii Billy Gene, b Glenridge, Marion Co., Ill., 23 Dec 1938
71 iii Anna Mae, b East Fork Twsp., 23 Dec 1939; m Darrell Speiser
iv Leroy Cleveland, b Huey, Clinton Co., Ill., 22 Apr 1944
72 v Gary Charles, b Sandoval, Ill., 30 Aug 1955

Thomas Quick descendants

25. PAUL LAVERNE (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 18 Apr 1922; m Clinton, Ill., 29 Sept 1947, Elma Fern Harp, dau of Jess W. Harp and Margaret Cardelia Cochran, b McDonald Co., Missouri, 23 July 1915. Res: 1514 S. Wasson, Streator, Ill. 61364

Paul is a shift foreman at the Owens Glass Company plant in Streator.

Children of Paul L. and Fern (Harp) Quick:

73 i Paul A. Quick, b Streator, LaSalle Co., Ill., 22 Jan 1948
ii Charles E. Quick, b Streator, Ill., 17 Jan 1949; m 6 Feb 1971, Barbara Plesant
74 iii Kenneth G. Quick, b Streator, 12 Aug 1952
iv Marvin L. Quick, b Streator, Ill., 19 Mar 1955; m Aug 1977, Jill Marie Komsteller
v Larry G. Quick, b Streator, Ill., 5 June 1960

26. ROBERT DEAN (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 18 Apr 1922; m Frances Yates, dau of Paul and Sarah (Andrew) Yates, Sr. Res: Minonk, Ill. 61760

Children of Dean and Frances (Yates) Quick:

i Bobby Dean, m Mary -----
ii Thomas
iii Rebecca
75 iv Rachel, m 1976 Larry Waynewright

27. LUCILLE (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Irishtown Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill., 25 Nov 1924; m Indianapolis, Ind.,

28 Jan 1945, Robert Hugh Abanathie, son of Thomas and Lillie (Bicknell) Abanathie, b Anniston, Mo., 31 Dec 1910. Res: 2820 Riverbend Dr., Violet, La. 70092

Robert Abanathie has retired from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He was a telegrapher in the division offices at Evansville, Ind.

Children of Robert and Lucille (Quick) Abanathie:

76 i Robert Abanathie, b Breese, Ill., 27 Jan 1946
77 ii Brenda Abanathie, b Fresno, Calif., 9 Aug 1947; m Harold Dean
78 iii Cheryl Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 30 Aug 1948; m (1) William Dean, (2) Michael Brewer
79 iv Patricia Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 27 Oct 1951; m (1) Eugene Kuhns, (2) Wayne Russell
v Barbara Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 6 Nov 1952; secretary at Gulf Oil Co. offices in New Orleans, La.
vi Jerome Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 19 Oct 1954; works for Gulf Oil in distribution sales.
vii Kimberly Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 30 May 1958; employed retail sales and management.
viii Lisa Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 14 Feb 1960; high school senior (1978) and works part time as secretary in real estate.
ix David Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 7 Nov 1961; HS junior (1977-78)
x Mark Abanathie, b Evansville, Ind., 18 April 1965; 7th grade

28. GEORGE ELMER (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1) b Irishtown, Twsp., 4 Mar 1927; m Billie Jean Hendrick. Res: RR2, Tower Hill, Ill. 62571

Elmer has worked for the U.S. Army Corps of engineers, St. Louis District, since 1966.

Children of Elmer and Billie Jean (Hendrick) Quick:

i Randy Lee, b 30 Oct 1974
ii Danny Joe, b 16 Jan 1976

29. ALBERT EARL (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Irishtown Twsp., 16 July 1928; m Carter, Ill., 27 Dec 1952, Edna Joan Jones, dau of Paul Dowell Jones and Jane Lucretia Sprouse, b 12 Mar 1937, Fayette Co., Ill. Res: Patoka, Ill. 62875

Earl works in construction and at the Patoka oil tank farm. He is a laborer and a member of the Patoka Local.

Children of Earl and Joan (Jones) Quick:

80 i Earla Joan, b Centralia, Ill., 17 July 1953; m Hugh Bernard Fechtler
81 ii Janie Paulette, b Centralia, Ill., 20 June 1954; m Larry Dean Huffman
82 iii Albert Earl, Jr., b Centralia, Ill., 25 Aug 1956
iv Betty Jean, b Centralia, Ill., 27 Dec 1959
v Maurice Dean, b Centralia, Ill., 7 Nov 1960; d 31 Mar 1961
vi Sue Ann, b Centralia, Ill., 24 Nov 1961

30. DOROTHY FERN (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Irishtown Twsp., 22 Dec 1929; m (1) Centralia, Ill., 20 Mar 1949, Clinton Wedekemper, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Koehne) Wedekemper, b Clinton Co., Ill., 3 June 1922, d 18 Sept 1976; (2) Sept 1977 Ben L. Ahlf, b 1924. Res: (Ferrin, Ill.) RR 4, Carlyle, Ill. 62231

Clinton Wedekemper was a major farmer and businessman in eastern Clinton County. He started selling grain storage equipment in 1956. He opened a shop in a new building at the intersection of U.S. Route 50 and the Boulder-Ferrin Road in 1966. In 1976 he had fifteen employees and was farming 800 acres.

Dorothy was a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank in Carlyle in the 1970s.

Children of Clinton and Dorothy (Quick) Wedekemper:

i Gary William, b Centralia. Ill.. 1 Mar 1951; m 22 June 1974, Pamela Sue Knuf, dau Mr. and Mrs. Tony Knuf, b 1957

ii Donald Eugene, b Centralia, Ill., 2 July 1952; m April 1978, Marsha Kay Padrta, Harper Woods, Ill. Gene, who learned aviation technology and maintenance at Belleville Area College, had logged over 4,500 hours of flight time in September, 1977, when he was employed by North Central Airlines as a pilot. Before that he was an instructor at Belleville Area College and a pilot for Skyway Airlines and Baron Aviation. Gene's licenses and ratings include private, commercial, instrument, multi-engine, airline transport pilot, and single and multi-engine flight instructor. North Central, based in Minneapolis, Minn., serves 90 cities in 14 states and two Canadian provinces. Gene was based at O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Ill.

iii James Lynn, b Centralia, 18 Nov 1953

iv Michael Henry, b Centralia, 11 Jan 1960

v Julie Deanna, b Centralia, 15 July 1968

31. CARL EUGENE (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Irishtown Twsp., 14 Dec 1931; m Salem, Ill., 1951, Marilyn Ruth Jones, dau of Paul and Jane (Sprouse) Jones, b Patoka, Ill., 25 Dec 1932. Res: Route 1, Blackstone, Ill. 61313

Children of Carl E. and Marilyn (Jones) Quick:

83 i Carla Ruth, b Streator, LaSalle Co., Ill., 21 Feb 1952; m Gerard John Kahanec

ii Dennis Eugene, b Streater, 16 June 1954

84 iii David Dowell, b Streator, 5 Aug 1955

iv Michael Ray, b Streator, 5 Mar 1957

v Linda Kay, b Streator, 12 Nov 1958

vi Mabel Lucretia Quick, b Streator, 25 Feb 1961; d 25 Nov 1961

vii Mary Ann Quick, b Streator, 28 Mar 1963

viii Nancy Sue, b Streator, 23 May 1965

32. EDNA ELVINA (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Irishtown Twsp., 1 Aug 1934; m Mt. Vernon, Ill., 7 Sept 1954, Donald Dean Edwards, son of Dean Roland and Rosa Mae (Gordon) Edwards, b Clinton, Ill., 19 July 1928. Res: Route 1, Blackstone, Ill. 61313

Donald Edwards served in the Army from 20 Feb 1946 to 26 July 1947. He was in the Army of Occupation in Germany with Company M, 26th Infantry, 1st Division. Promoted to sergeant on 16 July 1946, he was a sergeant of the guard with the Palace of Justice Honor Guard.

Donald operates a garage and service station in Rutland, Ill. Edna is a nurses aide at Heritage Manor, Streator, Ill.

(A daughter by Donald's first marriage, Mollie Louise, married Melvin Ray Abney in 1971. Melvin and Mollie have a son, Melvin Ray, Jr., and a daughter, Kimberly Ann.)

Children of Donald D. and Edna E. (Quick) Edwards:

85 i Donna Rae Edwards, b Streator, Ill., 29 July 1955; m Dennis Edward Watson

86 ii Rhonda Kay Edwards, b Centralia, Ill., 24 Mar 1959; m Allan Abney

iii James Rolland Edwards, b Streator, Ill., 6 Sept 1960

iv John Thomas Edwards, b Streator, Ill., 29 Sept 1961

33. THOMAS HUGH (5) QUICK (Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Irishtown Twsp., 17 Apr 1936; m Christian Church, Patoka, Ill., 13 June 1959, Barbara Sue Edwards, dau of Dean and Mae (Gordon) Edwards, b Patoka, Ill. (home), 4 Mar 1941. Res: Route 1, Streator, Ill. 61364

Tom was drafted in 1955 and served two years in the Navy. While on sea duty in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, he visited Spain, Italy and Greece. Tom is a graduate of Carlyle High School and Barbara graduated from Patoka High School.

Tom started farming for himself in 1962 when he purchased a 23 acre farm west of Streator. In 1966 he sold it and bought 160 acres east of Streator where he was in the late 1970s. He also raises Black Angus beef cattle.

He went to Streator in the fall of 1958, starting to work at the Anthony Company in January 1959. He worked there 13 years. In 1972 he started working at Prestress Engineering which is only three miles from his farm. He works full time in maintenance at the plant as well as farming.

Barbara worked as a secretary in an insurance office from 1971 until 1974. She stayed home with their youngest daughter in the mid-1970s.

Children of Thomas H. and Barbara (Edwards) Quick:

i Debra Sue Quick, b Streator, Ill., 22 Dec 1962

ii Diane Mae Quick, b Streator, Ill., 1 Aug 1966

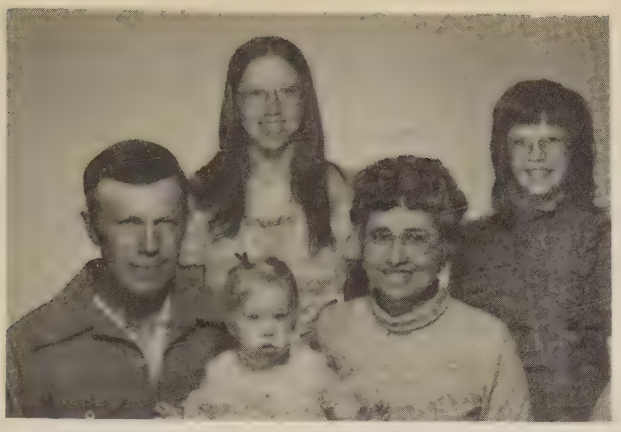
iii Chrystal Melanie Quick, b Streator, 28 Aug 1975

Jess Quick descendants

34. JAMES DAVID (5) QUICK (Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 12 Feb 1925; d 5 June 1960, bur Pritchett Cem, Boulder; m 19 June 1948, Anna A. Kite, dau of Alfred and Lucinda (Evans) Kite.

David and Ann lived in the Rockford, Ill., area.

He choked to death when food became lodged in his throat.



Thomas H. Quick family: Chrystal in front, Debra and Diane behind Tom and Barbara.

Children of David and Ann (Kite) Quick:

87 i Sandra Christine Quick, b Rockford, Ill., 26 Aug 1949; m Paul Elam

88 ii Sheri Ann Quick, b Rockford, Ill., 16 Jan 1951; m Willis (Bill) Martin

35. THELMA MAY (5) QUICK (Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 10 Jan 1927; m Carlyle, Ill., 16 May 1945, Ralph V. Speiser, son of Henry and Clara (Nolte) Speiser. Res: RR, Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Children of Ralph and May (Quick) Speiser:

i Ruby Jean Speiser, b 3 Jan 1948

36. JESS (5) QUICK, JR. (Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 26 Feb 1929; m Rensselaer, Ind., 27 Oct 1956, Juanita Ivalou Belcher, dau of Lloyd and Thelma (Melton) Belcher, b Patoka, Ill., 8 Dec 1931. Res: SW ¼ Sec 15, East Fork Twsp., RR Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Junior, as nearly everyone calls him, lives in a house his father built in 1955 about 200 yards west of the old home place his grandfather lived in most of his life, where Junior's uncles and his father were born.

He has worked on road construction since the middle 1950s, when he helped build the Indiana Toll Road from Gary to the Ohio border near Toledo. He moved back to East Fork Twsp. in December 1965 and farms about 100 acres as well as working on road construction. He worked on I-70 and other interstate projects in southern Illinois.

Children of Jess Junior and Juanita (Belcher) Quick:

i Steven Burl Quick, b Hammond, Ind., Lake Co., 17 Sept 1961. He was elected president of the Carlyle High School chapter of the Future Farmers of America for the 1978-79 school year. Steve was an honor student as a junior. At the April, 1978, annual awards dinner, he was one of two Carlyle candidates for State Farmer degrees, an honor which goes only to the top 2 per cent of FFA members. Steve received an FFA Foundation award as the outstanding member of the Carlyle chapter in swine production. In February, 1978, the St. Louis Cardinals presented baseball tickets to 39 straight A students. Steve was one of five juniors to receive tickets. In May 1978 he was inducted into the National Honor Society. This selection was based on scholarship, character, leadership and service.

37. ALVIN ROY (5) QUICK (Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 12 June 1932; m Loves Park, Ill., 21 June 1951, Ivah Adeline Drummond, dau of Frederick Pearl Drummond and Zelma Lucille Leonard, Res: Route 1, Davis Junction, Ill. 61000

Roy (Pete) Quick worked for Crook Bros. used car sales about 15 miles south of Rockford, Ill.

Children of Roy and Ivah A. (Drummond) Quick:

89 i Roger Jess Qucik, b Rockford, Ill., 14 July 1952
90 ii Deborah Sue Quick, b Rockford, 6 Sept 1953; m John Fletcher
iii Pamela Lucille Quick, b Rockford, 23 Oct 1955
iv Fred Alvin Quick, b Rockford, 13 Nov 1958
v James David Quick, b Rockford, 7 Oct 1960
vi Robert Gerald Quick, b Rockford, 27 Aug 1963

38. DARRELL EUGENE (5) QUICK (Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 25 July 1934; m Hernando, Miss., 11 Sept 1954, Eva Darlene Ballance, dau of Hiram and Alma Pauline (Robertson) Ballance, b Patoka, Ill., 6 July 1935. Res: Boulder, RR Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Darrell worked in Rockford twelve years in electrical maintenance at Sunstrand Aviation Products and the Rockford Bakery.

He and Darlene live in a new house on the old Jack Price place at the south edge of Boulder. He farms 110 acres and has been raising hogs since 1966. He raises 60 to 100 head a year.

Darrell works for Wedekemper's on installation and maintenance of grain storage equipment.

Children of Darrell and Darlene (Ballance) Quick:

i Larry Allen Quick, b Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., 4 May 1955. Larry is an electronics technician at Motorola, Schaumburg, Ill. Res: Hoffman Estates, Ill.
ii Darrell Eugene (Chuck) Quick, Jr., b Rockford, 25 July 1958
iii Alma Christine, b Rockford, 28 Dec 1959
iv Lori Ann Quick, b Rockford, 10 July 1964
v Uretta Kay, b Centralia, Ill., 4 Oct 1967

39. HAROLD GAYLORD (5) QUICK (Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 27 Sept 1936; m Hernando, Miss., 15 Jan 1955, Doris Joan Rogers, dau of Curtis J. and Helen M. (West) Rogers. Res: Sandoval, Ill. 62882

Gaylord and Joan have a sand and gravel business and operate a tavern in Sandoval—the former Fat's Rendevous on U.S. Route 50, north of the Post Office and two blocks east of St. Lawrence Catholic Church.

Children of Gaylord and Joan (Rogers) Quick;

i Harold Gaylord Quick, Jr., b 29 July 1955; m Aug 1973, Alberta Navolt, divorced

ii Rolanda (Ronda) Lynn Quick, b 10 Aug 1957

iii James Curtis Quick, b 4 July 1964

iv Lisa Ann Quick, b 4 July 1964; in April 1978 Lisa won first prize of $10 among students at St. Lawrence Catholic School in a poster contest sponsored by the Catholic Knights and Ladies of Illinois. The three top posters were sent to Belleville for judging in the Diocesean contest.

v Michael S. Quick, b 16 Jan 1967

40. GWEN LEE (5) QUICK (Jess-4, Walter-5, George-2, John-1), b Breese, Ill., 5 May 1941; m (1) Sandoval, Ill., 13 Aug 1960, Chris Al Berning, son of Albert and Marie (Keele) Berning, divorced; (2) Indianapolis, Ind., March 1974, William Robert (Bob) Capps.

Children of Chris Al and Gwen (Quick) Berning:

i Catherine Lynn, b 7 July 1962

ii Chris Al, b 28 Mar 1964

John W. Quick descendants

41. LELA MAXINE (5) QUICK (Albert L.-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b Boulder (Edwards place SE¼ SE¼ Section 8), 2 March 1913; m 24 Jan 1942, St. Charles, Mo., Lewis William Keister, b 8 May 1909, son of Christ Keister and Louisa Karras. Res: RR Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Lewis farmed and lived in Section 33 of Meridian Township from the time he was a boy. The first few years of their married life, Lela and Lewis lived a quarter mile west of the Keister home place. Then his mother and Alma moved just west of the home place north of the road in Section 33. In the 1950s Lela and Lewis built a new house just a few feet west of the old Keister home.

Lewis was engaged in general farming, but started specializing like most farmers in the 1950s. His dairy herd expanded from eight or ten cows in the 1940s to more than thirty in the 1960s. He had quit raising chickens in 1962 and sold his dairy herd in 1970 when the St. Louis Health Department required tanks and milk parlors which would have called for extensive new construction.

Lela M. Quick standing in the driveway of the Late Noller farm after arriving home from Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale. It was her first year of teaching school. The driveway circled the weeping willow tree behind Lela.

Lela taught schools in the Shattuc area 13 years in the 1930s and 1940s. After the children were grown she taught at Carlyle several years in the 1960s.

(Additional information in Chapter VIII Farming and Chapter XI Country Schools.)

From the time her father, Bert, went to Colorado the second time for the treatment of TB (tuberculosis) in 1921, until she was married, Lela lived with Aunt Blanche and Uncle Lafe.

"We were always busy," Lela said in an interview. "I rode the binder (cut and tie wheat and other grain in bundles) as soon as I was big

Wedding picture of Lela M. Quick and Lewis Keister, 24 Jan 1942

enough to reach the pedals. When I was 10 I was driving a car and driving the tractor.

"I was at Aunt Blanche's about two years before Dad died. The first time he went to Colorado, Mom and we three kids stayed at home, where Dale lives now.

"We never went to town. The trip to Patoka was a treat but we usually didn't get to go."

Lewis Keister family, 1953: [from left] Patsy, Diana, Lela, Lewis and Larry.

Children of Lewis W. and Lela M. (Quick) Keister:

91 i Patsy Faye Keister, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 27 May 1944; m Ronald D. Behrens

92 ii Diana Lou Keister, b Centralia, 7 Mar 1946; m Ronald L. Adams

93 iii Larry Lewis Keister, b Centralia, 4 Jan 1949

42. BURL ALBERT (5) QUICK (Albert L.-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., 16 Nov 1915; m (1) Shattuc, Ill., 22 Feb 1941, Helen Francis Payne, dau of Mack and Lula (Jobert) Payne, b 10 Sept 1921, Pope Twsp., Fayette Co., Ill., d 29 Apr 1965; (2) Shattuc Methodist Church, 8 Aug 1967, Nevelyn Mae Nighswander, dau of Arthur Daniel and Lillian Christine (Boyer) Nighswander, b Meridian Twsp., Clinton Co., 8 Aug 1918. Res: SW corner, Section 16, East Fork Twsp., Route 1, Box 19, Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Burl lived with his grandparents, John W. and Luella Quick, from the time he was about six years old when his father went to Colorado the second time for treatment of tuberculosis accompanied by Lura and Dale.

Lewis and Lela [Quick] Keister, 1967

Burl Quick family, 1944: Helen [Payne] Quick and Burl with daughters Doris [left] and Carol.

Burl and Helen [Payne] Quick with their children on 1957 Christmas card; Carol [right], Doris and Gary.

After his grandfather's death in April, 1933, Burl, then 17 years old, took over the farming of his grandmother's land and other rented land in Section 9. He and his Uncle Howard farmed her land in Section 23 that year. Howard left the farm in 1934. (See Chapter VIII)

Burl was president of the Boulder Mutual Telephone Co. in the late 1930s. He was elected a director of Cole School in the late 1930s. He served on the planning committee to consolidate eastern Clinton County schools as Unit I about 1950.

Burl was elected East Fork Twsp. representative on the board of the Clinton County Electric Co-op, Inc., in 1951. He was elected to the board of the Association of Illinois Co-operatives in 1974. (See Chapter IX)

In 1955 he was appointed assessor of East Fork Twsp. to fill the unexpired term of James Jensen and served until 1977, when he declined the nomination for another term.

Burl joined the Boulder Methodist Church in 1934. He served as treasurer of the church in the 1950s. He has been a lay leader and a member of the church Board of Trustees since the early 1950s. He was Sunday School superintendent in 1951 and has taught four different Sunday School classes—sixth to eighth grades, high school and the adult class for fifteen years.

Helen suffered severe headaches for about three months and died less than a month after her illness was diagnosed as a brain tumor. Several years earlier she had colon surgery.

Nevelyn was a teller and assistant cashier at the First National Bank of Sandoval from 1946 to 1967. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has served as registrar of the Pleasant Ridge Chapter in Clinton County since 1976.

Nevelyn [Nighswander] Quick, Burl, Anita [Stephens] Quick and Gary. [1976 photo by Joseph H. Quick]

Left above, Burl Quick with team of horses in mid 1940s, top right, Burl in front of barnlot of white faced beef feeder cattle, Hester place in 1956, lower left, Oliver 70 tractor after it had been traded on new tractor in 1956, right, Cary on "Dusty" with Doris and Burl in summer of 1957.

Children of Burl A. and Helen F. (Payne) Quick:

94 i Carol Darlene Quick, b Breese, Ill., 24 Aug 1942; m Charles T. Wright

95 ii Doris Kay Quick, b Breese, Ill., 18 Feb 1944; m David M. Wells

iii Gary Albert Quick, b Breese, 15 July 1951; m Salem, Ill., Christian Church, 1 Sept 1973, Anita Rae Stephens, dau of James and Cleta (Mercer) Stephens. Anita is a graduate of Patoka High School. She worked at Hollywood Brands candy plant in Centralia from May 1973 to October 1976. As a part-time student she attended Kaskaskia College for courses in shorthand, medical terminology and aviation ground school. She has soloed in a Cessna 150 and in 1978 was nearing completion of pilot license requirement. She is a chiropractic assistant in Centralia. Gary and Anita are members of the Salem Christian Church. Gary has farmed with his father since graduation from Carlyle High School in 1968. Res: Route 1, Shattuc, Ill. 62283

43. DALE LEON (5) QUICK (Albert L.-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., Sec 9, 27 June 1918; m Old Monroe, Mo., 10 Aug 1941, Alice Maude Murray, dau of August James and Dorcie Mae (Herring) Murray, b 26 Apr 1920. Res: Sec 9, East Fork Twsp., RR Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Dale lived with his mother and step-father on a farm in Section 30 of East Fork Twsp. until he was about fourteen years old. He lived with his aunt, Selma and Harry Keister, about a year working for his room and board. Until Dale was twenty years old he worked for other farmers in the Boulder-Shattuc area for little more than room, board and clothes.

In 1938, he was employed at the Jensen Lumber Yard in Shattuc. From 1939 to 1941, Dale worked in oil fields at Irvington, Salem and Centralia. After he and Alice were married, Dale owned and operated a trucking business specializing in limestone spreading and general trucking for farmers from 1942 to 1953.

In 1956 he was appointed Chief Deputy Sheriff by Clinton County Sheriff Dan Parker. Dale, Alice and their two sons moved to Carlyle.

On 7 April 1957, Dale and Sheriff Dan Parker were driving west of Carlyle on U.S. Route 50 to set up a road block at the request of a city police department when Dale's car was hit head-on by a drunk driver without lights. Sheriff Parker was thrown through the windshield and killed. Dale was hospitalized until June for surgery on his left leg and hip and treatment of other injuries. He was convalescing for 17 months.

From the fall of 1958 to 1960, he was employed as a State of Illinois weight inspector. Most of that work was at the Truck Weight Inspection Station at the east edge of Sandoval on U.S. Route 50.

He was the Republican nominee for Clinton County Circuit Clerk in 1958 but lost the November 4 election.

In 1960-63 Dale was Clinton County deputy treasurer and since 1964 he has been a Clinton County deputy sheriff. For many years he farmed while holding other full time jobs.

The farm where Dale and Alice live was purchased by his grandfather, John W. Quick, on 27 Jan 1898 for four hundred dollars from the heirs of Daniel Casey—Matthew Casey and wife Amanda and John Henry

Wedding picture of Alice M. Murray and Dale Leon Quick, 10 Aug 1941

Burl, Lela and Dale Quick. Picture taken on Easter Sunday about 1957 near the flower garden on the south side of the Late Noller home

Casey and wife Jennie. The Casey heirs lived in Elmore County Idaho. The Daniel Casey home was in the east central part of the southwestern quarter of the 35 acres, between a cedar tree and a persimmon tree. In the 1930s pieces of broken dishes and rich soil used for strawed potatoes marked the spot. The east-west Salem-Keyesport Road was just north of the old Casey place, cutting the 35 acres almost in half. (See Chapter VI)

Two rooms of the present house were moved there in 1917 after fire destroyed the Bert and Lura Quick home on the Edwards place in the southwest corner of Section 8. The front three rooms were added about 1918.

In 1924 John W. and Luella Quick, their daughters Selma and Eunice and Dale's brother Burl moved to the house from the home place in Section 23, where J. Howard and Marjorie Quick then lived. When Burl and Helen were married, they lived in the home in Section 9 with Luella, his grandmother. Luella moved to Shattuc about 1944.

Burl and Helen sold the house to Dale and Alice 8 February 1958.

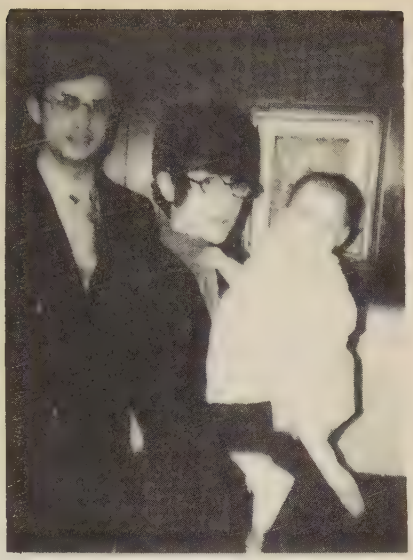
Dale Quick [top left] held a cock pheasant after a successful hunting trip, probably in mid 1950s, when Dale was in the trucking business Ron posed on the hood of one of the trucks, about 1948; Dale's car, in which Sheriff Dan Parker was killed and Dale was critically injured, when hit by a drunk driver with no lights on 7 April 1957; lower right, Dale as night desk sergeant of the Clinton County Sheriff's Department in 1970s.

Dale and Alice [Murray] Quick at the north side entrance to their home on Section 9, East Fork Twsp., in 1976. The door at right opens onto an enclosed porch which was an open porch when his grandparents lived there in 1920s and 1930s. Extensive kitchen remodeling in the 1960s included a water system and a basement under the west end of the house. The smokehouse, about eight feet from the southwest corner of the house, had a cellar in the 1920s for storing fruit and vegetables.

Children of Dale L. and Alice (Murray) Quick:

i Ronald Dale Quick, b Breese, Ill., 25 Nov 1942; m St. Matthew's United Methodist Church, Livonia, Mich., 20 June 1970, Janice Graham, dau of Richard and Betty Ann (Mellen) Graham, b Michigan, 20 Nov 1947; adopted Holly Meredith Quick, b Illinois, 13 April 1975. Ron is a 1960 graduate of Carlyle, Ill., Community High School. He received a bachelor of science degree from Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, in 1964. He received a master of arts from Wayne University, Detroit, Mich., in 1970. Ron was a senior high school English teacher in Detroit 1964-69 and in Livonia, Mich., since 1969. Res: 1115 Maple St., Plymouth, Mich. 48170

ii Roger Alan Quick, b Breese, Ill., 29 Nov 1949; graduate Carlyle Community High School 1967; bachelor of arts, cum laude, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 1971. While in college until July 1972, account advisor, Edw. D. Jones & Co., stockbrokers; teller, First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., and public relations bureau, Attorney General's Office, Springfield, Ill. From July 1972 to December 1972, campaign coordinator, Citizens to Re-elect Wm. J. Scott, attorney general of Illinois, managed Downstate campaign in 97 counties. March 1972 to March 1973, associate director, Bureau of Public Relations, Office of Illinois Atty. Gen. William J. Scott; drafted press releases and statements, worked with members of media and responded to public inquiries regarding activities of the attorney general's office. March 1973 to March



Dale and Alice [Murray] Quick and their sons, Ronald and Roger; Ronald and Janice [Graham] Quick and their daughter Holly.

Dale and Alice Quick and their son Roger, 1976

1975, legislative assistant, office of Illinois State Senate president, accountable to Senator William C. Harris for all legislative matters involving units of local government in Illinois; prepared leadership's local government legislation and monitored progress through entire legislative process; represented members of the Senate at hearings, meetings and ceremonies with municipal, county and township officials. March 1975 to present, assistant director, Department of government affairs, Illinois Hospital Association; responsible for governmental activities regarding the hospital industry in Illinois; "Lobbyist" for 300 hospitals in state; liaison for industry with state officials and agencies. Res: 1336 Bates Ave., Springfield, Ill. 62704

44. HOWARD WILBERT (5) QUICK (J. Howard-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1) b 12 Aug 1924, Sec 23 East Fork Twsp.; m St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church, Baltimore Md., 18 Apr 1949, Josephine Mary Duchek, dau of Joseph I. and Mary Katherine (Masat) Duchek, b Baltimore, Md., 17 June 1928. Res: 3138 S. 67th Ct., Milwaukee, Wis. 53219

Jo was a medical secretary in clinics at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore 1944-49. Joseph and Mary Duchek were born in Czechoslovakia and immigrated to the United States and Baltimore in 1913. Jo speaks fluent Czech. Jo and Wilbert spent two days in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, on a trip to Europe in October, 1974, visiting a friend of her mother and St. Dominic's Church where her parents were married. The three week trip was a 25th anniversary present of their children.

Wilbert lived on the farm where he was born until 1934 (Chapters XI and XII). They lived in Simla, Colo., Sandoval and Breese, Ill., 1934 to 1937 (Chapter XIII). Wilbert graduated from Sandoval Community High School in May 1941 (Chapter XIV).

He worked at the Centralia Evening Sentinel, Centralia, Ill., from November 1941 until he was drafted for Army service and inducted on 11 May 1943. Wilbert was sports editor and police reporter at the Sentinel.

Until 28 April 1952 he was Howard W. Quick, 36748557, and 0-948894 (Chapter XV).

He has been a newspaper reporter and editor since 1952:

Arpil 1952 to May 1955, sports writer, Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio.

June 1955 to May 1957, copy editor then Courthouse and Federal Building reporter, Herald-Dispatch, Huntington, W.Va.

June 1957 to September 1960, editor, Three Rivers Commercial, Three Rivers, Mich.

Since September 1960, Milwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis., copy editor, assistant state editor; swing man on picture desk, telegraph desk and copy desk slot; reporter and copy editor for feature department and special sections; makeup editor since October 1976.

Wilbert was president of the Don Bosco High School Home and School Association in 1971-72. Jo and Wilbert were president couple of the St. Gregory the Great Home and School Association in 1972-73.

He was a member of the 11th Ward Republican Club in the 1960s, serving two non-consecutive one-year terms as chairman. Fourth congressional district delegates elected him to the Resolutions Committee for two Republican state conventions. He was a member of the Political

H. Wilbert and Jo [Duchek] Quick, Rose Mary and Joseph, in 1957 at Three Rivers, Michigan

Four generations: Wilbert Quick holding Rose Mary, with her grandfather J. Howard Quick and her great-grandmother Luella [Brooks] Quick, at the Howard Quick home, Sandoval, Ill., in January, 1951.

Action Committee, Milwaukee Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the NAACP state Labor and Industry Committee in the late 1960s.

Children of H. Wilbert and Jo (Duchek) Quick:

i Rose Mary Quick, b St. Francis Hospital, Columbus Ga., 11 July 1950. Attended Catholic grade schools in Huntington, W.Va., Three Rivers, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. Graduated from Pius XI High school in Milwaukee, May 1968. Completed a two year course at Prospect Hall, a private girls business college, in 1970. Began part-time work in 1968 in the Check Processing Department of the First Wisconsin National Bank and full-time in the summers of 1968 and 69. Legal secretary at Brady, Tyrrell, Cotter & Cutler, a leading Milwaukee law firm, February to August 1970. Began work at Whyte, Hirschboeck, Minahan, Harding & Harland in August 1970. The third largest law firm in Wisconsin has changed its name to Whyte & Hirschboeck S.C. Rose Mary has been legal secretary to one of the Junior Partners, Michael Hart, since 1970.

(Rose Mary contributed some "early memories," which we are using to encourage other fathers over forty to discuss "the old days" with their adult sons and daughters.)

Rose Mary's reminiscences:

Some of my earlier memories are of barbershops. I used to go with Dad and wait while he got his hair cut. Mom would pack a little bag of raisins and I would just sit there and watch and wait. I never wanted to talk to anyone; I just wanted to be with Daddy. I don't know if the barber tried to talk to me (he did) but I remember being afraid to go in and sit by myself. I wanted to be taken along anywhere my Dad went.

I also remember angels. I always thought they were behind me. Sometimes it scared me. I felt much better when Mom got me my very own angel that I could see. It was about six inches tall and it glowed in the dark.

Howard and Marjorie [Kidder] Quick and their five grandchildren: Rose Mary, Joseph, Joyce, Teresa [between Grandma and Grandpa] and David, in Milwaukee, Wis., July 1967.

Every night I felt much better knowing that my "shining angel" was there with me.

What I remember most about the angel was when Mom was in the hospital to get me a baby brother. Dad was in a hurry to go visit Mom and Grandma was staying with me. Dad was almost out the door when I ran to get my angel. "You have to shine my angel, Daddy." "Grandma can shine it tonight, Rose Mary." "No she can't. You have to shine it. Please." But he was in a hurry and had to go. I remember crying and Grandma trying to hug me and comfort me by shining the angel. I insisted that it didn't look the same as when Daddy did it.

The first time I remember doubting whether Daddy was always right was when I found out that we were moving from Huntington, West Virgina. My friends were there, Salty had her puppies there, Mrs. Ford my ballet teacher, who I wanted to be exactly like when I grew up, was there. Where would we live? How far away was Michigan? Could I take ballet again? Daddy tried to explain but I wasn't sure.

We arrived in Three Rivers and next door was a family with four little girls. We had a big, big yard to play in and I had a beautiful room upstairs. Just like in the movies — we had a staircase that I could walk down in a ballgown when I grew up. School was just across the bridge. And I could take ballet again. Eventually I also took tap dancing and toe ballet.

Daddy was right. It was o.k. here. I had good friends in school. I had a beautiful nun whom I still remember when anyone speaks of a sweet lilting voice. Even Joey liked it there although there were only girls to play with. This he eventually learned to like quite well.

The next move was a bit more traumatic. This time I was leaving really close friends. When we moved to Milwaukee I was in fifth grade. But I soon had many new friends.

ii Joseph Howard Quick, b Good Samaritan Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, 29 Apr 1954. (Joe was asked to write "about a half page biography." Except for editing of a few words, we are using it as he wrote it. That could be among many mistakes in putting this volume together. The reader is warned that as a would-be comedy writer, Joe doesn't always let the facts stand in the way of a good line.) i was supposed to write a short list of my accomplishments. this'll be easier than i thought.

1960 - finally moved to a city where we lived longer than one baseball season. no longer classified gypsies by the irs.

1966 - caught stealing a squirt gun. mended my straying ways and avoided a life of crime. although on the trip to grandma's that summer while passing joliet state prison (as i longingly watched the residents play baseball) mom reminded me, "keep up what you're doing and that's where you'll end up."

1967 - acted in my first play (dramatic narrator) later acted in a comedy. realized that i enjoyed being in the spotlight, but only on my own terms.

1968 - started high school, flunked the only course in my life - algebra. taught by an alleged homosexual. realized that i would never get change back from a grocery checkout person that would have any x, y, or z in it, therefore knowledge was of no practical use anyway (began a long career of twisted rationalizations).

1970 - began as a manager of high school wrestling team. was given responsiblility and performed admirably...usually. was my niche in high school.

1971 - wrote for the junior class newspaper. realized that i had few talents and that almost anyone can get a job at a newspaper. began to channel my career directions to this lowly line of work.

1970 - (o.k. so it's out of order) began taking pictures with a 35mm camera, wanted to grow up to be like matthew brady. (sent people out to take pictures and then put his by-line on their photos).

1972 - graduated from high school and was told i would go on to bigger and better things.

1973 - began doing sports broadcasting - soccer. first game i did play-by-play, the visiting team had no numbers on their uniforms. later did hockey and baseball games and had 7 minute sportscast weekly during summer of '74.

1975 - began work full time at uwm post as a writer (a few media critiques, but mostly sports). became photo editor in fall; held position a year.

1976 - finished illustrious college career with 2.8 gpa and approximately 20 minutes of study time per credit hour earned...o.k., not a real serious student, but i gained a lot from the 4 and ½ year experience.

1977 - began work in the wisconsin assembly for a hack politician. fired 6 mos later for honesty (isn't politics wonderful?). late aug. of 77 began work for state senator Scott McCallum where presently employed.

is this what you want? you know, a lot of things are missing. falling in love for the first time, meeting paul levy...oh, just thought of a very very important one. 1966 - became involved in the civil rights movement in

Christmas Card pictures of children of H. Wilbert and Jo [Duchek] Quick

milwaukee. may be the single most important event in shaping my ideas and values. hmmm. there seems to be some shortcomings in this system. i dunno.

iii Teresa Margaret Quick, b St. Francis Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., 26 May 1961. Learned to read before she was three years old after her picture appeared in Milwaukee Sentinel with excerpts from the book "Teach Your Baby to Read". Her mother followed directions in the book, using flash cards to teach words and sentences. On the 18th of April 1966 wowed the kindergarten teacher, Mrs. Schomish and Mr. Silver, the janitor at the Douglas MacArthur Grade School on South 60th Street in Milwaukee, by reciting several verses of The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere. Started studying French in eighth grade. An A student at Pius XI High School, Class of 1979.

iv David Edward Quick, b West Allis Memorial Hospital, West Allis, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 4 June 1966. Better athlete than his big brother was in grade school; better athlete than his father or grandfather were at any age. Does well in school when studying does not interfere with playing or practicing baseball or basketball.

Credit for success of the above four descendants of George, John W. and J. Howard Quick in their many endeavors, is due primarily to the love, care and encouragement of their mother, Mrs. Josephine Mary Frances (Duchek) Quick—Jo to her friends.

Robert L. Quick at Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1944

Robert L. Quick and Betty Ann [Copple] Jolliff were married 9 Sept 1950

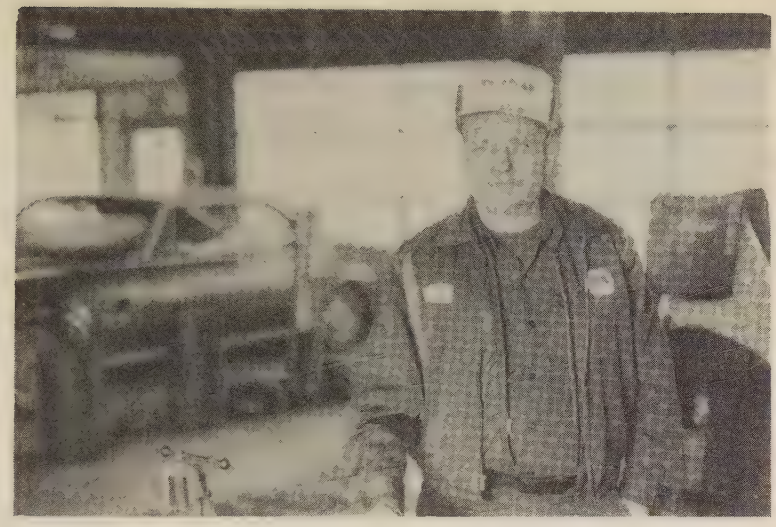
Joyce Quick and her brother Randy Jolliff about 1955

45. ROBERT LOUIS (5) QUICK (J. Howard-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b Sec 23 East Fork Twsp., 27 Feb 1926; m (1) Centralia, Ill., 9 Sept 1950, Betty Ann (Copple) Jolliff, dau of Oral and Ruth (Carpenter) Copple, b 18 Feb 1929; d St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 23 July 1955; (4) Wilma (Cronk) Dodson. Res: 1205 S. Cherry St. Centralia, Ill. 62801

Bob lived on the farm where he was born until 1934 (Chapter XII). They lived in Simla, Colo., and Sandoval and Breese, Ill., until 1937 (Chapter XIII).

He enlisted in the Navy in a program that permitted enlistees to complete high school. He reported to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill., on 14 May 1944. While in boot camp he was sent to the hospital for additional chest X-rays and given a medical discharge because of an arrested case of tuberculosis.

In November 1944 Bob went to Colorado Springs and worked for his uncle William Hoyne, who was manager of the Broadmoor Greenhouse,



Robert L. Quick looked up from a work bench in his garage at Sandoval, Ill., in 1978

making deliveries and other greenhouse chores. He returned to Sandoval in 1945 and worked as a mechanic at Quick's Garage, which his father had opened on 4 July 1937.

In March 1960 he went to Streator, Ill. For six weeks there he held three jobs, working from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in an automotive machine shop, from 4 p.m. to midnight he was a second shift welder at Temco Welding Products and on weekends he worked for four hours Saturday and eight hours Sunday at a Texaco Service Station. In 1963 he worked as a mechanic in a Chevrolet garage at Golden, Colo. In late 1964 he returned to Sandoval to work on installation of furnace, electrical wiring, and plumbing for water and air lines in the new garage Dad built just south of the Sandoval park and water tower.

Bob took over management of the garage when Dad semi-retired in the late 1960s.

Betty was killed when the car skidded at the Illinois Central Railroad tracks on U.S. Route 50 in Sandoval and overturned. Bob was taking a pickup truck he had repaired to the Seats residence west of Sandoval and Betty was following to pick him up. She was partially thrown out of the car and it fell on her. Joyce, then two and one-half years old, was in the back seat. She suffered severe bruises on her head and face but was not otherwise injured.

(Betty and Irvin Jolliff were parents of Randal Dean Jolliff, who was born in Centralia 29 April 1946. Randy married Connie Marcum.)

Children of Robert L. and Betty (Copple) Quick:

96 i Ada Joyce, b Centralia, Ill., 5 Jan 1953; m David White

46. BILLY DEAN (5) KEISTER (Selma A. Quick-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b NW¼ NW¼ Sec 3, Brookside Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill., 16 June 1931; d Ohio, 11 July 1964; m (1) 1950, Mary Spafford, Pontiac, Ill., b 4 Oct 1931, divorced; (2) 1963, Mary Lou ---.

Bill was in military service in California in 1951. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, when he operated a service station on the East Side of Centralia, he and Mary lived in a mobile home about 200 yards from his parents' home in Sec 3, Brookside Twsp.

In 1964 he was working for an oil company buying oil leases from landowners in Ohio. He also had a part-time job and apparently went to sleep while returning home late at night and ran off a road at a curve. He was in a coma several days before he died.

Mary and their children returned to Pontiac after his death.

Children of Bill and Mary (Spafford) Keister:

i Dean Keister, b California, 17 June 1951; worked in a printing plant in Pontiac, Ill.; guard at Pontiac prison

ii Sheryl Lynn Keister, b Centralia, Ill., 26 Sept 1958; Pontiac High School graduate

William Pigg descendants

47. WILMA (5) PIGG (J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1) b SE corner Sec 9, East Fork Twsp., 6 Nov 1920; m (1) 8 Aug 1942, Jack L. Fields, b 31 Oct 1917, divorced Oklahoma City, Okla., 1963; (2) Oklahoma City, Okla., 1 Sept 1967. Robert Turner, d 17 Apr 1976. Res: 7916 N. Harvey Pl., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73114

Jack and Wilma Fields built their farm home on 120 acres in East Fork Twsp. in the summer of 1953, where they lived about ten years. They sold the farm and moved to Oklahoma City, Okla., in 1963.

Children of Jack and Wilma (Pigg) Fields:

i Rodger Lee Fields, b Houston, Tex., 20 June 1952; graduated from Tulane University with a double major in May 1970. In 1975-1978 he was an ensign in the U.S. Navy BVDS (frogman).

48. JOHN CALVIN (5) PIGG (J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1) b East Fork Twsp., 5 Feb 1922; m Carlyle, Ill., 1944, Betty Thompson, divorced. Res: East Fork Twsp., RR Shattuc, Ill. 62283

John Pigg has farmed, mostly in Sections 9 and 16, East Fork Twsp., since the 1940s.

Katie Pigg and her grandchildren: Charles E. Pigg, Nelson Conrad, Sharon Conrad, Jack Brandon, Robert Brandon and Rodger Fields, May 1976.

Children of John and Betty (Thompson) Pigg:

i Janet Marie, b 29 Mar 1945, d 1947

ii John W. Pigg, b Centralia, Ill., 15 July 1946; m (1) 1968, Wanda Adams, divorced; (2) 1973, Yevon Palmer

iii Betty Catherine Pigg, b Centralia, 31 Oct 1947; m Larry White, divorced

iv Carolyn Sue Pigg, b Centralia, 27 Oct 1948

97 v Charles Edward Pigg, b Centralia, 17 May 1950

49. VERMA (5) PIGG (J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 9 Sept 1923; m Old Monroe, Mo., 1942, J. Wayne Conrad, son of Fredrick and Beulah (Mutschler) Conrad, b 23 Mar 1923, Meridian Twsp., Clinton Co. Res: RR Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Wayne and Verma started farming on the Lottie McAdams place in Sect 28, East Fork Twsp. Wayne then farmed about 450 acres.

They moved to the Beckemeyer place in 1946 and the Hanke place in 1950, where they lived 16 years. In 1966 they built a brick home on Section 3 of Meridian Twsp., on the East Fork township line road.

Exciting days on the farm included: delivery of their first self-propelled combine in 1963, erection of their first two steel grain bins for storage of grain on the farm in 1965, and the sale of soybeans in 1945 "the first crop that really put money in a farmer's pocket."

Wayne recalled the 1936 drought "when Dad drove cattle to the river so they could get water."

Wayne has one of the larger hog production operations in the Boulder-Shattuc area but suggested in an interview "don't make a big thing of our hogs. There are a lot of operations around bigger than ours."

They have 60 sows which are kept in two groups to farrow every six months so the operation has new litters and 225 to 240 pound hogs to sell every three months. They reach sale weight at about five months.

The hog operation has a farrow house, electric heating pads for winter use, steel slot floors and confinement feeding. The litters average eight pigs with a national average of seven to seven and a half.

Children of Wayne and Verma (Pigg) Conrad

98 i Nelson W. Conrad, b Centralia, 20 May 1943
99 ii Sharon L. Conrad, b Centralia, 9 Mar 1945; m Dennis Stover

50. ALMA (5) PIGG (J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1). b East Fork Twsp., 29 Dec 1924; m 1942, James Robert Brandon, son of Mrs. Jesse (Emery) Brandon, b Keyesport, Ill., 20 Dec 1921, d 30 Jan 1973, bur Oak Ridge Cem., Springfield, Ill. Res: Hillsboro, Ill. 62049

Children of James Robert and Alma (Pigg) Brandon:

100 i Robert E. Brandon, b Springfield, Ill., 16 May 1943
101 ii Jack A. Brandon, b Centralia, Ill., 3 Dec 1948

Charles M. Pigg descendants

51. HELEN LOUISE (5) PIGG (Charles M.-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., RR Sandoval, Ill., 27 Jan 1926; m Mountain View, Calif., 17 Oct 1948, Arthur Frederick Axell, son of Fred Henry and Mabel Irene (Magnuson) Axell, b Oakland, Calif., 17 July 1925. Res: 275 Ferguson Dr., Mountain View, Calif. 94043

Arthur Axell has greenhouses and grows roses in Mountain View. The cut flowers are sold wholesale and shipped to many parts of the United States and Canada.

Arthur and Helen have lived in Mountain View since 1950.

Children of Arthur and Helen (Pigg) Axell:

i Mark Frederick Axell, b San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Calif., 12 Oct 1949. Mark has a business degree and owns a nightclub.
ii Deborah Louise Axell, b San Jose, Calif., 30 Sept 1950. Deborah has a science degree and is a medical technologist.

52. CHARLES RAY (5) PIGG (Charles M.-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., RR Sandoval, Ill., 10 Dec 1927; m Sandoval, Ill., 15 July 1949, Jo Dean Cecelia Rohner, dau of Harry and Josephine (Grasher) Rohner, b Sandoval, 9 Nov 1928. Res: RR, Sandoval, Ill. 62882

A transition to a new generation of farmers was made in 1942 when James Jensen, maternal grandfather of Ray Pigg, retired from farming. "I was a kid in high school and this was the first land I received any part of the crops from," Ray said. Ray and his father Charles farmed the Jensen land.

In 1950, less than a year after Ray was married and living on the County Line Road in Sec 25 of East Fork Township, Charles turned his Holstein dairy herd over to Ray. He was then milking about 75 cows.

In 1967 Ray moved to the homeplace that has been in the Pigg family since the 1870s. A new home had been built by Charlie in the 1950s.

Ray and his two sons, Dan and Jeff, farmed 1,200 acres in the mid-1970s.

Children of Ray and Jo Dean (Rohner) Pigg:

i Phillip Ray, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 9 May 1950; d 23 Feb 1959, bur Ebenezer Cem.

102 ii Daniel Lee Pigg, b Centralia, Ill., 27 Mar 1952

103 iii Jeffrey Michael Pigg, b Centralia, Ill., 31 Aug 1953

53. JANE ELIZABETH (5) PIGG (Charles M.-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 2 Oct 1936; m 1958, Lyle Patrick Murphy. Res: 3819 Encino Dr., Colorado Springs, Colo. 80918

Children of Lyle and Jane (Pigg) Murphy:

i Ruth Elaine, b 30 Mar 1960

ii Kathleen Patricia, b 7 Aug 1961

Guy Quick descendants

54. ROSE MARIE (5) QUICK (Guy-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b RR Sandoval, Ill., 6 Apr 1927; d 21 July 1968; m in bride's home, 16 June 1946, Louis Wetzel Mason. Res: Saginaw, Mich.

Marie completed eight grades at the one room Carrigan School north of Sandoval in six years. She graduated From Sandoval Community High School at 16 years of age. She taught at the Doolen School east of Vernon one year on an emergency teaching certificate. Marie attended college two years in Saginaw, Mich.

Louis Mason served in the U.S. Army at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and in India and Africa. He was in the Army Medical Corps. Louis is a machinist at Eaton Manufacturing Co. in Saginaw.

Marie was killed in a car wreck on the way home to Saginaw after visiting her parents and other relatives in the Odin area.

Children of Louis W. and Marie (Quick) Mason, Sr.:

104 i Louis Wetzel Mason, Jr., b 18 Apr 1947

105 ii Donna Yvonne Mason, b 28 July 1948; m Tom Burman

iii Leonard Eugene Mason, b 17 Sept 1949; graduated from Northern Michigan University, Houghton, Mich., with degrees in mechanical engineering and electrical engineering

55. DOROTHY ANN (5) QUICK (Guy-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b 15 July 1928, RR Sandoval, Ill.; m Baptist Church, Odin, Ill., 19 Aug 1951, Beryl Franklin McClerren, b 30 May 1929. Res: RR Charleston, Ill.

Dorothy graduated from Carrigan Grade School, Sandoval High School and Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. She teaches at a rural Amish school near Arcola, Ill.

Beryl graduated from Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, where he was an A student majoring in speech. He taught one year in New York and has been at Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, since 1964.

Children of Beryl and Dorothy (Quick) McClerren:

i Beryl Franklin McClerren, Jr., b 11 June 1952; bachelor and master's degrees in art from Eastern Illinois University, Charleston; working on doctorate at EIU, teaches art and works on Charleston newspaper.

ii Robert Leslie McClerren, b 18 Nov 1955; graduated from Lakeland Junior College, Mattoon, Ill attending Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, (1976) majoring in art, works at McDonald hamburgers; sings with quartet.

iii Barbara Gail McClerren, b 1 July 1960

iv Jennifer Jean McClerren, b 5 Dec 1962

56. DONALD LESLIE (5) QUICK (Guy-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b RR Sandoval, Ill., 27 July 1930; m 23 Mar 1957, Shirley Holsapple. Res: RR Odin, Ill. 62870

Don entered the U.S. Army 31 October 1951. He was stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Benning, Ga., where he had paratrooper training. He served in Germany where he was a driver for officers. He was discharged in October 1953.

Don farms over 700 acres in the community north of Odin for himself, his mother and his brother Bob. Don owns two semi-trailer trucks, a dump truck, two Caterpillar tractors and a back hoe and sometimes helps operate them. His wife Shirley works at the Twin Willow Nursing Home. They live on a farm three miles north of Odin.

Children of Donald and Shirley (Holsapple) Quick:

i Annette Jean Quick, b 24 Mar 1958; m Methodist Church, Vernon, Ill., 24 July 1976, Max Ehrat; Annette was 1975 homecoming queen at Odin High School and a cheerleader four years in high school.

57. ROBERT EUGENE (5) QUICK (Guy-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b RR Iuka, Ill., 15 Sept 1932; m (1) 1957 in France, Charlene Wellborn, b 10 Aug 1929 in Louisiana; d Parker, Ariz., 15 July 1970 a few days after a car wreck; (2) Tucson, Ariz., May 1973, Christine Brewer. Res: Arizona

Bob graduated from Carrigan Grade School and Sandoval High School. He attended Southern Illinois University at Carbondale two years before entering the Air Force in 1953. He was a B-47 bomber pilot and sent to France in December 1956. Charlene then went to France where they were married.

Robert Eugene Quick in mid 1930s.

He was a squadron commander and transporation officer with the rank of captain. After being sent to England in 1958 he developed diabetes and the Air Force returned him to the states. After a year of college in Knoxville, Tenn., he was transferred to Grand Forks, N.D., and again was a transporation officer. He was transferred to Austin, Tex., where he received a medical discharge on 17 April 1965 after 12 years in the Air Force.

He bought a farm near Odin; finished college at SIU-Carbondale and taught agriculture two years at Odin High School. Their two younger girls had asthma so Charlene took them to Tucson, Ariz., in January 1970 and Bob stayed in Odin with the two older children until school was out. Charlene was injured in the auto collision two weeks after Bob and the older children joined them in Arizona.

Bob taught horticulture three years at a deaf and dumb school and got his master's degree at the University of Arizona.

He got a real estate broker's license and opened his own office which had a sales staff of ten in 1975.

Christine has three children. A married daughter has a child and works in Bob's real estate office. A daughter is a dental technician in Flagstaff and Wesley, 13, lives with them and Bob's children.

Children of Robert E. and Charlene (Wellborn) Quick:

i Colette Ann, b in France, 21 Dec 1958
ii Stephen Alden, b in England, 11 May 1960
iii Diane Elizabeth, b Grand Forks, N.D., 5 Mar 1963
iv Esther Marie, b Odin, Ill., 21 May 1969

58. NORMA RUTH (5) QUICK (Guy-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b RR Odin, Ill., 18 June 1940; m Odin Baptist Church, 22 May 1962, Stuart Logan, b 21 July 1941. Res: Tucson Estates, Tucson, Ariz.

After graduation from Sandoval High School, Norma received two scholarships, one in voice, and registered at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. She contracted rheumatic fever and wasn't able to attend college. She later went to beauty school and had a shop in her home when they lived in Patoka, Ill.

In August 1970 they moved to Arizona and in 1976 were living in Tucson Estates, a mobile home park. She is a beautician and Stuart is a carpenter. He has won many trophies in archery.

Norma sang with a trio, the Harmonettes, when she lived in the Odin area. They won first place in a national contest in Memphis, Tenn., in 1963.

Children of Stuart and Norma (Quick) Logan:
- i James Stuart, b Patoka, Ill., 15 Sept 1965
- ii Scott Leslie, b Patoka, Ill., 23 Oct 1968

Gerald Quick descendants

59. KENNETH LEE (5) QUICK (Gerald-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1) b Centralia, Ill., 27 Sept 1934; m Crown Point, Ind., 21 June 1955, Elizabeth Ann Lane, dau of Jesse and Edna (Fields) Lane, b 15 Apr 1937. Res: Whiting, Ind.

Kenneth is employed by the Penn Central Railroad, where he has worked since 1957.

Children of Kenneth L. and Elizabeth A. (Lane) Quick:
- i Timothy Alan, b Hammond, Ind., 11 July 1956
- ii Jill Ann, b Hammond, 8 July 1957
- iii Debra Lee, b Hammond, 5 Oct 1963

60. DAVID HUGH (5) QUICK (Gerald E.-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b Alton, Ill., 4 Mar 1939; m 4 Sept 1960 to Phyllis Mae Johnson, dau of Ralph and Ruby Johnson, Hammond, Ind.

David H. Quick is a lieutenant colonel in the United States Air Force. He is also an aeronautical engineer, inventor, a Ph.D. and was an instructor, assistant professor and associate professor at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Upon graduation from high school he entered Purdue University and was graduated from Purdue in 1961 with a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering. He also was a distinguished military graduate (DMG) in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. As a DMG he was able to enter the Air Force with a Regular Commission rather than a Reserve Commission earned by other ROTC graduates.

In June 1961 he worked in the Aerospace Division of the Boeing Company as an aeronautical engineer. His work dealt with research in cooling for re-entry of aerospace vehicles.

When he was called to active duty in December 1961, he was an Air Force project engineer working with various aspects of Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles. In 1963 he returned to Purdue and did his master's thesis in the field of heat and mass transfer in supersonic flow.

For three years he was assigned to the Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory. During this time he experimented with a computerized technique that eventually enabled the Air Force to better understand the

David H. and Phyllis [Johnson] Quick and their daughters [clockwise] Tracey Dawn, Wendy Sue, Jennifer Mae and Deanna Jean in 1976 at Dayton, Ohio

effects of cooling on turbine aerodynamics. He also did independent work with turbine cooling requirements that was used in the 1970s.

In June 1968 he was again assigned to Purdue for his doctorate studies. His doctoral work was to investigate the effectiveness of shielding a hot surface (like the exhaust nozzle of an aircraft gas turbine engine) from an enemy heat-seeking missile sensor.

Lieutenant Colonel Quick was able to greatly reduce the apparent infrared radiation emitted from a hot surface by injecting certain radiation absorbing gases in the exhaust thus making it more difficult for gas turbine engine powered aircraft to be detected by enemy heat-sensor missiles.

His research and findings were published in a book by the American Institute of Aeronautics and he was awarded his Ph.D in 1972.

He taught at the Air Force Academy from 1970 until July 1974. He taught courses in the areas of thermodynamics, propulsion, aerodynamics and heat transfer. He also continued to do research critical to Air Force needs.

During the summer of 1973, David invented a complex system to test the components of advanced chemical laser weapons now used by the Air Force Special Weapons Laboratory. In his work with chemical lasers his research enabled the Air Force to save $100,000 that could be used for other research projects.

In 1974 he was assigned to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, as chief of the Propulsion Performance Analysis Branch. In May 1976 he was appointed deputy director of the Engineering and Test Directorate at the Wright-Patterson AFB Propulsion System Program Office. He supervises 70 specialized engineers who work on various aspects of propulsion in the Air Force aerospace weapon systems. They also work on new technology connected with aircraft gas turbine engines.

Children of David and Phyllis (Johnson) Quick:

i Tracey Dawn Quick, b Seattle, Wash, 29 Aug 1961
ii Wendy Sue Quick, b Lafayette, Ind., 29 Nov 1963
iii Jennifer Mae Quick, b U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo., 21 Feb 1970
iv Deanna Jean Quick, b Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio, 15 July 1975

Helen Quick descendants

61. VICTOR (5) CASH (Helen Quick-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b Fairview, Fulton Co., Ill., 2 Apr 1929; m 1951, Lillie Shadwell, dau of Ralph and Ann Shadwell. Res: R1, Williamsburg, Ohio 45176

Victor is a skilled building trades laborer.

He served in the Army from 21 Feb 1951, when he was inducted at Effingham, Ill., until 20 Sept 1956, when he was honorably discharged. He served in Germany a year and a half. He was promoted to corporal on 30 Sept 1952 and transferred to the Army Reserves on 15 Feb 1953.

Children of Victor and Lillie (Shadwell) Cash:

106 i Vicki Lynn, m 1969 Marvin Blackburn
ii Carolyn Kay, m (1) Kenneth Watson, (2) 1977 Joseph Helfin
iii Douglas Allen
107 iv Diane Elaine, m 1975 Kenneth Perkins
v Gregory Edgar
vi Glen Ray
vii Eric Ralph
viii Carl Eugene

62. JOE (5) CASH (Helen Quick-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 29 June 1935, m 1955, Linda Hankins dau of Art and Vera (Henderson) Hankins; divorced 1974. Res: Joe, Box 174, Effingham, Ill. 62401; Linda and children, R 4, Effingham, Ill. 62401

Joe works for an independent oil company and a transporation firm.

Children of Joe and Linda (Hankins) Cash:
- i Jeffrey Joe, m 1975, Connie Nees
- ii Lou Ann
- iii Brian
- iv John Wesley
- v Lori Elizabeth

63. LOY (5) CASH (Helen Quick-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 22 Nov 1937; m 1959 Joyce Hatke, dau of Edward and Josephine (Doedtman) Hatke.

Loy Cash is a skilled building trades worker in construction of residential and commercial buildings. He also works as a timber buyer and saw mill operator.

Children of Loy and Joyce (Hatke) Cash:
- i Lisa Jane Cash
- ii Charles Edward Cash
- iii Todd Raymond Cash
- iv Chad Allen Lee Cash

Mary Quick descendants

64. DARRELL EUGENE (5) COX (Mary Quick-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b 25 Aug 1938; m Effingham, 11 Sept 1965, Carol Devore.

Darrell Cox is affiliated with the University of Illinois at Urbana.

Children of Darrell E. and Carol (Devore) Cox:
- i Cynthia, b 8 Oct 1971
- ii Stacey, b 9 Aug 1974

Boyd Quick descendants

65. DOYLE M. (5) QUICK (Boyd-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b Salem, Ill., 5 Feb 1933; m 7 Apr 1954, Necie Uchitjil, dau of Joe and Bessie (Howe) Uchitjil, Res: Route 1, Odin, Ill. 62870

Doyle is a graduate of Sandoval Community High School. In the early 1950s he served in the U.S. Army. In 1953 he was stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., and drove home weekends to take Boyd to St. Louis, Mo., for X-ray treatments. About 1955 he worked several months as a mechanic at Quick's Garage in Sandoval. He then was a field representative for Minneapolis-Moline.

Since the 1960s, Doyle has farmed and operated Quick's Implement Co. at Odin, Ill. His farm implement firm handles White Farm Equipment and has five employees, including his wife and sons Gary and Kent. Necie is the office manager.

Children of Doyle M. and Necie (Uchitjil) Quick:

108 i Gary B. Quick, b Centralia, Ill., 30 Oct 1954
ii D. Kent Quick, b Centralia, 18 May 1960; employed at Quick's Implement Co., Odin, Ill.
iii Todd A. Quick, b Centralia, 7 Oct 1968

66. MERLE A. (5) QUICK (Boyd-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 15 Mar 1941; m Marquette Heights, Ill., 22 Aug 1969, Rhoda Earley, dau of William and Juanita (Bush) Earley, b Cairo, Ill., 18 Sept 1947. Res: 3101 6th St. SW No. 2, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404

Merle attended Brick and Carrigan one-room country schools and graduated from Odin High School in 1958. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering in 1965 and his master's in 1967 from the University of Illinois. In the mid-1970s he was a mechanic at Quick's Implement Co. They had previously lived in Dubuque, Iowa, and Champaign, Patoka and Salem, Ill.

Rhoda graduated from Pekin Community High School in 1965. She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in French from the University of Illinois in 1969. In the mid-1970s she worked in the business and admitting office of St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill. She has taught school and worked as a substitute teacher.

They moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in May 1976. A mechanical engineer, Merle works for the Kraus Manufacturing Co. Rhoda works part time in the rental office of the Gateway Gardens Apartments.

Children of Merle A. and Rhoda (Earley) Quick:

i Stacey N. Quick, b Centralia, Ill., 19 Oct 1970
ii Erin Elizabeth Quick, b Centralia, Ill., 22 Aug 1976
iii Timothy Arlin Quick, b St. Luke's Hospital, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 26 May 1978

67. MAIDA (5) QUICK (Boyd-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b Salem, Ill., 22 Mar 1944; m 20 Nov 1965, Harold E. Keistler, son of Herman and Nelda Keistler, b 3 Dec 1946. Res: Peoria, Ill. 61614

Harold graduated from East Peoria Community High School and received a Bachelor of Science degree from Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. He served in the U.S. Air Force, including a tour of duty in Viet Nam. He is now employed with the Air National Guard in Peoria.

Maida graduated from Odin High School and received a Bachelor of Science degree from Southern Illinois University. She has taught elementary school in Illinois and a year in Florida. They have lived in Carbondale, Big Spring, Tex.; Grand Forks, N.D.; Clovis, N.M.; Fort Walton Beach and Panama City, Fla.; and Salem, Ill.

Children of Harold E. and Maida (Quick) Keistler:

i Lana D. Keistler, b Centralia, Ill., 24 Mar 1969
ii Jana Suzanne Keistler, b Panama City, Fla., 3 Oct 1973
iii Kenneth David Keistler, b Peoria, Ill., 23 Apr 1977

68. RUTH GERTRUDE (5) JOHNSON (Grace N. Quick-4, James R.-3, George-2, John-1), b Brookside Twsp., RR 4, Centralia, Ill., 15 Mar 1921; m Centralia, Ill., 18 Aug 1951, C.W. Body, son of Albert and Ida (Hart) Body, b Bluford, Ill., 26 May 1920, d 11 Nov 1973. Res: RR 7, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 62864

Ruth completed her 35th year of teaching school in May 1978.

Children of C. W. and Ruth G. (Johnson) Body:

109 i Peggy Ruth Body, b Mt. Vernon, Ill., 26 Feb 1955; m William Kurt Strothmann

ii Becky Lynn Body, b Mt. Vernon, 25 July 1956

110 iii Cindy Beth Body, b Mt. Vernon, 8 Sept 1958; m Thomas Anthony Ray

iv Holly Anne, b Mt. Vernon, 29 Dec 1959

CHAPTER XXIII

Sixth and seventh generations

Porter W. Quick descendants

69. RUTH (6) QUICK (Wilson-5, Porter W.-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b East Fork Twsp., 25 Apr 1936; m (1) 16 June 1951, Leonard Speiser, son of Henry and Clara (Nolte) Speiser, div; m (2) Jeffersonville, Ind., 30 Mar 1974, Ray Wilbur, b 25 July 1933, Wichita, Kan., son of D.B. and Mary Wilbur; Ray m (1) 16 Aug 1950, Arlene Short. Res: Centralia, Ill. 62801

Ray and Ruth (Quick) Wilbur are regional managers of Regal 8 Inns in Centralia. The Centralia region is a part of C-W Management, Inc., P.O. Box 2366, Bloomington, Ill. 61701.

Children of Leonard and Ruth (Quick) Speiser:

i Steven Ronald Speiser, b 8 Aug 1952
ii Michael Lynn Speiser, b 13 Oct 1954
iii Carol Susan Speiser, b 5 Aug 1958
iv Randall Keith Speiser, b 14 Sept 1962

70. BILLY GENE (6) QUICK (Wilson-5, Porter W.-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Glenridge, Sandoval Twsp., Marion Co., Ill., 23 Dec 1938; m 3 Sept 1960, Cindy Holland, dau of Max Holland.

Children of Bill and Cindy (Holland) Quick:

i Billy Gene Quick, Jr., b 29 Apr 1961
ii Jeffery Scott Quick, b 23 Oct 1962
iii Elizabeth Ann Quick, b 7 Jan 1963
iv Rebecca Christene Quick, b 6 Mar 1969
v Michael Kevin Quick, b 6 July 1972

71. ANNA MAE (6) QUICK (Wilson-5, Porter W.-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1). b East Fork Twsp., 23 Dec 1939; m 1 Mar 1958, Darrell Speiser, son of Wilbert and Gladys (Beadle) Speiser.

Children of Darrell and Anna M. (Quick) Speiser:

i Cherly Lynn Speiser, b 6 Jan 1959
ii David Laine Speiser, b 19 Mar 1962
iii Pamela Rene Speiser, b 26 July 1963
iv Gail Allen Speiser, b 1 April 1965
v Mathew Darrell Speiser, b 22 Mar 1976

72. GARY CHARLES (6) QUICK (Wilson-5, Porter W.-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Sandoval, Ill., 30 Aug 1955; m Sandoval, Ill., 10

Jan 1976, Ruth Ann Cruse, dau of Jean and Ruth A. (Bell) Cruse. Res: Sandoval, Ill. 62882

Children of Gary C. and Ruth A. (Cruse) Quick:
i (daughter), b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 13 Oct 1977

Thomas Quick descendants

73. PAUL A. (6) QUICK (Paul L.-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Streator, Ill., 22 Jan 1948; m 17 May 1971, Mary Rawson.

Children of Paul A. and Mary (Rawson) Quick:
i Heather Quick, b 2 Jan 1971
ii Paul A. Quick, Jr., b 26 Aug 1972
iii Aaron Lee Quick, b. 26 June 1976

74. KENNETH G. (6) QUICK (Paul L.-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Streator, Ill., 23 Aug 1952; m 30 June 1973, Betty Jean Louis.

Children of Kenneth G. and Betty Jean (Louis) Quick:
i Kenneth G. Quick, Jr. b Streator, Ill., 2 Dec 1973
ii Kathy Jean Quick, b 25 Feb 1977

75. RACHEL (6) QUICK (R. Dean-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b ca 1950; m 1977 Larry Waynewright.

Children of Larry and Rachel (Quick) Waynewright:
i James Dean, b Sept 1977

76. ROBERT (6) ABANATHIE (Lucille Quick-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Breese, Ill., 27 Jan 1946; m Michiko -----.

Children of Robert and Michiko Abanathie:
i Berton, b 4 Jan 1973

77. BRENDA (6) ABANATHIE (Lucille Quick-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Fresno, Calif., 9 Aug 1947; m Harold Dean.

Children of Harold and Brenda (Abanathie) Dean:

i Tommy
ii Brian
iii Denise

78. CHERYL (6) ABANATHIE (Lucille Quick-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Evansville, Ind., 30 Aug 1948; m (1) William Dean, divorced; (2) Michael Brewer, 14 Oct 1971.

Children of William and Cheryl (Abanathie) Dean:

i Cherie, b 17 Oct 1964
ii Billy, b 1 Sept 1966
iii James, b 15 June 1968
iv Timothy, b 15 Feb 1970

Children of Michael and Cheryl (Abanathie) Brewer:

v Michelle Renee, b 15 June 1973
vi Byron Robert, b 18 Apr 1975

79. PATRICIA (6) ABANATHIE (Lucille Quick-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Evansville, Ind., 27 Oct 1951; m (1) Eugene Kuhns; (2) Wayne Russell

Children of Eugene and Patty (Abanathie) Kuhns:

i Ernest Eugene, b 31 Mar 1971
ii Jonathon Wayne, b 14 June 1972

Children of Wayne and Patty (Abanathie) Russell:

iii Christopher Ryan, b 15 June 1975
iv Andrew, b July 1977

80. EARLA JOAN (6) QUICK (Albert Earl-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 17 July 1953; m 29 Oct 1970, Hugh B. Fechtler, b 12 May 1951

Children of Hugh B. and Earla Joan (Quick) Fechtler:

i Marla Jo, b Centralia, Ill., 18 Mar 1972
ii Kami Lynn, b Fort Knox, Ky., 6 Apr 1975

81. JANIE PAULETTE (6) QUICK (Albert Earl-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 20 June 1954; m 24 June 1972, Larry Dean Huffman, son of Harold and Norma (Holmes) Huffman, b 18 Apr 1951.

Children of Larry Dean and Janie Paulette (Quick) Huffman:
i Jeffery Dean, b Centralia, Ill., 17 June 1973

82. ALBERT EARL (6) QUICK, JR. (A. Earl-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 25 Aug 1956; m 8 May 1975, Cathy Wadkins, dau of Dean and Cleo (Splechter) Wadkins, b 1957.

Children of Albert E. and Cathy (Wadkins) Quick, Jr.:
i Kathryn Joan, b Centralia, Ill., 17 Nov 1975

83. CARLA RUTH (6) QUICK (Carl E.-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Streator, LaSalle Co., Ill., 21 Feb 1952; m 17 July 1971, Gerard John Kahanec.

Children of Gerard J. and Carla (Quick) Kahanec:
i Jeremy Gerard Kahanec, b 4 June 1974

84. DAVID DOWELL (6) QUICK (Carl E.-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Streator, Ill., 5 Aug 1955; m 4 Apr 1975, Carol Marie Gerdes.

Children of David and Carol (Gerdes) Quick:
i Christine Marie Quick, b 13 July 1975

85. DONNA RAE (6) EDWARDS (Edna E. Quick-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Streator, Ill., 29 July 1955; m 5 Jan 1972, Dennis Edward Watson.

Children of Dennis and Donna (Edwards) Watson:
i Stacey LaDawn Watson, b 10 July 1972
ii Tina Marie Watson, b 2 Aug 1975
iii Robert Edward Watson, b 1977

86. RHONDA KAY (6) EDWARDS (Edna E. Quick-5, Thomas-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 24 Mar 1959; m Nov 1976, Allen Abney.

Children of Allen and Rhonda (Edwards) Abney:
i Allen Eugene Abney, b June 1977

Jess Quick descendants

87. SANDRA CHRISTINE (6) QUICK (J. David-5, Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Rockford, Ill., 26 Aug 1949; m Castlewood, Va., 5 July 1968, Paul Elam, b 11 Aug 1945.

Children of Paul and Sandra Christine (Quick) Elam:
- i Tammy Lucinda Elam, b St. Paul, Va., 23 Apr 1969
- ii Christopher Paul Elam, b St. Paul, Va., 10 Sept 1973

88. SHERI ANN (6) QUICK (J. David-5, Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Rockford, Ill., 16 Jan 1951; m Virginia, 10 Oct 1970, Willis (Bill) Martin, b 9 Jan 1948.

Children of Bill and Sheri (Quick) Martin:
- i Lori Ann Martin, b Virginia, 24 Jan 1974

89. ROGER JESS (6) QUICK (A. Roy-5, Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Rockford, Ill., 14 July 1952; m 25 Aug 1973, Deborah Bain.

Children of Roger J. and Deborah (Bain) Quick:
- i Jessica Ann, b 15 Jan 1976

90. DEBORAH SUE (6) QUICK (A. Roy-5, Jess-4, Walter-3, George-2, John-1), b Rockford, Ill., 6 Sept 1953; m 7 July 1970, John Fletcher.

Children of John and Deborah Sue (Quick) Fletcher:
- i Jennifer Lee Fletcher, b 28 Dec 1971
- ii Julie Lynn, b April 1975 (Easter Sunday)

Albert L. "Bert" Quick descendants

91. PATSY FAYE (6) KEISTER (Lela Quick-5, Albert L.-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 27 May 1944; m 24 Aug 1965, Ronald Dale Behrens, son of Rudolph and Flora (Noller) Behrens, b 24 Oct 1943. Res: RR, Schattuc, Ill. 62283

Ron is a carpenter and independent contractor, specializing in home construction. He does his own financing, planning and building. He built their home on the Kaskaskia College Road south of Shattuc on land formerly owned by his uncle, Lafe Noller.

Patsy Faye Keister in February 1945

Pat is a Registered Nurse and has worked at St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., and St. Joseph's Hospital, Breese. She has been supervisor of nurses for surgery.

Children of Ron and Pat (Keister) Behrens:

i Cynthia Ann Behrens, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, 18 Nov 1970; d 19 Nov 1970

ii Theodore Charles Behrens, b Centralia, 10 Mar 1972

iii Keira Elizabeth Behrens, b Centralia, 23 Oct 1973

iv Amanda Joelle Behrens, b Centralia, 26 Jan 1976

92. DIANA LOU (6) KESITER (Lela Quick-5, Albert L.-4, John W-3, George-2, John-1), b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 7 Mar 1946; m Methodist Church, Trenton, Ill., 30 Mar 1963, Ronald Lee Adams, son of Orville and Lavonne (Mahlandt) Adams, b 17 Feb 1945. Res: Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Ron Adams has worked for Firestone Tire Co. at the retail stores in Centralia since the early 1960s. He has been manager of the Fairview Plaza store since it opened in the late 1960s.

Diana attended Kaskaskia College and graduated from Greenville College 21 May 1978.

Children of Ron and Diana (Keister) Adams;

i Jeffrey Michael Adams, b Breese, Ill., 23 June 1963
ii Andrew Seth Adams, b Centralia, Ill., 17 Jan 1967

93. LARRY LEWIS (6) KEISTER (Lela Quick-5, Albert L.-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 4 Jan 1949; m Shattuc M.E.Church, 30 Aug 1969, Carol Solis, dau of Oscar and Stella (Thompson) Solis, b Clinton Co., Ill., 30 Nov 1949. Res: Springfield, Ill. 62701

Larry has worked at Firestone Company stores in Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. He is employed at Brahler Tire Co. at Springfield, an independent dealer.

Children of Larry L. and Carol (Solis) Keister:

i Stephanie Lynn Keister, b Springfield, Ill., 30 Mar 1970
ii Jennifer Ann Keister, b Springfield, Ill., 10 Apr 1972
iii Erin Louise Keister, b Christian Northwest Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., 31 July 1974

94. CAROL DARLENE (6) QUICK (Burl A.-5, Albert L.-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b St. Joseph's Hospital, Breese, Ill., 24 Aug 1942; m Boulder Methodist Church, 3 July 1964, Charles Thomas Wright, Jr., son of Charles T. and Mary Virginia (Jones) Wright, Sr., b 11 Sept 1941. Res: 200 Applewood Dr. E, Easton, Pa. 18042

Carol Quick graduated from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale in 1964 and married Charles Wright that summer. He received his master's degree at SIU later that summer and entered Iowa State University that fall for graduate study. Carol taught fourth grade in Roland, Iowa, where they lived, for five years while Charles finished his Ph.D. in computer science.

Carol quit teaching after the birth of their son and Charles joined the Iowa State faculty in computer science. In 1976 he took a leave of absence from Iowa State to become academic coordinator of computer science at Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and they moved to nearby Easton, Pa.

Carol is a part-time clerk in the Moravian College library. Charles says, "Moravian College has provided an excellent professional experience, but we miss small town life in the Midwest and expect to return to Iowa in the future."

Children of Charles T. and Carol (Quick) Wright:

i Kenneth Charles Wright, b Ames, Storey Co., Iowa, 9 Aug 1970

ii Kara Beth Wright, b Ames, Iowa, 18 Feb 1975

95. DORIS KAY (6) QUICK (Burl-5, Albert L.-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b St. Joseph's Hospital, Breese, Ill., 18 Feb 1944; m Carbondale, Ill., David M. Wells, son of Vernon William Wells, Sr., and Lucile Monroe Giles, b 24 Jan 1937, Grand Rapids, Mich. Res: 607 Village Dr., Edwardsville, Ill. 62025

Doris Quick graduated from Carlyle High School in 1962 and attended Southern Illinois University at Carbondale two and one-half years. She met David Wells in an education class—Guidance 305.

Their first offspring turned out to be offsprings—twins—Dera Helen, named after her maternal grandmother, and Douglas Quick Wells, named for his mother's maiden name.

In 1966 David graduated from SIU and became a revenue officer for IRS (Internal Revenue Service). He worked in Joliet, Springfield and

David and Doris [Quick] Wells and their twins Dera and Douglas

Champaign, Ill. During these years they saw much of the United States, Canada and Mexico as they visited David's relatives in Delaware and Arizona.

In 1972 David retired from "revenueing" and in the spring of 1973 they moved to Portland, Ore., where Doris began her career as a secretary, first for business then with the U.S. government. She worked for the General Accounting Office "the watchdog of Congress." Doris says, "I loved GAO. I had a positive feeling about helping the people's interest."

After living in Oregon for five years, they returned to Illinois in 1977. Doris transferred to another federal agency in St. Louis and they moved to Granite City, Ill. She works for the Department of Defense, the Army ALMSA (Automated Logistics Management Systems Activity). She worked for the Granite City Park District the winter of 1977-78, teaching beginners and intermediate ice skating classes evenings and weekends.

They liked living in Oregon better than the St. Louis area but have not decided whether to move back there.

Children of David and Doris (Quick) Wells:

i Dera Helen Wells (twin), b Carbondale, Ill., 14 July 1965

ii Douglas Quick Wells (twin), b Carbondale, Ill., 14 July 1965

J. Howard Quick Descendants

96. ADA JOYCE (6) QUICK (Robert L.-5, J. Howard-4, John W.-3, George-2, John-1), b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 5 Jan 1953; m St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Sandoval, Ill. 15 Sept 1972, James David White, son of James E. and Phyllis J. (Phelps) White, b 12 Sept 1950, Centralia, Ill. Res: R4, Centralia, Ill. 62801

David White graduated from Centralia Township High School and Joy Quick graduated from Sandoval Community High School. They attended Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville before and after they were married. David received a bachelor's degree in education in 1974 while Joy went to school part time and worked. She completed her degree requirements at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., in 1977. She did her practice teaching at Carlyle High School in 1978.

After her mother was killed when Joy was two and one-half years old, she lived with her grandparents, Howard and Marjorie Quick, until her marriage.

David worked at the Clinton County Rehabilitation Center, Carlyle, until February, 1978, when he started to work at the Kaskaskia Workshop in Centralia.

Children of David and Joyce (Quick) White:

i Jesse David White, b Centralia, Ill., 14 Nov 1977

Marjorie [Kidder] Quick holding her great-grandson Jesse David White, with his grandfather Robert L. Quick and Jesse's mother, Joyce.

Jesse David White being held by his great-grandmother Marjorie [Kidder] Quick and Teresa Quick, his first cousin once removed; pictures taken 19 September 1978 by Rose Mary Quick.

William Pigg Descendants

97. CHARLES EDWARD (6) PIGG (John C.-5, J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 17 May 1950; m (1) 1969 Marie McRoy, divorced; (2) 1975, Linda Weiss.

Children of Charles E. and Marie (McRoy) Pigg:
i Kathleen D. Pigg, b 14 Aug 1970

Children of Charles E. and Linda (Weiss) Pigg:
ii Charles John Pigg, b 8 Nov 1976

98. NELSON W. (6) CONRAD (Verma Pigg-5, J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 20 May 1943; m 30 Nov 1969, Judy Keister, dau of James and Jessie Keister.

Nelson Conrad was raised in East Fork and Meridian Townships on farms in the area between Boulder and Shattuc. He attended Prairie View Grade School and Carlyle High School. He majored in agriculture at the University of Illinois, Champaign. He served six months in the Air Force.

Nelson worked as a butcher the first five years after his marriage. He then started farming with his father, Wayne Conrad. They farm in East Fork and Meridian Townships and raise about 1,000 hogs a year.

Children of Nelson W. and Judy (Keister) Conrad:

i Nicole Lynn Conrad, b 24 July 1975, St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill.

99. SHARON L. (6) CONRAD (Verma Pigg-5 J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 9 Mar 1945; m Centralia Christian Church, 3 Sept 1965, Dennis Wayne Stover, son of Paul and Vera (Sprehe) Stover, b 27 Oct 1942. Res: 1711 Julianne Drive, Marion, Ill.

Sharon Conrad attended Prairie View Grade School and Carlyle High School. She attended Centralia Junior College (now Kaskaskia College) two years. She passed the state examination for Realtor in 1978 to qualify for real estate sales work. She is active in school, church, Girl Scout and hospital organizations in Marion, Ill.

Dennis W. Stover attended grade and high school in Centralia, Ill. He attended Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., two years and the University of Missouri at Rolla four years. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering in 1966 and his master's in sanitary engineering in 1967.

Dennis was a sanitary engineer with the Illinois Department of Public Health at Carbondale from 1967 to 1970. He has been regional manager for the lower 27 counties of Illinois with the Division Public Water Supplies, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency at Marion, Ill., since 1970. He is a registered professional engineer, land surveyor, sanitarian and diplomate of the American Academy of Environmental Engineers.

Dennis and Sharon are members of the Marion Presbyterian Church.

Children of Dennis W. and Sharon (Conrad) Stover:

i Teresa Lynn Stover, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 3 July 1966

ii Cynthia Lee Stover, b Centralia, Ill., 23 Dec 1967

iii Jennifer Renee Stover, b Centralia, Ill., 28 Oct 1972

100. ROBERT EUGENE (6) BRANDON (Alma Pigg-5, J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b Springfield, Ill., 16 May 1943; m 1964, Alice Ontis.

Children of Robert E. and Alice (Ontis) Brandon:
- i Cathi Brandon, b 13 Oct 1964
- ii Robert A. Brandon, b 6 Dec 1967
- iii James M. Brandon, b 21 Aug 1969

101. JACK ALLEN (6) BRANDON (Alma Pigg-5, J. William-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 3 Dec 1948; m 1969, Mary Ann Bernhardt.

Children of Jack A. and Mary Ann (Bernhardt) Brandon:
- i Jack A. Brandon, b 12 May 1970
- ii Stephanie Brandon, b 10 Oct 1974

Charley Pigg descendants

102. DANIEL LEE (6) PIGG (Ray-5, Charles M.-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 27 Mar 1952; m Carlyle, Ill., Janet Foster, dau of Wilbert and Mary Foster.

Dan farms in East Fork Twsp. with his father and brother Jeff.

Children of Daniel and Janet (Foster) Pigg:
- i Wesley Aron Pigg, b 13 Feb 1974

103. JEFFREY MICHAEL (6) PIGG (Ray-5, Charles M.-4, Eliza Quick-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 31 Aug 1953; m St. Louis, Mo., 12 Sept 1970, Lois Onken, dau of Edison F. and Stella Bernice (Paulus) Onken, b 28 Feb 1953.

Jeff Pigg was appointed East Fork Township supervisor in 1975 to complete the term of Edward (Todd) Crowder, who resigned. Jeff declined to be a candidate for a full term.

Jeff and Lois live in the SW¼ of Section 14 in a mobile home located at the site of the home of his maternal grandparents, James and Bertha Jensen, from 1917 to the mid-1960s on land owned in the mid-1800s by the maternal grandfather of Eliza Quick, James M. Carter.

Jeff farms with his father and brother.

Children of Jeffrey and Lois (Onken) Pigg:
- i Steven Michael Pigg, b 29 Aug 1972
- ii Angela Christine Pigg, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 28 Nov 1975

Guy Quick descendants

104. LOUIS WETZEL (6) MASON, JR. (R. Marie Quick-5, Guy-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1) b 18 April 1947; m June 1969, Sherry Ahlberg, b 12 July 1951. Res: Saginaw, Mich.

Louis Mason, Jr., was in the U.S. Army in 1970 and 1971, serving in combat in Viet Nam. He graduated from college in Saginaw and is a draftsman at Stearing Gear, Saginaw.

Children of Louis W. and Sherry (Ahlberg) Mason, Jr.:
- i Dawn Marie Mason, b 18 Dec 1970
- ii Michille Gail Mason, b 7 Nov 1973

105. DONNA YVONNE (6) MASON (R. Marie Quick-5, Guy-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1) b 28 July 1948; m 20 Sept 1968, Tom Burman, b 9 Feb 1945.

Tom was in the U.S. Air Force in the mid-1970s.

Children of Tom and Donna (Mason) Burman:
- i Tommy Burman, b 21 Dec 1968
- ii Michael Burman, b 18 Feb 1973

Helen Quick descendants

106. VICKI LYNN (6) CASH (Victor-5, Helen Quick-4, George M.-5, George-2, John-1) b ca 1950; m 1969, Marvin Blackburn.

Children of Marvin and Vicki Lynn (Cash) Blackburn:
- i Marla Kay Blackburn, b 1971
- ii Monica Rae Blackburn, b 1975

107. DIANE ELAINE (6) CASH (Victor-5, Helen Quick-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1) b ca 1955; m 1975, Kenneth Perkins.

Children of Kenneth and Diane (Cash) Perkins:
- i Kendra Fae Perkins, b 1976

Boyd Quick descendants

108. GARY B. (6) QUICK (Doyle M.-5, Boyd-4, George M.-3, George-2, John-1), b Centralia, Ill., 30 Oct 1954; m 7 Sept 1974, Catherine Chambers, dau of Richard F. and Frances (Busher) Chambers. Res: R 1, Odin, Ill. 62870

Gary and Cathy both completed grade and high school in Odin. Gary attended Kaskaskia College one year before starting work for his father as a mechanic at Quick's Implement Co.

Cathy has worked at Salem Thrifty Sales, Salem, Ill., since 1972.

Children of Gary B. and Catherine (Chambers) Quick:
i Lisa Sue, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 21 June 1978

Grace Quick descendants

109. PEGGY RUTH (6) BODY (Ruth G. Johnson-5, Grace N. Quick-4, James R.-3, George-2, John-1), b Mt. Vernon, Ill., 26 Feb 1955; m ca 1972, William Kurt Strothmann.

Children of William Kurt and Peggy (Body) Strothmann:
i Heather Ruth, b 21 Mar 1973
ii Robert Kurt, b 21 Apr 1977

110. CINDY BETH (6) BODY (Ruth G. Johnson-5, Grace N. Quick-4, James R.-3, George-2, John-1), b Mt. Vernon, Ill., 8 Sept 1958; m ca 1977, Thomas Anthony Ray. Res: Portland, Ore.

Children of Tony and Cindy Beth (Body) Ray:
i Christy Michelle, b 8 Dec 1977

This picture was printed in the Farm News Section of the Centralia, Illinois, Evening Sentinel in March, 1955, with the following caption: Despite recent low egg prices, Lafe Noller, Route 4, Centralia, is looking to the future with confidence. On his farm near Shattuc, Noller has been raising chickens for 35 years. He maintains a laying flock of around 325 hens. Here with a full basket of eggs, Noller is shown with part of his flock. In the brooder house not far distant, a thriving crop of baby chicks are coming on to take the place of the older hens. Noller admits that his wife, Blanche, manages the chicken project, but Mrs. Noller wasn't home when this picture was taken.

CHAPTER XXIV

Noller geneaology

Ancestors in Germany

JOHANN LUDWIG NOLLER, b Ottmarshein, Germany, 17 Aug 1799; d Grossingersheim, Germany, 4 Mar 1874; m (1) 15 Aug 1822, Maria Barbara Callenberger, b 2 Feb 1802, d 5 Mar 1836; (2) Katharina Barbara, ca 1836, b Hessigheim, Germany, 26 July 1814.

Johann L. Noller was a shoemaker. Many of his children died at an early age.

Children of Johann L. and Maria (Callenberger) Noller:

i Maria Barbara, b 5 July 1823
ii infant, b 27 Oct 1824
iii Johann Christian, b 19 Oct 1825
iv Johann Jackob, b 27 Nov 1827, emigrated to America
v Maria Dorothea, b 27 June 1830, emigrated to America
vi JOHANN LUDWIG, b 25 Mar 1833, d 1893 (immigrant ancestor)
vii Carl, b 30 Dec 1835

Children of Johann L. and Katharina Noller:

viii Gottlieb Frederick, b 23 Nov 1837
ix Johann Gottlieb, b 23 Nov 1839
x Louise Catherine, b 4 Oct 1841
xi Johann Wilhelm, b 11 Aug 1844
xii Frederica Caroline, b 4 Aug 1846, d 1868
xiii Gottlieb Frederick, b 5 Dec 1848, d 1852
xiv Christiana Catherine, b 17 Mar 1851, d 1863
xv Johann Gottlob, b 17 Jan 1854, d 1856

Immigrant ancestor

1. JOHANN LUDWIG NOLLER b Ottmarshein, Germany, 25 Mar 1833; d 1893, bur Elmwood Cem, Centralia, Ill.; m Newburg, N.Y. 1854, Elizabeth Kathrina Gurny, b 21 Jan 1832, d 7 Jan 1915, bur Elmwood Cem, Centralia, Ill.

Ludwig Noller was one of three in his family who emigrated to America from Ottmarshein, Germany. The others were an older brother Jackob and an older sister Dorothea. He was 21 years old when he came to the United States and settled at Newburg, N.Y., in 1854.

After their marriage they moved to Philadelphia, Pa. They later moved to LeClair, Iowa, then to St. Louis, Mo. In 1868 Ludwig bought the Bowman farm in Meridian Twsp., Clinton County. This was the Bowman family that moved to Chicago and established the Bowman Dairy. An acre

for Bowman School was taken out of the Bowman (Noller) land. The old Noller home place was about two miles west of Glenridge. The house was torn down about 1973.

Children of J. Ludwig and Elizabeth E. Noller:

2 i LOUIS JOHN, b 17 April 1855, d 4 Jan 1930
ii Anna Marie, b 1856, d 13 March 1919
iii Eugene William, b 9 Sept 1859, d 2 Feb 1931; coal miner, worked in Glenridge mine.
iv Gustavus A., b 28 Nov 1861, d 1937; killed when crushed in a Glenridge mine accident.
v Rosalie Kathrina, b 1864, d 1901
vi John Edward, b July 1869, d Feb 1938
vii Caroline Elinor, b 1873, d 4 April 1909
viii Karl Theodore, b 1877, d 22 Sept 1958; farmer

Second generation

2. LOUIS JOHN (2) NOLLER (Ludwig-1), b Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Apr 1855, d 4 Jan 1930, bur Hillcrest Cem. Centralia; m rectory of St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Sandoval, Ill., 24 Feb 1881, Olive Elizabeth Speiser, b near New Baden, Ill., 5 Feb 1862, d July 1942, bur Hillcrest Cem.

Louis J. Noller's family was Lutheran. Church records in Germany show that Ludwig Noller and his brothers and sisters were baptized at three to five days of age.

Flora Noller Behrens wrote in 1975: "My father's family were not involved in church. However, grandmother belonged to the Central City church. Our father was a wonderful man all of his life and joined the Sandoval Christian Church in 1906 as the death of his son Edwin made him realize that it was necessary to lead a Christian life. He never gave a harsh word to one of his children."

Olive E. Speiser was Catholic. According to family tradition, she gave up her religion after their marriage. Their youngest daughter, Flora, said Lafe is on record as being Christened in the Evangelical Church in Central City. Early records of the church are in German.

Lafe Noller said that in the late 1960s Father Mueller, then the St. Lawrence Catholic Church pastor, stopped to talk to him. Father Mueller told Uncle Lafe he had checked church records for names of Catholics who were not attending church and the baptism of Lafayette Noller was in the Baptismal Record. Uncle Lafe said he told the priest that was the first he had heard of that and did not consider himself a Catholic. Apparently Grandma Noller or her mother had taken some of her babies to St. Lawrence Church for baptism.

Most of the land Louis Noller farmed was in southeastern Meridian Twsp.

Children of Louis J. and Olive E. (Speiser) Noller:

3 i Olive Elizabeth, b 29 Apr 1882, d 10 Dec 1969
4 ii Arthur Louis, b 8 Oct 1883, d 19 Nov 1941
5 iii Edwin Frederick, b 19 Apr 1885, d 1906
iv William Henry, b 4 Mar 1887, d 1952; m 3 Apr 1919, Mabel Belknap of Bonna Terra, Mo., b 22 Apr 1895, d 26 Dec 1975; lived in St. Louis. Will attended Brown's Business College in Centralia, Ill., and was chief clerk of a St. Louis firm.
6 v Fannie Alvina, b 23 July 1890; m Fred Mann
vi Lafayette Oswald, b 1 Feb 1895, d 9 Mar 1974 (see Third generation)
7 vii Barbara Ellen, b 8 Feb 1898. d 28 Oct 1969; m Martin Kraft
8 viii Irvin Joseph, b 31 Jan 1902
9 ix Flora Irene, b 13 Aug 1905; m Rudolph Behrens

Third generation

3. OLIVE ELIZABETH (3) NOLLER (Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 29 Apr 1882, d 10 Dec 1969; m 1904, Ed Ahlf, b 1879, d 1965.

Ed Ahlf was a railroad blacksmith. They lived in Danville, Ill., and Los Angeles, Calif., then returned to Centralia when he retired.

Children of Ed and Olive (Noller) Ahlf:

i Harold Edward, b 30 Oct 1905, d Dec 1975

4. ARTHUR LOUIS (3) NOLLER (Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 8 Oct 1883, d 19 Nov 1941; m 1911, Lottie Keister.

Arthur was a farmer.

Children of Arthur and Lottie (Keister) Noller:

i Louis Edward, b 13 Jan 1917, d 13 Apr 1924

5. EDWIN FREDERICK (3) NOLLER (Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 19 Apr 1885, d 1906; m ca 1905, Nellie Berry of Odin, b 4 Jan 1885, d 16 Apr 1947.

Edwin walked to Centralia daily to attend Brown's Business College. He lived at what was later the Lafe Noller place in the northeast corner of Sect. 28, Meridan Twsp., Clinton County. His daily walk was more than seven miles each way. He worked in the office for a lumber company in St. Louis, Mo. Edwin was transferred to Warren, Arkansas, where he got malaria and died at 21 or 22 years of age.

Children of Edwin and Nellie (Berry) Noller:

10 i Thelma Elizabeth, b 2 June 1906

6. FANNIE ALVINA NOLLER, b 23 July 1890; m 1921, Fred Mann. Res: Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Fannie Noller taught school 13 years at Danville, rural schools in the Shatttuc area and one year at Centralia. After she and Fred Mann were married she assisted him in the general merchandise store and Post Office, which was in a corner of the store.

Fred Mann was working as a mail clerk in Chicago when the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917. A few days later he enlisted and was assigned to the Rainbow Division with other Illinois volunteers. He was in all the major battles of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. His division commander was General Douglas MacArthur, later Army chief of staff during the veterans march to Washington, supreme commander of allied forces in the Pacific theater during World War II and military commander of the U.S. occupation of Japan until 1951.

Despite Fred's months of combat, he was in an Army hospital only for an injury received playing baseball. Many "dogfights" of the first aerial warfare in history were over his infantry positions. He saw the "Red Baron's" plane shot down.

Fred and Fannie were the envy of many residents of eastern Clinton County and western Marion County in the 1930s when they visited battlefields in France. Trips abroad by farmers or residents of towns and small cities were rare until after World War II.

Children of Fred and Fannie (Noller) Mann:
i Clifford Arthur, b 15 Aug 1923, d 7 Aug 1941

Lafe Noller-Blanche Quick

LAFAYETTE OSWALD NOLLER, b 1 Feb 1895, d 9 Mar 1974; m Decatur, Ill., 12 May 1916, Blanche Quick, b 16 Jan 1895, d 18 Oct 1974, both bur Hillcrest Memorial Park, Centralia, Ill.

Blanche and Lafe lived about 58 years in the home that was built the year they were married on the Noller farm at the northeast corner of Sect. 28, Meridian Twsp., Clinton County. In the early years two dirt, often muddy, township roads intersected at the corner of their garden. In the 1940s the north-south road from U.S. Route 50 at Shattuc to Illinois Route 161 west of Centralia was a gravel all-weather road. This road was made an improved blacktop road when Kaskaskia College was built in the late 1960s on the former Harry Keister farm in NW¼ of Sect. 3, Brookside Twsp.

Lafe Noller was a substitute rural mail carrier for the Centralia Post Office for about 40 years. A team of horses pulled an enclosed buggy during bad weather when he started as a mail carrier in the 1920s.

Lafe was one of the more progressive farmers in Meridian Twsp. He bought his first tractor in the late 1920s. He was one of the first to install a milkhouse and cooler—required of those who sold milk to dairies in St. Louis, Mo.

Lafe Noller and his sister, Olive, posed for a picture in front of his tractor and wheat drill about 1940.

His poultry operation was featured on the weekly Centralia Evening Sentinel farm pages in April, 1955. He then had a flock of 325 Leghorn hens and more than 100 baby chicks in a brooder house. After chicken and egg operations became unprofitable for the general farmer in the 1960s Uncle Lafe continued to keep several dozen hens, selling some eggs weekly but giving many to relatives and friends.

After selling his milk cows and renting his farm land, he made nearly a full time job of gardening. He had a garden of about a half acre on both the north and south sides of their house with vegetables and flowers in both gardens most years. He specialized in mums and roses. Hundreds from Centralia and other communities drove by to see their blooming flowers. Some Sunday afternoons their driveway and the roadside would be full of cars as friends stopped to chat and walk through their gardens.

Aunt Blanche was in the tuberculosis sanitarium at St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Ill., several months in 1948, after surgeons removed one lung. She was careful to get necessary rest and took a nap nearly every afternoon thereafter.

Uncle Lafe suffered a stroke and was found on the floor near his bed the morning of 7 March 1974 by Aunt Blanche. He died March 9th.

One seldom went anyplace without the other. As some said, "Blanche couldn't do anything without Lafe." Many seemed to think that she would not live many months without him.

Blanche Noller estate

The following letters, memos and public records pertaining to the estate of Blanche Noller are included because it is felt that the nieces, nephews and other relatives of Lafe Noller are entitled to read them.

It was possible to print this book because of the estate. I put part of my share in a Quick family history savings account. (We would never have

Lafe Noller with visitors and members of a drilling crew when oil wells were being drilled on his farm [NE corner of NE¼ Sec 28, Meridian Twsp., Clinton Co., Ill.] about 1940. The garden picture was probably taken in the 1960s.

been able to pay the printing bill by relying on advance sale of the books.)

The first letter that follows is in reply to a request to sign an "Entry of appearance on probate of will" which would "waive all notice, and consent to an immediate hearing in the matter of the hearing on the petition of Eunice Lochiner and Selma Keister (sisters of Blanche Noller) to admit the instrument purporting to be the last will of said decedent to probate."

Oct. 31, 1974

Dear Lela:

After some thinking, wondering, cogitation—and perusal of Chapter 3 (Illinois Statutes) Administration of Estates—I thought I should make an attempt to make my views absolutely clear.

1. I have decided that I will do what I can to see that Aunt Blanche's estate is settled in the manner she desired. It can be done.

2. I think you should be administrator and I would oppose the appointment of anyone else unless you absolutely refused.

I'm sure you understood I was skeptical when you said the purpose of the petition and the form we were asked to sign was for you to get a full share. I don't remember whether you said who had told you that but at best I consider it an incomplete, if not misleading, representation of the purpose of the hearing.

It seems to me that, whatever else it might be, the main purpose of the petition was to rush settlement of the estate. And the purpose of the form everyone but me signed was to steamroller it. I have decided that in accordance with "point 1" listed above, I will not sign it. As a matter of fact, before signing that, I would sign a document relinquishing all claim to the estate—with the understanding that the document would be torn up if it were not also signed by Aunt Selma, Peg, Burl, Dale and Bob. In other words, I would prefer that you get the entire estate if we are prevented from settling it as Aunt Blanche intended.

I doubt that any court action will be scheduled before January, but if it is I will make arrangements to be there. As of now we will try to get down Dec. 6 or 13 for a couple days.

I hope I've been able to put the words together so they are more clear than the telephone conversation and letter of Monday.

Love,

(cc: Burl, Dale & Bob) wib

April 24, 1975

Subject: Aunt Blanche's estate, will and intentions

To: Aunt Selma, Peg, Bob, Burl, Dale and Lela

I am writing this because I want the record straight, and as complete as possible, on what I have done, said and, in some cases, thought.

Over the years, when others talked about inheriting a fortune, I thought about Uncle Lafe and Aunt Blanche—sometimes even mentioning an aunt and uncle who had oil wells on their farm.

But I never really gave a lot of thought to ever getting any substantial part of it. First, I didn't consider that I had any "right to it." Second, I guess I assumed that most of it was likely to go to Lela and her children and Burl and his children. Because it was only right that Lela get most of what they had, that Aunt Blanche seemed to especially like Burl's girls and that the rest would be shared by other nephews and nieces of Aunt Blanche and Uncle Lafe. I just never really thought much about it—those are just fleeting thoughts that I recall.

I remember a couple years ago someone asking how much I thought they had. Then I thought all but one or two wells in that oilfield were on Uncle Lafe's land. I guessed they were worth "anything from $100,000 to over a million."

The first time we saw Aunt Blanche in St. Mary's hospital in the summer of 1974, she told us, "I rememebered you. It's all written down in the Bible. I didn't forget Bob either. I rememebered all of you." There seemed to be no doubt that she was talking about a will or instructions for disposal of her property.

Lafe and Blanche [Quick] Noller with Howard and Marjorie [Kidder] Quick, who was holding Rose Mary Quick, when her father Wilbert was in the Far East during the Korean War [September, 1950]. The picture on the wall is Mary [Morris] Kidder, Rose Mary's great-grandmother.

I think you all know what she wanted in the will: Lela to get the house and 40 acres; Uncle Lafe's nieces and nephews the proceeds of the 80 north of the house with Bob Noller to have first chance to buy it and the 80 in East Fork to be sold with Charles Hintz getting first chance to buy and the proceeds to Burl, Dale, Bob, me and Bill Keister's children.

Our last visit with her at the Fireside Nursing Home was a trying experience. I let Jo out at the door, then parked the car. On the way in, I stopped to ask the nurse how Aunt Blanche was.

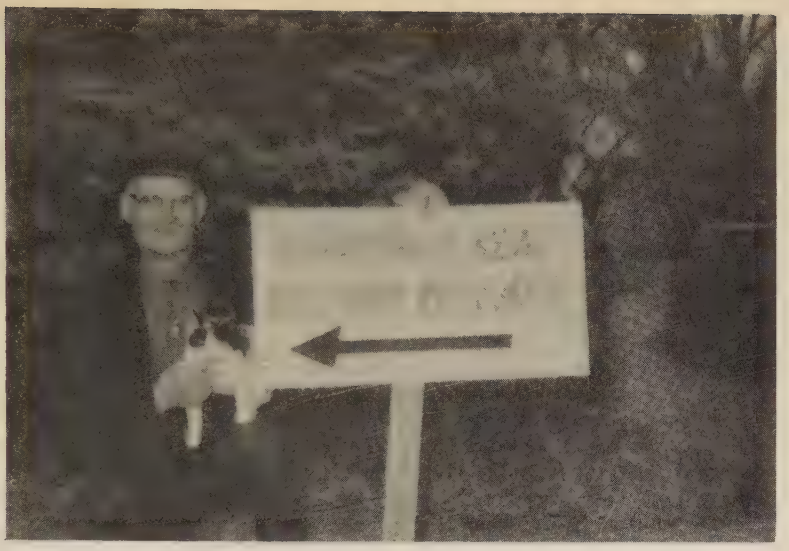
First, she asked, "Are you Lewis Keister?" I told her no, I'm Wilbert Quick. She said she had called Lela and Dr. Parks and he said they would have to take her to the State Hospital at Anna. This was the last Saturday in August.

I went down to Aunt Blanche's room at the end of the hall. Jo was trying to get her to eat, then an aide came in with a pill. When Jo asked if she would take the pill, Aunt Blanche told her, "I might."

She was saying something to Jo about "get me out of here." Then she looked at me and said, "Wib, will you take care of me if I give you some of my land and money?"

In the few seconds before I answered, these are the thoughts that flashed through my mind:

"If you do, people will say you're just doing it to get her money."



Lafe Noller was pictured in front of his home about 1965. He was chairman of the Clinton County TB Association in the 1950s and 1960s.

"She could stay in Teresa's room, but Treese would have to sleep in the twin bed in Dave's room."

"How would she get to Milwaukee? She couldn't stand the trip in the car and if she wouldn't fly when she was well, would she now? Probably not."

And I laid awake several nights worrying that I hadn't done something and couldn't think of anything to do.

She's still looking at me saying, "Please." I mumble, "I don't know what to say, Aunt Blanche." And Jo is trying to get her to eat lunch or take the pill. (First one, then the other.)

We had to hurry because Mom and Jo had appointments at the beauty shop. As soon as I dropped them off, I drove out to Lela's across the backroads east of Uncle Lafe's. No one was home at Lela's and I drove in Uncle Lafe's driveway. The collie dog was on the walk between the back door and the garage. He got up and barked. It was a forlorn feeling. I drove back to Sandoval. I didn't tell Jo until we were on the way to Milwaukee Sunday morning that the nurse said the doctor would have Aunt Blanche put in the Anna hospital. Sometimethat week I called Lela and asked how Aunt Blanche was and she said she was in the hospital at Anna.

When we got back from Europe, I believe it was 5 days after Aunt Blanche's funeral, I already had the petition and a letter asking for my signature.

I talked to Mom and she said Lela had just called for my phone number. When it was getting close to time for me to go to work I called Lela. I think Mom had told me "Sel and Peg want Lela to have a full share of the estate."

As I remember, Lela and I talked several minutes about how well Aunt Blanche had been doing just a few days before. Then we got around to the petition and I told her I didn't like people apparently standing around like a bunch of vultures.

She told me the petition was for her to get a full share. I sensed Lela was a little miffed when I told her, "It doesn't say anything about that." I don't recall precisely what else was said but I know I told her again that the petition didn't say anything about her getting a share of the estate.

I remember saying something about "What's the big hurry?"

After thinking about it awhile, I got a copy of the Illinois statute on wills and administration of estates.

It was obvious that if there was any real desire for Lela to have more than one-twelfth of the estate, it could be very simply accomplished. The other heirs would merely relinquish claim to the 40 acres where the house is.

I don't know, and it doesn't matter, but for the record, when Lela thought the petition was for her to get a full share, one of three things happened: (1) She had not understood, (2) Someone misunderstood a lawyer, or (3) Someone deliberately tried to mislead Lela.

I told Bob or Lela —maybe both—that if I had received the petition with Lela as the petitioner, I would have signed and returned it without question.

I recall two or three years ago sitting in the living room at Uncle Lafe's a few weeks after Aunt Selma had been in southern Illinois. Jo asked if Aunt Selma had been out several times. You could tell Aunt Blanche was fighting back tears as she said, "She was up here (I believe she said 18 or 22) days and spent two hours here."

When I retained Bill Warren to talk to all of you about other ways to settle the estate, it was primarily to see if anyone was really serious about wanting "Lela to get a full share."

My only conclusion is that the "full share story" was to get the petition signed without question. As it stated, it was to waive right of notice. That's why I didn't sign it.

It was worth the cost of a lawyer to learn the truth. And it hurts. (The truth, not the cost!)

Obviously, it wasn't to "get a bigger cut of the estate." It doesn't take a mathematical genius to tell that 1/8 of the entire estate is more than 1/5 of 80 acres.

It doesn't take Solomon to tell that 1/12 of an estate is not fair to one who was supposed to have 40 acres with a home and an oil well.

A wise man once said, "Riches obtained through greed are seldom enjoyed." Maybe he had a dream.

Estate settlement

Excerpts from probate records in the matter of the estate of Blanche Noller, deceased, No. 74-P-132:

27 Jan 1975, Personal property auction sale $6,072

31 May 1975, Auction sale of real estate

E½ SE¼ Sect 21 T2N, R1W (Meridian) $885 per acre to Dorothy Wedekemper	69,915
NE¼ NE¼ Sect 28 T2N, R1W, including house, garage, barn, one producing oil well to Richard Kuiken	50,800
SE¼ SW¼ Sect 23 T3N, R1W (East Fork) $470 per acre to Charles Hintz	18,800
NE¼ NW¼ Sect 26 T3N, R1W, to Jim Hintz $310 per acre	12,400
Total real estate	(151,915)
Total receipts	175,966
Total disbursements	46,385

Distribution of $125,000 on 18 Aug 1975:

Selma Keister, sister, 397 Quietway, Leisure Lake Village, Palmetto, Fla. 33561; ¼ less inheritance tax	$31,859
Eunice Lochiner, sister, 6 Riviera Dr., Granite City, Ill. 62040; ¼ less inheritance tax	31,859
Robert L. Quick, nephew, 1205 S. Cherry St., Centralia, Ill. 62801; ½ of ¼ less inheritance tax	15,140
Wilbert Quick, nephew, 3138 S. 67th Ct., Milwaukee, Wis. 53219; ½ of ¼ less inheritance tax	15,140
Lela Keister, niece, RR 1, Shattuc, Ill. 62283; ⅓ of ¼	10,792
Burl Quick, nephew, RR, Shattuc, Ill. 62283; ⅓ of ¼ less inheritance tax	10,103
Dale Quick, nephew, RR, Shattuc, Ill. 62283; ⅓ of ¼ less inheritance tax	10,103

The final distribution of a ½ of ¼ share on 6 May 1976 was $2,467.

Third generation (cont'd)

7. BARBARA ELLEN (3) NOLLER (Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 8 Feb 1898, d 28 Oct 1969; m ca 1921, Martin Kraft of New Minden, Ill., both bur Jefferson Barracks, Mo., cemetery, south of St. Louis, Mo.

Barbara graduated from Centralia High School. She taught in rural schools.

Martin Kraft was a baker. He learned the trade under Mr. Beck of Beck's in Centralia. He served in the Army during World War I as a cook and baker in France. He later worked for a railroad. He had several relatives in the St. Louis area, where they lived many years.

Children of Martin and Barbara E. (Noller) Kraft:

11 i Doris Ellen, b 1 Sept 1922

8. IRVIN JOSEPH (3) NOLLER (Louis-2, Ludwig-1), 31 Jan 1902; m 1928, Viola Heinzmann, dau of Clements and Louisa (Wedekemper) Heinzmann, b 21 Feb 1906, d 20 Dec 1972. Res: Meridian Twsp., RR Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Irvin Noller was an extensive farmer in southeastern Meridian Twsp.

Children of Irvin and Viola (Heinzmann) Noller:

12 i Robert, b 25 Feb 1929, d 5 May 1975
13 ii Betty, b 29 Oct 1936; m --- Russo
14 iii Judy, b 11 Dec 1939; m (1) Warren Rogers, (2) Bob Blumenkamp, (3) Jerry Quayle

9. FLORA IRENE (3) NOLLER (Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 13 Aug 1905; m 1928, Rudolph Behrens, b 16 Nov 1904, d 15 July 1974. Res: Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Flora graduated from Centralia High School in 1923. She taught school five years. She has written Shattuc news for the Centralia Sentinel and area weekly newspapers since about 1937.

Flora and Rudy Behrens started a furniture store in Shattuc in December 1955. She was still operating the business in 1976.

Children of Rudolph and Flora (Noller) Behrens:

i Joan, b 23 Dec 1933; m 24 July 1976, William Bundy Wham, b 26 Feb 1922. Joan has taught music since graduating from college in 1955. She has a master's degree from the University of Illinois and is a leading musician and teacher in the Centralia area.

15 ii Ben, b 24 May 1942
16 iii Ronald, b 24 Oct 1943

Fourth generation

10. THELMA ELIZABETH (4) NOLLER (Edwin-3, Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 2 June 1906; m ---Latta.

Children of Thelma E. (Noller) and ---Latta:

i Jimmie, b 28 May 1934
ii Jerry, b 13 Feb 1938
iii John, b 19 Dec 1939
iv Jane, b 20 Sept 1947

11. DORIS ELLEN (4) KRAFT (Barbara E. Noller-3, Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 1 Sept 1922; m ---Kerr.

Children of Doris E. (Kraft) and ---Kerr:

i Beverly, b 25 Apr 1948
ii Barbara, b 15 Feb 1952
iii Cindy, b 2 Jan 1958

12. ROBERT (4) NOLLER (Irvin-3, Louis-2, Ludwig-1) b Meridian Twsp., 25 Feb 1929; d 5 May 1975; m 1948, Shirley Maloy, dau of Orville and Dessie Maloy, Sandoval, Ill.

He farmed all the Noller land originally owned by his grandfather and rented much more in the area of southeastern Meridian Twsp.

Bob was killed when his motorcycle left U.S. Route 51, on a curve in front of Quick's Garage in southeastern Sandoval, Ill.

Children of Robert and Shirley (Maloy) Noller:
- i Alecia, b 11 Apr 1952
- ii Karen, b 13 May 1954
- iii Jackie, b 11 Aug 1958

13. BETTY (4) NOLLER (Irvin-3, Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 29 Oct 1936; m --- Russo. Res: Dow, Ill.

Children of Betty (Noller) and ---Russo:
- i Joel, b 8 Aug 1966
- ii Amy, b 11 Apr 1968

14. JUDY (4) NOLLER (Irvin-3, Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 11 Dec 1939; m (1) Warren Rogers, (2) Bob Blumenkamp, (3) 16 Apr 1976, Jerry Quayle.

Children of Warren and Judy (Noller) Rogers:
- i Susan Rogers, b 7 Oct 1962

15. BEN (4) BEHRENS (Flora Noller-3, Louis-2, Ludwig-1). b 24 May 1942; m 26 June 1963, Penny Schlott. Res: Shattuc, Ill. 62283

Children of Ben and Penny (Schlott) Behrens:
- i David Lee Behrens, b 23 Nov 1964
- ii Daniel Lee Behrens, b 1 Dec 1967
- iii Jonathan Lee Behrens, b 28 Nov 1971

16. RONALD DALE (4) BEHRENS (Flora Noller-3, Louis-2, Ludwig-1), b 24 Oct 1943; m 24 Aug 1965, Patsy Faye Keister, dau of Lewis and Lela (Quick) Keister. Res: RR, Shattuc, Ill 62283
(91 Quick genealogy)

Ron is a carpenter and independent contractor, specializing in home construction. He does his own financing, planning and building. He built their home on the Kaskaskia College Road (Shattuc Road) about three quarters of a mile south of Shattuc on an acre of land formerly owned by his uncle, Lafe Noller

Children of Ron and Pat (Keister) Behrens:
- i Cynthia Ann Behrens, b St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., 18 Nov 1970; d 19 Nov 1970
- ii Theodore Charles Behrens, b Centralia, 10 Mar 1972
- iii Keira Elizabeth Behrens, b Centralia, 23 Oct 1973
- iv Amanda Joelle Behrens, b Centralia, 26 Jan 1976

OBITUARY OF JOHN W. QUICK

John William Quick was born on a farm in East Fork township, Clinton county, Illinois, April 16, 1864; died at his late home in the same county April 17, 1933, aged 69 years and 1 day.

His mother died in early childhood leaving him to the care of his father and an aunt. Mr. Quick came from a long line of study pioneers and his ancestry may be traced to a great-grandfather of Cayuga county, New York, who carried his musket and fought for his country during the Revolutionary War.

On October 16, 1885 he was united in marriage to Lavella Brooks, daughter of Louis and China Brooks. To this union ten children were born, six of whom have preceded him to the Great Beyond.

They are Nettie, Elza, La Viega, an infant unnamed, Violetta and Albert Louis.

The living who remain to mourn his loss besides his beloved wife are his children, Mrs. Blanche Noller and Mrs. Selma Keister of Shattuc. His son, John Howard, also married and Miss Eunice at home with her mother. There are also six grandchildren, Lela Quick who makes her home with her aunt, Mrs. Noller; ~~Mary~~ Quick, whom the subject of this sketch has raised as a dear son; Dale Quick living with his mother; Wilbert and Bobbie Quick and Billy Dean Keister. One brother, Walter Quick of Boulder, Ill., and two half-brothers James Quick of Centralia, Ill., and George Quick of Sandoval Ill.

There are a host of relatives and friends who are grieved at his departure and will miss him in their every day life. He was an upright honest citizen and though not a member of any church, during his last illness he prayed that his sins might be forgiven and asked that his prayer might be answered by granting that he pass away in peace. This assurance soon came and in accordance with his prayer his spirit took its flight peacefully two days later.

The funeral services were conducted Wednesday evening, the service in charge of Rev. Merry and Rev. Howell and the body laid to rest the ~~Carter~~ cemetery.
Prairie Chapel

DEATH OF MRS QUICK

Rachel Susan Smith was born on March 24, 1863 and died in St. Marys Hospital, Centralia, April 9, 1926, age 63 years and 14 days.

She was united in marriage Dec. 1881 to Walter Quick and to this union was born 7 sons, Parter and Jesse of Centralia, Thomas of near Boulder and Walter and Ben at home, two having preceded her to the better land.

At an early age, she was converted and united wtih the Baptist church, to which she remained a consistent member to the time of her death.

She was a kind companion, a loving mother and always a friend and neigh bor in time of need.

She leaves to mourn her departure besides the above mentioned, four sisters and a host of relatives and friends. She will be sadly missed by all but our loss is her gain. Her testimony on her dying bed was that she was fully prepared to meet the Saviour and a few hours before she died she sang two of her favorite hymns, "I'm the Child of a King" and "In that City."

The last words of service was conducted by Rev. J. M. Smith and the remains were slowly moved from the Diamond Springs Baptist Church to the cemetery near by, where the body was placed to rest.

CHAPTER XXV

Deaths and funerals

(This chapter contains the views and recollections of the author. It is included more for future readers than tnose of 1978.)

John W. Quick
(16 April 1864-17 April 1933)

My first experience with serious illness and death, at least the first that I can remember, was the Spring of 1933 about five months before I was nine years old.

I remember frequent trips to Grandpa Quick's in March and April. Every day for a couple weeks I guess.

Several things relayed to me the seriousness of the situation: Several people were standing around the kitchen, including neighbors and cousins; often several men were outside talking and sitting on the wood pile or well curb; Bob and I were cautioned (shhh!) to be quiet and ushered through the dining room where Grandpa was on a cot; people talked about the doctor coming or what the doctor had said.

I remember walking to the corner, about 200 yards south of the house with Burl, I believe to get an empty milk can which had been dropped off from the milk truck. It was a day or two after Grandpa died. After asking if he was there when Grandpa died, I remember questioning him repeatedly and persistently about what happened. I recall only one question and answer—the repeated questioning was either because of my difficulty in making the question clear or Burl's reluctance to answer them.

In answer to "what happened, what did he do?" Burl said he just stopped breathing.

I remember attending three funerals where the body was at the family home—Grandpa's, Grandma Quick and mother's Aunt Stella (the only sister of Mary Martha Morris).

I don't recall a minister, but we all stood in the living room in front of the casket which was in the southeast corner of the room. I was standing by Dad's leg about four feet from the casket; my head about even with the top of the open casket. I looked up at Dad's face—something like standing next to a wall or the side of a mountain and looking straight up.

It was the first time I ever saw Dad cry. Big tears were rolling down each cheek. I think my predominant thought or feeling was worrying about Dad.

DEATH OF A. L. QUICK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

Albert Louis Quick was born Dec. 15, 1889 and died Aug. 21, 1923, aged 33 years 8 months, and 6 days. He was the second child of John W: and Luella Quick.

He grew to manhood in his child hood home having spent practically all his life in East Fork Township.

He was united in marriage to Laura May Orrel, August 30, 1911. This union was blessed with three children, Lela Maxine, age 10, Burl age 7 and Dale Leon age 5.

His cheerful disposition and amiable ways endeared him to all who knew him. He was a kind and loving husband and father doing all in his power for the ones he loved so well will he be sadly missed by the dear ones so sorely bereaved.

During his last illness he called his faithful wife to him and together they prayed to the Father of all and he expressed his satisfaction that he was ready and willing to go home.

Blessed are they who die in the Lord for them a crown of rightcousness await eth.

He leaves to mourn their loss an aged grandmother, a loving father and mother, three sisters and one brother besides the ones mentioned before and also a host of admiring relatives and friends.

On account of failing health, he with faithful wife removed to Colorado in November of 1921 in hope regaining his fast failing strength.

For a time he seemed to improve but the Lord Knows best and it was not His will for Bert to remain with earthly friends.

He was affilliated with the Modern Woodmen of America being a member of Boulder Camp No. 3723 since he was nineteen:

MRS. JOHN W. QUICK DIES AT SHATTUC; ERVICES MONDAY

Mrs. Luella Frances Quick, 82, widow of John W. Quick, died at her home in Shattuc yesterday afternoon. She had lived in Shattuc for eight years and prior to that had spent her life on a farm in E. Fork township, Clinton county.

She was a daughter of Louis and China Brooks and was married Oct. 18, 1885. She was a member of the Royal Neighbors.

Survivors are one son, Howard, of Sandoval, three daughters, Mrs. Blanch Noller of near Shattuc, Mrs. Selma Kiester of Pontiac, Mich., and Mrs. Eunice Loghiner of Milwaukee, Wis., six grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 1:30 p.m. from the Shattuc Methodist church with the Rev. Fred Merry officiating. Burial will be at the cemetery of Prairie chapel.

Friends may call at a funeral home in Sandoval after 5 p.m. today and at the residence in Shattuc ater 2 p.m. Sunday.

MORTUARY

QUICK—Luella Francis Quick passed away at her home in Shattuc Friday afternoon, age 83 years, 1 month, 29 days. Funeral services will be held Monday at 1:30 P. M. from the Shattuc Methodist Church. Rev. Fred Merry officiating. Interment in Prairie Chapel Cemetery. Friends may call at the Cox & Martin Funeral Home in Sandoval after 5 P. M. Saturday, then at the residence after 2 P. M. Sunday.

After the funeral at the Methodist Church in Boulder, with the family still seated after everyone else had filed out, Peg and Aunt Selma (Dad's younger sisters) were crying and I thought then screaming. Years later I would understand the words "wailing women." I was scared, upset and if I had known the meaning of the word I guess I would have thought that I felt embarrassed as they cried and sobbed as they kissed Grandpa.

At the cemetery the hearse stopped in the muddy road and a team and wagon, with the wagon bed removed, was used to take the casket the 200 yards or so to the grave in the Prairie Chapel Cemetery.

That morning, when neighbors were digging the grave, one called to tell Dad that the ground was so wet and muddy that when they would dig a few feet the sides would cave in. He suggested they get some boards and wall up the inside of the grave as they dug. That was what they had to do.

After the graveside service, Burl Linton of Berry & Linton Funeral Directors, had to plead with Peg to leave the cemetery. I remember him saying, "Let's go on home Eunice, there's nothing you can do here." And, "Come on, Eunice, let's go home."

Walter Quick
(14 Feb 1861-4 June 1942)

I was almost 18 years old at the time of Uncle Pete's funeral, but the only part that I remember distinctly is getting the casket to the New Carter Cemetery which is about 500 yards north of the Diamond Springs Church.

Only traces of the bridge footings across a branch are left on the old road north of the church. The only access to the cemetery since the 1920s or earlier was across the branch where banks are more sloping just east of the former George Leicht house.

There had been heavy rains the day before Uncle Pete's funeral and water, running fast as it neared East Fork Creek, was about three or four feet deep.

They had a team of horses and wagon with high wheels and steel rims to take the casket across the stream and through the pasture about a quarter mile to the cemetery. About four men stood on each side of the casket to hold it as the horses were driven through the water and up the east bank of the stream. The wagon made two or three trips across the stream to take men and boys who were going to the cemetery.

It was the last interment at the New Carter Cemetery.

Louis Brooks

Death certificate for Louis Brooks recorded in Bond County Record "B" at Page 19:

Age: 53, 8 mos. 18 days
Marital status: married
Died: March 31, 1901
Born: Clinton County, Ill
Address: Keyesport, Ill
Cause of Death: Unknown
Cemetery: Morris Cemetery, Clinton County, Ill. (later known as Ebenezer)
MD: Dr. C.C. Gordon, coroner, Greenville, Ill.

Coroner's Inquest

Held at the residence of Louis Brooks in the Town of Keyesport, in the County of Bond and State of Illinois, on Sunday the 31st day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one on the body of Louis Brooks, deceased.

Present: C.C. Gordon, coroner

J.M. Ditsch, foreman)
Lee Dunn, clerk)
James M. Ezell)
Guy Kyle) Jury of Inquest
L. C. Apple)
Z.C. Moore)

Attest: J.M. Ditsch, Foreman

Be it remembered, that at an inquestion made before the undersigned, C.C. Gordon, Coroner of said County, at Keyesport in said County on the 31 day of March A.D. 1901, upon the body of LOUIS BROOKS by a Jury sworn according to law, to inquire how the said body came to its death, the witnesses then and there sworn testified as follows, to-wit:

J.C. FOX, M.D., being duly sworn, said: I came over here about 1 o'clock A.M. Mr. Mays called me out and wanted me to see Mr. Brooks. He said that Mr. Brooks was found lying dead; so I came over and found him lying in the summer kitchen part way under the stove, his head being under the hearth stove. He was lying there with his right hand across his breast. I felt his pulse, examined his heart beat and found life extinct. His feet and hands were cold, but his body was not cold yet. I have not noticed anything un-natural about Mr. Brooks lately, except that he looked bad. I have had no particular conversation with him lately except about a month ago I gave him medicine for a rheumatism. My opionion is that he died of heart failure and that he had taken no poison drug.

Signed: Julius C. Fox

J. S. McDONALD, being duly sworn, said: "My name is J.S. McDonald and am a barber by profession. Mr. Brooks was in my shop on March 30th, 1901 about 4 or 5 o'clock and stayed there for about an hour or an hour and a half. While he was there I noticed nothing peculiar except that he was unusually quiet, during his stay there he said nothing except

that he would step down to the Post Office while I was shaving Ernest Kerschner; he came back about the time I was through shaving Kershner and got into the chair and I shaved him. While in the chair he said nothing only in reply to some one sitting there making a remark in regard to the parting of his hair (referring to the bald spot in the middle). Mr. Brooks in reply said "that was the way I was raised." Mr. Brooks was not a regular customer of my shop. I think he generally shaved himself.

Signed: J.S. McDonald

G. F. HEABERLIN, being duly sworn, said: I am a druggist by profession in Keyesport, Illinois. I have sold Mr. Brooks drugs off and on ever since I have been here. He was in my store yesterday (I think in the fore-noon). He stayed only about five minutes and while there called for nothing. I was busy and did not talk with him except to pass the time of day with him. He came to my place of business quite frequently, but I have never noticed anything unusual in his talk. He was there Friday, the 29th inst. and talked as rational as any man. The last time I heard him complain was Wednesday, he said that he had a lump in his throat and wanted some cough drops (Red Cross). He said his throat was not sore but that he seemed to have a lump there and wanted something to help him. When I heard of his death I was never so suprised in my life, especially in a case of this kind. I never at anytime sold him any poison except last summer I sold him Paris Green to sprinkle his potatoes.

Signed: G. F. Heaberlin

MRS. LOUIS BROOKS, being duly sworn, said: I am the wife of Louis Brooks, deceased. I reside in the Village of Keyesport, Illinois, and 54 years old. I have been married to Louis Brooks 34 years. I retired last night as usual. When we went to bed he seemed like he breathed hard but he usually breathed that way and I did not think much about it. He waked up in the night and rubbed his hand on my face and I asked him if he was sick and he made no answer. He turned over and I thought went to sleep. He got up about 12 o'clock and got out at the foot of the bed I thought to fix the fire in the kitchen, but I found that he was not in the kitchen as I went in there and found he had gone out. I went out on the porch and called for him but he did not answer. So I called for Frank my son-in-law and started to look for Pa. I also ran back into the house and called my daughter Josie (Frank Cole's wife). We ran to the barn and they ran in the yard and out to the well to look for him. I then ran over to Mrs. Vandivorts and asked them to help look for him. Mr. Vandivort and his wife and boy came and looked around our barn and his barn but did not find him. Mr. Vandivort then came to the summer kitchen and found him lying in there on a palate that he had made himself. When we found him Mr. Vandivort went for the doctor and he came over (Dr. Fox). The doctor came and I went and I said "Oh doctor is he dead," and the Dr. said "Yes, he is" and I said "What will we do?" The doctor said we would send for Mr. Ezell. He never said anything to me about taking his own life. We never had any trouble. We always got along well together. He has a niece hardly capable of going by herself, his father lost his mind before he died, so did his grandmother. His father lost his mind at about age of 60 years. When our daughter died and was buried Friday, the 29th inst, it seemed that it would kill him.

her

Signed: Chney X Brooks

mark

Witness: M.E. Ezell

GREENE MAYS, being duly sworn, said: My name is Greene Mays. I am working as a hand in the sawmill. I have lived here about one month. My wife waked me up and said she heard someone hollowing over here. I got up and dressed and my wife and I came over here and Vandervort and his wife were here and they were looking for Mr. Brooks. The first thing that was done Dr. Vandervort lit the lantern and we looked in the well but could not find him there. We then went to the Dr.'s barn but did not find him. We then went to Brooks' barn but could find nothing of him. We then looked in the summer kitchen and found him there. His feet were to the North, his head to the South under the stove hearth. His right hand lying across his breast. I felt of his head and found it was warm and did not think he was hardly dead. I think it was between twelve and one o'clock. I have seen him most every day since I have been here, but never noticed anything strange in his manner.

Witness: M.E. Ezell

Signed: Greene his X mark Mays

M.E. EZELL, J.P., being duly sworn, said: My name is M.E. Ezell. Last night or this morning about one o'clock March 31, Mr. Mays came to my house and waked me up. Said Mr. Brooks was dead. I came up here and found him lying in the summer kitchen as described before and he was in his night clothes and barefooted. His feet to the North, his head to the South, head resting on a quilt. His left hand across his breast, his right hand lying on the floor, apparently dead. His body was warm and perfectly limber. I saw no marks of violence on his body in any way. He was lying as if in a peaceful slumber. Myself and Mr. Mays and Mr. D.W. Wise carried him in here and laid him on this sofa. When I came here I found Dr. Vandervort, his wife and two sons here. Mr. Frank Cole and wife, who are daughter and son-in-law of deceased, and Mrs. Greene Mays, Dr. Fox was also here and examined him. I saw him Saturday morning at my house and he told me that he had a cow that he wanted to sell and place the money in the bank as a kind of a saving. I really think his mind was affected to some extent from the way he seemed to forget things that had passed recently. I haven't the least idea that there was any foul play which caused his death.

Signed: M.E. Ezell

FRANK COLE, being duly sworn, said: My name is Frank Cole. I am 27 years old. I am a resident of Keyesport and am the son-in-law of deceased. Mrs. Brooks came to my room and waked me up about 12 o'clock A.M. and said that Mr. Brooks had gone and wanted me to hunt for him. We looked about the place and finally found him in the smoke house. He was dead when we found him. Mr. Vandervort and Mr. Mays were with me when we found him. Also Mr. Vandervorts boys. I have no knowledge how he came to his death.

Signed: Frank Cole

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY

In the matter of the Inquisition on the body of LOUIS BROOKS, deceased, held at His Residence in Keyesport, Illinois, on the 31st day of March, A.D. 1901.

We, the undersigned, jurors sworn to inquire of the death of LOUIS BROOKS on oath do find that he came to his death by cause unknown. And that we further exonerate all persons, concerned as to the cause of the death of one Louis Brooks.

Signed: J.M. DITSCH, Foreman
Lee Dunn, Clerk
James M. Ezell
Guy Kyle
L.C. Apple
Z.C. Moore

When asked in the late 1960s what Louis Brooks died of, J. Howard Quick, a grandson, grinned and said, "Pa (John W. Quick, son-in-law of Louis Brooks) always said Grandma poisoned him."

It seems from the testimony ("a death like this") that there had been considerable speculation in Keyesport about what had happened. Testimony also indicates that there was talk of possible suicide.

None of the evidence indicated suicide or foul play, although some testimony of China Brooks seemed to allude to her suspicion of suicide. Also, John Quick had said that "Old Man" Ezell had told him Louis Brooks had been hit in the back of the head with something. M.E. Ezell testified at the inquest that there were no marks of violence on the body.

It is quite possible that Louis Brooks did not feel well and got up to walk outside then went into the summer kitchen at the rear of the house. As Doctor Fox testified, the death may have been a heart attack.

Betty Ann [Copple] Quick
18 Feb 1929 - 23 July 1955

(From a letter written to Cleo Kidder Hoyne, her husband and daughter. Uncle Bill, mentioned with Aunt Elsie, is Cleo Hoyne's brother, W.D. Kidder. Bill Hoyne is the Uncle Bill who was ill. He died in 1956.)

Huntington, W.Va.
July 30, 1955

Dear Aunt Cleo, Uncle Bill and Mary Jane:

You have enough problems and worries of your own, Aunt Cleo, but since you asked me to I'll try to tell you all about what happened in the last week.

It was just about midnight last Saturday when Mom called. "I've got bad news," she said. I asked what and she said, "Betty was killed in an automobile accident this evening." Seems like I've heard her say it a hundred times in the last seven days, but we still can't hardly believe it.

I was so shocked I was coldly unemotional as I told Jo what had happened. It wasn't until the next morning when Rose Mary brought me her birthday card with a note signed "Aunt Betty" that it really began to register with me.

About all Mom could tell me about the accident was: Bob had finished working on a truck and was taking it home and Betty was following in their car to pick him up. He noticed in the rear view mirror that the car was skidding and swerving then it went off the north side of the highway in front of Fat's Rendevous (a block east of the Church). It was raining and Joy was with Betty, but no one could tell what had happened. Betty was thrown out of the car and it rolled over on her.

Jo's brother (Joe), mother and Mary, Charlie and their kids were coming out Monday. We called Joe early Sunday morning and told him about it and wondered how to work things out so we wouldn't have to take the kids with us. Janie, Mary's eight-year-old had come down earlier with her Aunt Rose and was staying for them to come after her. He called back and said Mary was flying down and would get here at 9 p.m. Sunday and they would drive down Monday.

We then decided to take the 11 p.m. bus and get to Sandoval at 2:45 p.m. Monday. The bus ticket agent refused to take a check so we walked to the train station to take the 4:30 a.m. train and get to Salem at 2:05 p.m. Uncle Bill and Aunt Elsie met us in Salem. Soon as we started to Centralia, Uncle Bill said, "Wilbert, this is a pretty rough deal." I said I guess Bob's in pretty bad shape. He said yes but your Dad's feeling as bad or worse than Bob.

When we got to the funeral home it was harder than ever to believe Betty was dead. Never have I seen anyone laid out who looked so beautiful and life-like. I stood there and could swear she was breathing. Bob, Dad, Mom, Uncle Bill, Aunt Elsie, Jo and I stood in front of the casket.

I don't know what in the world Bob, or the rest of us, would have done without Uncle Bill. He sat with Bob at the funeral home and at the funeral. At home Bob hardly left the house without asking Uncle Bill to go with him. I thought I would be able to help Bob, but when I got there it was almost too much for me too at times. And, I had to try to help Dad and Jo.

Bob told us that Dad told him, "Son, I loved her so much I'd be glad to trade places with her if I could." Mom said she'd never seen anything affect Dad like it did when they got to the hospital and Bob and Mrs. Copple told them Betty was dead.

I don't think Bob did a thing without saying, "I wonder if Betty would want me to do that," or "I hope that's what Betty would want me to do."

At the funeral home Monday afternoon, Randy sat down beside me and said, "Uncle Wib, don't tell my Daddy Bob this it might upset him, but my Daddy Ervin called me on the phone and told me I might have to live with him. I told him I'd rather live with Mom (he always called Mrs. Copple Mom and after he started living with Betty and Bob he called Betty Mother.) He said 'well we'll see, I won't promise you anything'."

Hope Joy isn't too much for Mom. When we took Joy to the funeral home Tuesday morning she said, "That's my Mommie. She hurt my nose,

but she's sorry." Then she said her mommie was sleeping in the hospital. They decided then to have the kids meet us at the cemetery. She said, "Mommie's in the big box." But I guess she's just confused about what has happened and in a few months will forget her mother. However, I can remember Grandpa Trout with the long white beard, sitting on the porch in his rocking chair. Mom says I was about three the last time I saw him.

Tuesday evening Bob asked me to go with him to see the preacher. Betty went to church at the Sandoval Methodist Church once in awhile and sent Randy there nearly every Sunday. She said Rev. Kline always seemed so nice, so Bob and Mrs. Copple wanted him for the funeral. The theme of his sermon was hope and death being the arrival of a new dawn. We thought it was very good. Rudy Behrens, Uncle Lafe's brother-in-law, was the singer. I'm not sure of the name of the songs but some of the words will always stick with us "Going down the valley one by one," and "beautiful memories..."

I think everyone in Sandoval, almost, was at the funeral home Monday night. Cecil said he counted more than 90 baskets of flowers and sprays Tuesday morning. Mr. Galbreath said there were enough flowers for every room at St. Mary's Hospital in Centralia and the nursing homes there and in Sandoval. They took some to the Sandoval Catholic and Methodist Churches. They closed the casket just before the funeral started at 2 p.m. Mrs. Copple and Bob thought it would be too hard on them with everyone filing by, so the casket wasn't opened until all the people had left the funeral home. Jo sobbed, "Aunt Betty" as we got our last look at her.

But I was telling you about going to see the preacher Tuesday evening. After we talked to him a minute and told him how well we liked his sermon, we got in the car and I told Bob I'd like to take him to the Catholic Church and talk to him. He said, "Wilbert, I don't know very much about religion." I told him that didn't matter, I just wanted to talk to him and thought it would make him feel better, but if he didn't want to it was perfectly all right. He said he'd like to.

I'd never met Fr. Mueller (German, pronounced Miller) but he knew Bob. He was out on the front porch of the rectory. I introduced myself and told him we'd like to go in church for a few minutes. He went in and turned the lights and fan on. We sat down in a front seat and I explaind briefly about the Consecration of the Mass and how we think Christ's body is actually present in the Tabernacle. Told him how when I've been worried and troubled I always felt so close to God going into a Catholic Chapel in the Army or a church and praying. He started to tell me he didn't know how to pray, but I told him just to talk to God. He knelt down and said, "Dear God, please find a place high in Heaven for Betty." He prayed some more then Fr. Mueller came over and knelt on the other side of him and talked to him. He said it made him feel better.

I believe Bob got cards for six or seven masses for Betty from people in Sandoval. Mom said she was surprised at that many, but it sure made her feel better.

Friday morning Joe said a Mass at Sacred Heart Church (just two blocks from where we live now). Joe said the Mass for Betty. Baba, Jo and Charlie (Mary's husband) and I received Communion.

When Mom told us about Uncle Bill being in the hospital Jo asked Rose Mary if she didn't want to say a prayer for him. Then the next night after she said her prayers, Jo started to turn the light out and Rose Mary

and Janie said, "Wait a minute we want to say a prayer for Uncle Bill." She says the Hail Mary for Uncle Bill every night.

Rose Mary and Joey get along real well. He's 15 months old and the little rascal won't hardly try to talk. Says words that we understand for drink, cracker, da-da, tick tock and no no. He laughs a lot and likes to play with Rose Mary. In fact he laughs when anyone talks to him.

Peggy came up with Uncle Bill and Aunt Elsie. Edna, Evelyn and Junior and his wife got there Monday night. Hubert, Lorene and Sharon brought Uncle Jim and Glen. Bob was sure glad to see Uncle Jim. He told him how much Betty always liked him. Bill, Verna, Virginia, Paul, Dorothy, Lois, Don, Aunt Elva and Cecil were all there.

After the funeral, Bob took Paul, Don and me to see the car and showed us how the car skidded and turned over. He had looked in the rear view mirror and thought she was turning off, then realized the car was skidding and turned over. He turned the truck around and when he got back three men had turned the car up off of Betty and one had taken Joy out of the car. She had a bloody nose and was screaming. He said, "Give me my baby," and started around the car. Someone said, "No, Bob." But he yelled, "Betty talk to me." He told us, "But she didn't hear me." Their next door neighbor came by and asked Joy if she wanted to come to her. Lorene took her and she quit crying.

Bob said in a minute after the car stopped Dean Martin was there and his son had the ambulance out of the garage. Dean told Bob to have someone drive him to the hospital and had someone else ride in the ambulance. Mrs. Copple works at the hospital and Mom called her. Mom met Bob at the hospital and asked the Sister to baptize Betty. Mom told me that when she called.

The car skidded into guard rail posts along the sidewalk—only posts for more than five blocks either way. One hit the door hinge and the other hit under the back window jerking the post and lock away from the door, as the door flew open the impact threw Betty out and the car fell on her. Bob said she was lying on her back with her arms straight at her side.

Well, Aunt Cleo, that's all I can think of. Hope Uncle Bill is still feeling better. We'll keep praying for him.

LOVE
jo, wib, rose mary and joey

J. Howard Quick
(27 Mar 1901-25 July 1971)

"I'm ready to go home," Dad said.

I thought, "He wants to be at home when he dies." I think my answer was "You want me to take you to Sandoval?"

He just pursed his lips a second and shook his head "No."

In a few minutes he barely whispered, "I want to go home."

I stood up again and bent over the bed, "You want to go home?" I asked. This time he nodded his head. But I really didn't understand what he was telling me.

About 9:30 or 10 p.m., a few minutes after a nurse was in the room for a few minutes, I walked down the hall about about 35 feet to the nurse's station. I asked her how Dad was doing.

"Two or three times in the last few weeks we didn't think he would make it through the night," she said. She was telling me that was his condition again, but it didn't register with me.

Uncle Bill Kidder (Mom's brother) and Aunt Elsie had their trailer parked at her sister-in-law's at Salem. They had made three trips from Oklahoma to Illinois while Dad was in Belleville and Centralia hospitals. Their daughter-in-law, Roberta, was going to stay with Dad from midnight to 8 a.m. When she came I talked to her a few seconds and said, "Dad, Roberta will be with you. I'll see you in the morning."

Jo had been home that week. She, Rose Mary, Joe, Teresa and David all went with me on the 342 mile trip from Milwaukee to Sandoval that Friday night. Mom, Jo and I sat in the kitchen a few minutes talking after I got home and we had just gone to bed when the telephone rang about 1 a.m. I answered it on the extension upstairs. It was Bob calling from his home in Centralia. "Roberta just called," he said. I think I asked if he wanted us to meet him at the hospital. He said something to the effect that she gets excited "I can go to the hospital and call you."

That's not an accurate portrayal of the conversation, because I was reluctant to go to the hospital. It seemed to be an attempt to further delay the inevitable. Jo said later she couldn't understand why neither Mom nor I would say, "Let's go to the hospital."

Assurance of this refusal to see the obvious came ten or fifteen minutes later when Bob called from the hospital.

"Wib," he said. "It's too late."

My reply: "What do you mean?"

"He passed away before I got here."

At the funeral home Monday night Esta (Carter) Cox gave me weekly newspaper clippings of the obituaries of Albert Lewis Quick, Dad's older brother who died a year before I was born, and Grandpa, John W. Quick.

I understood what Dad had been trying to tell me when we got home from the funeral home and I was showing Lela the clipping on her father's

obituary and we both read it. As I got to, "they prayed to the Father of all and he expressed his satisfaction that he was ready and willing to go home," I knew what Dad had been trying to tell me.

The following statement, sent to the Special Senate Committee on Aging, gives the background of Dad's hospitalization:

STATEMENT FOR INVESTIGATION OF UNWARRANTED SURGERY UNDER MEDICARE

Patient: J. Howard Quick, Sandoval, Ill.

Symptoms in February, March and April, 1971, were difficulty in talking; voice "come and go" similar to laryngitis except he said his throat didn't hurt and he said there was no pain.

On 29 April 1971 he went to a throat specialist in Belleville recommended by his family doctor. X-rays were taken, he was told there was a tumor on one lung and "it might be malignant" and he wanted to put him in St. Elizabeth's Hosptial, Belleville, for more tests.

Chest surgeon confirmed lung cancer but wanted to do more tests before deciding on surgery.

Family doctor said "Don't let them operate. Surgery will do nothing but cause pain and suffering. It is too late. The cancer has paralyzed the phrenetic nerve." Asked the prognosis, he said three to six months whether they operate or not.

Two days before surgery, after being in the hospital a week, Dad was asked "How is the food?" He replied, "I eat everything they put on my plate." He said he was tired of sitting and walking around the hospital and wished "they would do something."

I told the throat specialist the family doctor had advised against surgery and he became upset. "That's why we're doing all these tests, to see if surgery is indicated," he snapped.

While still trying to decide if I should discuss advisability of surgery with Dad, I learned he had signed papers for surgery. He said, "I'm not getting any better like this." He seemed to think the surgery would improve his voice, which now was a loud whisper.

Surgery was scheduled for 1 p.m. Thursday, May 13, 1971.

Results: In about an hour a nurse said the doctor wanted to see me. He returned about 2:30 p.m. and said he didn't have very good news. That they were unable to remove the tumor.

Dad never ate another meal. Never again walked unaided. He starved to death racked with pain and suffering. Many times he said, "I've never been in such misery in my life." He died July 25, 1971.

I have no doubt that the only reason for the surgery was the $800 for about an hour in the operating room.

More important to me than the thousands of dollars a week these surgeons are stuffing in their bank accounts—and I consider $800 an hour for surgery that should never be done fraud—is the suffering they are causing when they know there is no hope that they can help the patient. Definitely the thousands of cases such as this each year on patients over 65

who suffer more and live no longer than those who are lucky enough to avoid the surgery.

I also have quotes on file from an internist, who apparently was called just to listen to his heart before and after surgery, and the radiologist who gave him cobalt treatments in St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill.

Signed 22 November 1975

H. W. QUICK
3138 S. 67th Ct.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53219

The statement was sent after news stories reported Senator Moss, chairman of the special committee, was investigating Medicare fraud.

Information similar to that in the statement was sent to Illinois legislators, including State Senator James Donnewald of Breese. His reply shows "how carefully" legislators read their mail:

"I, too, agree that hospital costs are getting out of reach of the average working individual and hope something can be done to lowering the costs."

There was no reply from Senator Moss or the committee after I was asked for the above statement. So much for the reaction of elected officials.

Jo, I and David, then almost 5, were there the first week of May when Dad had surgery. We were there three or four days during the Memorial Day and Fourth of July holidays. Other than those times about two out of three weekends I drove down Friday night and back to Milwaukee Sunday. Jo would stay a week and come home a week, sometimes when I wouldn't be going down one weekend she would stay two weeks.

When Dad had drainage tubes in the incision in his chest, someone stayed with him almost around the clock. This continued after the tubes were removed. Bob hired a practical nurse to stay from midnight to 8 a.m. Monday through Friday; Mom was there from morning to late afternoon; Jo stayed with Dad from about 4 p.m. to midnight. When she wasn't there Burl, Dale, Lela or friends would stay until midnight. I would visit him Saturday morning then stay from 4 p.m. to midnight Saturday; see him Sunday morning then drive back to Milwaukee.

After the operation and his inability to eat, the rapid loss of strength and weight were unbelievable. But you keep hoping. One day his spirit is better, he tries to talk more, he eats a third or fourth spoonful, he tries to walk and seems a little stronger. One of those days we were helping him walk down the hall and back to bed when Aunt Blanche and Uncle Lafe came in. He had reached the point where I thought, "I didn't know the bones in an adult's legs could be so small." They seemed about the size of a broomstick.

I noticed after Dad was back in bed that Aunt Blanche was fighting back tears. I knew how she felt. How pitiful he looked after all those years of hard work, long hours and apparent good health. It was hopeless and he wouldn't live long. But this day he seemed stronger. The next day I went to see Lela. Aunt Selma or Peg was there. I remember telling them he seemed a little stronger yesterday. Lela said Aunt Blanche said he looked bad and was very weak.

Later I thought about how that even though things are relative and Dad might have been stronger than a couple days earlier, there was no question but that Aunt Blanche's assessment was much more accurate than mine. I was looking for the brighter side of a dismal situation.

Even on Saturday, July 24, when Peg and Jo sat in his room most of the morning—maybe early afternoon, too—we knew only days remained. There was still that unconscious refusal to really accept the inevitable.

Daisy G. [Jones] Quick
(16 June 1878 - 25 March 1973)

This account is an excerpt from a transcript of the funeral service prepared by the Queen-Boggs Funeral Home, Centralia, Ill.

Funeral at 11 a.m. 27 March 1973; burial in Elmwood Cemetery. Minister, Rev. Lippman (Methodist); associate minister, Rev. Burroughs (Methodist).

Hymn "Abide With Me"; Readings from Psalms 23, John 14 and Romans 8. Prayer by Rev. Burroughs, hymn "How Great Thou Art."

Excerpts from sermon by Reverend Lippman:

As we gather here today mindful of the fact that lives are not lived in vain, but that they have their effect upon each one of us for good or for ill. Daisy Quick, after nearly 95 years, slipped out to be with her Lord, and I believe your presence here today, as well as the number of these beautiful bouquets of flowers bear a testimony to the fact that she made a mark in your life, even as she did in ours. In each of our lives, there is one controlling purpose. Maybe you have not found it yet, but you have one, as I have one—as Daisy had one—as the Psalmist had one, and here is his. "One thing have I desired of the Lord—that will I seek after—that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire of his temple." The Psalmist did not make the controlling motive or desire of his life something that was right here, and could be outrun, outlived, but it was something that had its anchor clear behind the veil of eternity.

As a child, I was always fascinated by the sea. I remember one day calling my little friends to come down and see something I had seen the evening before, a beautiful ship, a beautiful vessel anchored within the breakwaters of the harbor. But when we came down early the next morning

to see the ship, it was gone. It had just quietly sailed out during the night. Now so far as we were concerned, for those who were with me at least, there was no ship. It had dropped clear beyond the horizon in the distance, but somewhere out there on the sea that ship was a very real thing to the man who stood behind the helm and guided her to the port of destination.

That is the way it is with the ship of the state of the soul, and it was very much like this with our friend Daisy Quick. Just as she was here with us and then very quietly she slipped out to be with Him, and set sail for the Land of her Eternal Citizenship. It is a wonderful thing to be an American citizen, but it is a far greater thing to be a citizen of the Kingdom of our God and of His Christ, and so she went on—a very remarkable person to me. The 16th of June she would have been 95 years of age. Think of the things she has seen, the things she has experienced. She had no easy life, certainly not in her first years. There was much that she gave of herself in making life worthwhile for herself and those she loved.

As she came up to the last of life, she was still alert. She had, to me, what was a God-given razorsharp mind, and she had that right up to the last. She could hear, though at times with a little difficulty. She could see. She still had her faculties. This is remarkable in itself from a physicial standpoint. Even more remarkable was her attitude toward life. She was one of the VERY, VERY few who in her old age, did not give herself to complaining, but rather, she spent most of her time talking about what somebody was doing for her, and how grateful she was for it; how thankful she was. Now this bears witness to the type of person she was because we live in our attitudes.

It is easy for people who have grown older to live in the past. She is one of the few that I have ever known who seemed to look to something in the future. She was always looking out ahead. There ought to be something better, she felt, later on. I have known people characterized by that Bible verse that says: "All their lives they are held in bondage of the fear of death." This was not true of her. Death held no fear for her. We talked about this many times. She said, "To me, death is but a door opening into a larger life." Very true, because we were not created for the scenes of Earth alone. If you were only body, this might be true, but God breathed into man the breath of life, and he became a living soul. He is a creature of God's eternity; that is where he began and that is where he will end, out there in an eternity with his Heavenly Father.

Well, Daisy caught something of this in her thinking and time and time again, the two of us talked and she would say, "Brother Lippman, I don't know why the Lord leaves me here. I am ready to go on. I am anxious to go on." She said, "Anytime he is ready, I am ready." "Oh," she said, "I don't want to run off and leave anyone, it is not that," but she said, "I am ready for what He has out there." Just like the ship that slipped quietly at dusk out of the harbor, the man behind the helm knows that it is what is out ahead that is important and it is what is out ahead that counts.

And so, my prayer is that the testimony of this life that has been lived here in our midst might help us to see the important things about life. It is not the bodily existence of a few years bracketed by work and play, but the important thing is: you were made for eternity and the Scriptures say that God has implanted eternity in your heart and mine. We know that. May her testimony and witness help us to live it.

151 March Term (8) 1831 Continued

Ordered that in as much as there has been a misunderstanding between the County Commissioners and Charles Slade relative to Charges made the Citizens of Clinton County for Ferriage across the Kaskaskia River when out of its banks. Ordered Therefore that hereafter forever that said Slade shall both now and hereafter let The Citizens of Clinton County pass Free from Charge at his Ferry on the Kaskaskia River at Carlyle and also at his Bridge should one here after exist when the river is out of its banks. In that event should he have to ferry across the bottom then the Citizens are to be Charged the following rate viz a Waggon and four horses fifty cents a Waggon and Three horses 43¾ cents a Waggon and Two horses 37½ cents all Carriage with one horse 25 cents Carriages drawn by ~~horse~~ oxen same as if drawn by horses Man and horse 12½ cents footmen 6¼ cents each horses and Mules not more than five 6¼ cents each horse Mules and Cattle more than five Cents each The above rates are are never to be charged the Citizens of the County except when the river may be out of its banks so as to make it necessary to ferry from bluff to bluff and also in the stage of water are the river is at or above this order being in the nature of a Counter Bond Said Slade having assented to & agreeing hereto. P Charles Slade

CHAPTER XXVI

LETTERS, THOUGHTS AND PROVERBS OF GERALD E. QUICK AND OTHERS

Sometime in the fall of 1977 I realized that Gerald Quick was making a dual contribution to this book. (1) Major contributions to chapters VII, VIII, XI and XII, and (2) Encouragement to me when my enthusiasm had turned to gloom.

I thought this could be taken care of in "Acknowledgements" of the introduction. In the late spring of 1978, while checking his contributions to some of those chapters, I realized some of his letters should be shared with readers. By then organization into chapters and most of the writing had been completed, thus this is the last chapter in the book.

Excerpts from his letters:

March 3, 1976

Dear Wilbert:

Please feel free to use only what information you think best and skip any you feel best not to use. In other words, you are the editor so "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Sincerely yours,
Gerald

March 10, 1976

Dear Wilbert:

Thank you very much for your nice letter. Delighted to know that the material on road building will assist you on that project. Pleased also to learn that the pictures will work out OK.

Sounds like a good story from the Commission Road Book. I'm sure you will do OK with it.

I'm well acquainted with the territory as when I was farming with my father, for several years, we farmed the 40 acres of the old Brooks home-place. At that time the large brick building was there but not in use. Had a lot of writing on the walls but I doubt if any of it would be suitable for your book.

Walking on those roads you mentioned barefooted in the Summer time with about three inches of dust on a hot day can long be remembered.

Sincerely yours,
Gerald

Sept. 10, 1977

Dear Wilbert:

I'm sure it won't be long until you will be able to get back to working on your book.

Is is said "trouble is like bananas, it comes in bunches."

So I can see why at the present time you are discouraged in not having time to finish the book.

The darkest time of the night is just before the break of dawn.

So no doubt in the near future you will see the light of a new bright day and you will get back the same enthusiasm you had when you started the book in 1975. At that time it was a beautiful dream. Now it may appear to you as a nightmare.

In looking back over the past 70 years of my life I find my greatest troubles have never happened, I just thought they were going to happen. I find if I have a difficult job to do the longer I postpone it the more difficult it appears to be.

All of us will enjoy the book when it is completed but for the future generations it is a most important book and you were the only one with "guts" enough to take on the assignment. I believe you are the best qualified to do the job.

Sometimes it may seem the easiest thing to do is to quit. "But a quitter never wins and a winner never quits." I still believe you are a winner.

I recall back in 194? that Arthur Quick sent out a letter to get later information and pictures so that he could print his second "Quick book." We sent them in but Old Man Time got him before he could complete the second book. There is very little likelihood of this happening to you. But there are not too many of the grandchildren (of George Quick) still living. I know one of these who wants to stick around and see this book when it is completed because I'm sure it is going to be one of the best.

I note you mention a book of around 50 pictures. That alone is worth the $10. I wish I was nearby and I could drop over and assist you in getting it together. I don't know much about writing a book but if I had some dates I needed and couldn't get the dates I'd have several 18?? or 192? and go to press.

They say free advice is usually worth what it cost. Ha.

Hope that everything is going much better with you. I still believe you will get the book completed in 1978. But only you can make it happen.

With best regards,
Gerald

Oct. 10, 1977

Dear Wilbert:

Delighted to receive your fine letter of Sept. 28th.

It is great to learn that you are now back on the job with renewed enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is the bridge which allows us to cross over the river of "gloom and doubt" into the land of Sunshine where the flowers are blooming and the birds are singing so it is the ideal place to do our very best work.

It makes no difference whether a person is giving a speech or writing a book, we need enthusiasm and to enjoy doing the work. Then the hearer or reader will like and enjoy the finished product.

I think your letter "Status report on Quick Family History" is a very good explanation, I'm sure all are looking forward with pleasure to receiving an outstanding book when it is completed. (The letter Gerald referred to had been sent to all who had paid for pre-publication orders.)

You see your most difficult job was completed when you decided that you weren't going to let this book get the best of you and then started to do something about it.

Sincerely yours,
Gerald

THOUGHTS ON FARMING

A farm is a hunk of land on which, if you get up early enough mornings and work late enough nights, you'll make a fortune— if you strike oil on it.—Radio character Fibber McGee

The founders of America were farmers, and our early leaders' feelings about agriculture can be seen in their writtings.

Agriculture is the most healthy, the most useful, and the most noble employment of Man.—George Washington

The greatest service which can be rendered to any country is to add a useful plant to its culture.—Thomas Jefferson

Plough deep while sluggards sleep and you shall have corn to sell and keep.—Benjamin Franklin in "Poor Richard's Almanac"

THOUGHTS AND OBSERVATIONS

He too serves a certain purpose who only stands and cheers.—American historian Henry Brooks Adams

Half the accidents happen in the kitchen, and usually the husband has to eat them.—Anonymous

Worse than a quitter is the person who is afraid to begin.—Anon

If I listen, I have the advantage. If I speak, others have it.—Arabic saying

Dignity does not consist of possessing honors, but in deserving them.—Greek philosopher Aristotle

Culture is the ability to recognize the best in others.—English poet and critic Matthew Arnold

There is no such thing as white lies. A lie is as black as a coal and twice as foul.—American clergyman Henry Ward Beecher, 1813-1887

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—the Bible

"Impossible" is a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools.—Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769-1821

Behind every argument is someone's ignorance.—Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, 1856-1941

The humblest of all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error.—Three-time Democratic presidential nominee William Jennings Bryan, born 19 March 1860 in Salem, Ill.

The one serious conviction that a man should have is that nothing is to be taken too seriously.—English writer Samuel Butler, 1835-1902

If we are not ashamed to think it, we should not be ashamed to say it.—Roman scholar Cicero, 106-43 B.C.

The most wasted day of all is that on which we have not laughed.—French writer Sebastian Chamfort

He who will not economize will have to agonize.—Chinese philosopher, Confucius, 551-479 B.C.

Learning is a treasure which follows its owner everywhere.—Chinese proverb

If we open a quarrel between the past and present, we shall find that we have lost the future.—British statesman Sir Winston Churchill

The United Nations was set up not to get us to heaven, but only save us from hell.—Churchill

I would rather be right than be president.—American statesman Henry Clay, 1777-1852

If you see ten troubles coming down the road, you can be sure that nine will run into the ditch before they reach you.—President Calvin Coolidge, 1872-1933

Nothing is easier than spending the public money.—Coolidge

We cannot do everything at once, but we can do something at once.—Coolidge

It is better to wear out than to rust out. British philosopher Bishop Richard Cumberland

Choose your wife, not at a dance, but in the harvest field.—Czechoslovak saying

Once a woman has forgiven her man she must not reheat his sins for breakfast.—Marlene Dietrich

Words once spoken can never be recalled.—Wentworth Dillon

What we anticipate seldom occurs; what we least expect generally happens.—Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli

Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.—Inventor Thomas Alva Edison

Happy is the house that shelters a friend.—Poet Ralph Waldo Emerson

This time, like all times, is a very good one if we but know what to do with it.—Emerson

Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.—Auto manufacturer Henry Ford

Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other way.—Benjamin Franklin

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterward.—Franklin

Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your temper or your self-confidence.—Poet Robert Frost

A child misses the unsaid goodnight, and falls asleep with heart-ache.—Frost

The illusion that times that were are better than those that are has probably pervaded all ages.—Editor Horace Greeley

Words are the only things that last forever.—William Hazlitt, English writer

The soldier, above all other people, prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur

To be 70 years young is sometimes far more cheerful than to be 40 years old.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, American writer

Anger is momentary madness, so control your passion or it will control you.—Horace, Roman poet

The graveyards are full of people the world could not do without.—Elbert Hubbard, American writer.

Facts do not cease to exist just because they are ignored.—British novelist, Aldous Huxley

They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.—Thomas Jefferson

Words are the most powerful drug used by mankind.—English writer Rudyard Kipling

The dignity of work the value of achievement the morality of self-reliance none of these is going out of style.—Richard Nixon

To be loved, be lovable.—Roman poet Ovid

Every religion is good that teaches man to be good.—political philosopher Thomas Paine

Children are what the mothers are. No fondest father care can fashion so the infant heart.—British writer Walter Lander

A state from which religion is banished can never be well governed.—Pope Leo XIII

Music is the universal language of mankind.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

There is no more lovely, friendly and charming relationship, communion or company than a good marriage.—Martin Luther

Ambition is so powerful a passion in the human breast that however high we reach we are never satisfied.—Nicolo Machiavelli

I find television very educating. Every time somebody turns on the set I go into the other room and read a book.—Groucho Marx

Getting married, like getting hanged, is a great deal less dreadful than it has been made out.—American writer and editor H.L. Mencken

Conscience is the inner voice that warns us somebody may be looking.—Mencken

Boys nowadays take advice and then do as they please.—John D. Rockefeller

Everybody is ignorant, only on different subjects.—humorist Will Rogers

The stock market has spoiled more appetites than bad cooking.—Rogers

No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it.—President Theodore Roosevelt

Of all the things you wear, your expression is the most important.—English writer and art critic John Ruskin

A wise man changes his mind—a fool never.—A Spanish proverb

I believe women are designed in their deeper instincts to get more pleasure out of life when they are not aggressive.—Dr. Benjamin Spock

Women are wiser than men because they know less and understand more.—Irish poet James Stephens

The cruelest lies are often told in silence.—Robert Louis Stevenson

There is the national flag. He must be cold, indeed, who can look upon its folds rippling in the breeze without pride of country.—American statesman Charles Sumner

There are several good protections against temptation but the surest is cowardice.—American author and humorist Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens)

There is no sadder sight than a young pessismist—except an old optimist.—Twain

We like a man to come right out and say what he thinks—if we agree with him.—Twain

Common sense is not so common.—French writer Voltaire

Anything that is too stupid to be spoken is sung.—Voltaire

Keep your face always turned toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind you.—Walt Whitman

The old believe everything. The middle aged suspect everything. The young know everything.—Irish writer Oscar Wilde

There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.—Wilde

To recommend thrift to the poor is like advising a man who is starving to eat less.—Wilde

The history of liberty is the history of limitations on the power of government.—President Woodrow Wilson

There is no spectacle on earth more appealing than that of a beautiful woman in the act of cooking dinner for someone she loves.—American novelist Thomas Wolfe

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An Apology

To the descendants of George Quick (1828-1883), George Washington Brooks, their spouses, and others who may be offended by something in this book or by something that was not included:

We are sorry for the information we failed to ask for, for failing to make clear what we could use and any misunderstandings that may have been caused by our mistakes.

To those upset by something that was included, as explained earlier, our goal was to give the great-grandchildren of today's younger generation more information about their great-grandparents than we were able to find about many of our ancestors. If in doing this, we have offended any readers, we are sorry.

If errors have been made in names or dates through our error or inability to read someone's writing, we are sorry.

Please write to the author at 3138 South 67th Court, Milwaukee, Wis. 53219 or through Sycamore Press concerning any errors, giving the correct information and the page number of the erroneous material.

H. Wilbert Quick

Appendix A
Census Excerpts

1840, 1850, 1860, 1870

Gleaning information on East Fork Township from the federal census reports of 1830 to 1860 was difficult because the census takers failed to properly follow federal instructions on completing the forms. All four of those census records list only Clinton County, with no information on census district, township or other breakdown within the county. A researcher must rely on land records and names that are the same or similar to those of people still living in the community. The 1870 census was properly recorded with townships designated by descriptions—T3N R1W (township 3 north, range 1 west) for East Fork Township.

In compiling these census excerpts, the following ancestors were primary targets: Quick, Carter, Brooks, Pigg, Wortman and Tabor. Also included were some of these landowners in the community: Ward, Morris, Dill, Clark and Casey.

1840 CENSUS EXCERPTS

The total of the 1840 Clinton County federal census was 3,704.

The only names on census records prior to the 1850 census was the individual listed as head of household. These from the 1840 census are believed from the northern and eastern part of East Fork Township.

Column headings:

A under 5	B 5 to under 10	C 10 to under 15
D 15 to under 20	E 20 to under 30	F 30 to under 40
G 40 to under 50	H 50 to under 60	

Head of household	Males								Females							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
John Carter			1	2	1		1		1	2	2	1				1
J. "					1							1				
Robert Altom	1			1	1				1	3				1		
D. Casey		2			1	1			2		1			1		
W. Brooks				2	1		1						1			
Mary Gilley			2	1			2									1
Henry Parrish(?)		1			1				2				1			
Philip Gates			1				1		1	2	2			1		
John D. Hawkins					1								1			
Francis Cole	2	1				1			3	1	1	1				
N. Morgan	1					1				1		1	1			
C (?) Morris			1	1	1						1	2				1
Caleb Hartman	(family members not tabulated for excerpts)															
Robert Daugherty																
F. Maddux																
John Clark																
Noah Carter																
Eli (?)																
John Park																
A. Clark	2	1				1			1		1		1			
G. Dill	1					1			1				1			
* * *																
T. Morris		1	1					1		1	1	1				1
John Wright	1		1		1			1	1	1			1			1

1850 CENSUS EXCERPTS

The 1850 census for Clinton County was taken from 20 August to 6 November 1850. The enumerator did not identify locations by towns, townships, post office or legal descriptions. The entire county was described as District No. 68. Those listed from 638 Morris to 709 Smith are in East Fork Township because of land records and cemetery information. Others were included because the names are familiar or other interest. This is not necessarily a complete list of 1850 East Fork Township residents. Others probably lived in western and southern parts of the township.

Numbers in the first column (354 358) show the enumerator's dwelling visitation and family visitation number. The state or country abbreviation shows the place of birth. Occupation is in the last column.

The 1850 census is one of the most valuable for 20th Century genealogists because it was the first federal census that included the names of all members of each household. Previously the only name was that of the head of household.

	Names		Age		Birth	Occupation
	13 September 1850					
354 358	Moore, David		25	M	Ill	farmer
		Elizabeth	21	F	Del	
		Catharine	1	F	Ill	
355 359	Maddux, Posey		31	M	Ill	farmer
		Elizabeth	25	F	Ill	
		William W.	3	M	Ill	
		Nancy	2	F	Ill	
		Elizabeth	70	F	Del	
357 361	Keyes,	Thomas	57	M	Va	merchant
		Maria	57	F	Va	
	17 September 1850					
417 421	Cole,	John A.	29	M	Tenn	farmer
		Nancy A.	23	F	Ky	
		Zerilda	7	F	Ill	
		Joseph	5	M	Ill	
		Mary	3	F	Ill	
		Eliza	1	F	Ill	
419 423	Cole,	Andrew	33	M	NC	farmer
		Rebecca	29	F	Tenn	
		Mary Jane	11	F	Ill	
		Benjamin E.	8	M	Ill	
		Hannah	6	F	Ill	
		William J.	3	M	Ill	
	18 September 1850					
460 465	McAdams,	William	45	M	Ky	miller
		Mary A.	23	F	Va	
		Mary E.	6	F	Ill	
		William	9/12	M	Ill	

462 467	Orrell, Isaac		38	M	Eng	farmer
		Mary	25	F	Ger	
		Ezra	4	M	Ill	
		Elizabeth	2	F	Ill	
		Thomas	1	M	Ill	

19 September 1850

502 507	Casey,	Thomas	45	M	Va	(blank)
		Susan	46	F	Va	
		Mary Elizabeth	14	F	Ill	
		Martha Ann	12	F	Ill	
		Margaret	8	F	Ill	
		James M.	5	M	Ill	
		Eliza	1	F	Ill	

20 September 1850

503 508	Casey,	William P.	24	M	Ky	(blank)
		Mary E.	22	F	Tenn	
		Jesse B.	2	M	Ill	
		Mary Jane	6/12	F	Ill	

21 September 1850

535 541	Huffman, William		32	M	Md	(blank)
		Detha	19	F	Ill	
		Peter Amos	15	M	Ill	
544 550	Carrigan, William		36	M	Ga	farmer
		Elizabeth	28	F	Ky	
	Amos,	Sarah Ann	13	F	Ill	
547 553	Carrigan, John		29	M	Ill	(blank)
		Emily Jane	21	F	Ky	
548 554	Phelps, Presley		35	M	Tenn	(blank)
		Elizabeth	22	F	Tenn	
		Henry	11	M	Ill	
		Martha	9	F	Ill	
		James	7	M	Ill	
		John	3	M	Ill	

27 September 1850

629 635	Roper, N.		40	M	Tenn	farmer
		Sarah	38	F	Ill	
		Nancy	17	F	Ill	
		Henry	16	M	Ill	farmer
		William	14	M	Ill	
		John	11	M	Ill	
		Benjamin	10	M	Ill	
		Thomas	8	M	Ill	
		Mary	6	F	Ill	
		Lewis	2	M	Ill	
634 640	Bond, N.		30	M	Ill	farmer
		Barbara	22	F	Pa	
		Sophia	62	F	Ind	

635	641	Daugherty, Robert	48	M	NC	farmer
		Sarah	33	F	NC	
		Lawrence	21	M	Ill	farmer
		Augustus	18	M	Ill	farmer
		Robert	13	M	Ill	
		William	11	M	Ill	
		Thomas	9	M	Ill	
		Samuel	7	M	Ill	
		Nathan	3	M	Ill	
		Anna	15	F	Ill	
637	643	Clark, John	52	M	Ky	farmer
		Elizabeth	38	F	Ky	
		James M.	17	M	Tenn	farmer
		John	13	M	Ill	
		Charles	13	M	Ill	
		Olive	3	F	Ill	
		Joseph H.	4/12	M	Ill	
		Pricket, Mary	80	F	Ga	
638	644	Morris, John Jr.	32	M	Ga	farmer
		Margaret	22	F	Tenn	
		Nancy	7/12	F	Ill	
641	647	Moore, Robert	27	M	Ill	farmer
		Elizabeth	27	F	Ill	
		Mary	6	F	Ill	
644	640	Brooks, George	36	M	Va	farmer
		Nancy	30	F	Ohio	
		Lucy	12	F	Ohio	
		Mary	9	F	Ohio	
		Emarilles	6	F	Ohio	
		Louis	3	M	Ill	
		Robert	8/12	M	Ill	
		Edwards, John	15	M	Ill	

7 October 1850

655	651	Hughson, Abraham	40	M	NY	farmer
		Mary	33	F	Pa	
		Catharine	9	F	Ill	
		Isaac	7	M	Ill	
		Elizabeth A.	4	F	Ill	
		Sarah E.	2	F	Ill	

10 October 1850

681	687	Bruster, Deanna	55	F	Va
		Margaret	17	F	NC
		John	14	M	NC
685	691	Brewster, Mary	46	F	NC
		Grover, Lamarr	14	M	Ill
		Catharine	10	F	Ill

687	693	Maddux, F.		50	M	Ga	farmer
			Ann	36	F	Del	
			Oliver	16	M	Ill	farmer
			Eleanor	13	F	Ill	
			John	10	M	Ill	
			Mary	8	F	Ill	
			Alfred	6	M	Ill	
			Charles	4	M	Ill	
			James	2	M	Ill	
			Lucy	1	F	Ill	
688	694	Clark, Abner		47	M	Del	farmer
			Elizabeth	37	F	Del	
			Abner Jr.	17	M	Del	farmer
			George	14	M	Ill	
		Carter, Henry		13	M	Ill	
			John	12	M	Ill	
			Susan	10	F	Ill	
			William	8	M	Ill	
			Henry	7	M	Ill	
			Thomas	6	M	Ill	
			James	5	M	Ill	
			Thomas	4	M	Ill	
689	695	Wright, John		65	M	Tenn	farmer
			Nancy	62	F	Ga	
690	696	Wright, Reuben		32	M	Tenn	farmer
			Lucinda	21	F	Pa	
			Margaret	8	F	Ill	
			Mary	7	F	Ill	
			Louisa	1	F	Ill	
691	697	Morris, William		28	M	Ga	farmer
			Lucy	25	F	Ill	
			Fanny Jane	6	F	Ill	
			James	4	M	Ill	
			Mary	5/12	F	Ill	
692	698	Morgan, Mary		39	F	NC	
			Susannah	16	F	NC	
			William	12	M	Ill	
			Sarah	9	F	Ill	
			Mary	6	F	Ill	
			Nathaniel	4	M	Ill	
693	699	Altom, Robert		40	M	Tenn	farmer
			Mary	40	F	Tenn	
			Martha	14	F	Ill	
			James	11	M	Ill	
			William	5	M	Ill	
			Mary Ann	2	F	Ill	
			Robert	1/12	M	Ill	

694	700	Casey, Daniel		43	M	SC	farmer
			Sarah	23	F	Ill	
			Elisha	20	M	Ill	farmer
			Henry	18	M	Ill	farmer
			Lurany	16	F	Ill	
			Osborn J.	8	M	Ill	
			James	4	M	Ill	
			Mary Jane	2	F	Ill	
			Matthias	6/12	M	Ill	
695	701	Smith, Jesse		32	M	NC	farmer
			Martha	30	F	NC	
			Catharine	23	F	NC	
696	702	Wortman, John		27	M	Ohio	farmer
			Lurany	22	F	Ill	
			Lucy	2	F	Ill	
			Mary	1	F	Ill	
		Taber, James		9	M	Ill	
697	703	Carter, John		56	M	Va	farmer
			Dorothy	56	F	SC	
			Jemima	14	F	Ill	
698	704	Carter, William		26	M	Ill	farmer
			Frances	20	F	Ill	
			Martha	2	F	Ill	
			Mary Ann	6/12	F	Ill	
699	705	Gilly, Abner		34	M	Tenn	farmer
			Mary	35	F	Tenn	
			Reuben	22	M	Tenn	farmer
			Lucinda	11	F	Tenn	
			Nancy	9	F	Ill	
			George	8	M	Ill	
700	706	Carter, Wiley		26	M	Ill	farmer
			Mary	23	F	Ill	
			Martha	3	F	Ill	
			John	1	M	Ill	
			William	1/12	M	Ill	
701	707	Gilly, James		23	M	Tenn	farmer
			Sarah	22	F	Ill	
			John	2	M	Ill	
			Reuben	1	M	Ill	
702	708	Pigg, Lucinda		40	F	Tenn	
			Angeline	17	F	Tenn	
			William	15	M	Tenn	
			Daniel	13	M	Ill	
			Abner	11	M	Ill	
703	709	Gates, George T.		22	M	Ky	farmer
			Anna	20	F	Ill	

704	710	Hawkins, John D.	34	M	Tenn	
		Martha	34	F	Tenn	
		William	10	M	Ill	
		Joseph	8	M	Ill	
		Rueben	4	M	Ill	
		James	1	M	Ill	
		Pigg, Jonathan	19	M	Ill	laborer
		Elizabeth	13	F	Ill	
		Sarah	11	F	Ill	
705	711	Williams, Wesley	31	M	Tenn	(blank)
		Jane	25	F	Ala	
		Martha	5	F	Ill	
		Jeremiah	1/12	M	Ill	
		Lettis	95	F	NC	
706	712	Grigsby, Sarah	40	F	NC	(blank)
		Mary	16	F	Ill	
		Harriet	14	F	Ill	
		Redman	12	M	Ill	
		Patience	10	F	Ill	
		Malica	8	F	Ill	
707	713	Morris, John	27	M	Ill	farmer
		Sarah	27	F	Tenn	
		Salina	9	F	Ill	
		James W.	7	M	Ill	
		William	3	M	Ill	
		Wright, Nancy	55	F	Ga	
708	714	Wortman, Nicholas	24	M	Ohio	farmer
		Lavina	22	F	Ill	
		Morris, Joseph	15	M	Ill	
709	715	Smith, Nathan	24	M	NC	farmer
		Rachel	18	F	Ill	
		Alexander	19	M	Ill	

1860 CENSUS EXCERPTS

Visit		Name	Age	Sex	Occup	Value Real Est	Value Pers. Prop.	Place of Birth	Attend. School Last Yr
233	239	William Carter	25	M	Farmer	3,000	600	Ill	
		Susan	12	F				Ill	
		Martha	9	F				Ill	x
		Mary	8	F				Ill	x
		James	7	M				Ill	x
		Elizabeth	4	F				Ill	x
		John	2	M				Ill	
		Wiley	24	M				Ill	
		James Williamson	26	M	laborer			unknown	

235	241	James Carter	42	M	farmer	3,000	600	Ill	
		Sarah Carter	24	F					
		William Carter	17	M	laborer				x
		Mary Carter	16	F				Ill	x
		Thomas Carter	12	M				Ill	x
		Phillip Carter	10	M				Ill	x
		John Carter	8	M				Ill	x
		Emaline Carter	5	F				Ill	
		Louiza Carter	2	F				Ill	
		Susan Williamson	11	F				Ill	
237	243	Daniel Ward	50	M	farmer	1,000	500	NC	
		Marshall Ward	41	F				Tenn	
		Valentine Ward	23	M	laborer			Tenn	
		Aden Ward	21	M				Tenn	
		Benjamin Ward	18	M				Ill	
		Marinda Ward	16	F				Ill	x
		Jasper Ward	14	M					
		Madison Ward	10	M					
		Elizabeth Ward	12	F					x
		Wiley Ward	3	M					
		George Ward	1	M					
		Edward Russell	50	M	school teacher				
238	244	George W. Brooks	47	M	farmer	1,500	2,500	Va	
		Nancy Brooks	40	F				Ohio	
		Lewis Brooks	14	M				Ill	x
		Robert Brooks	9	M				Ill	x
		Catharine Brooks	7	F				Ill	x
		Josephine Brooks	5	F				Ill	
		Nancy Brooks	2	F				Ill	
		James Hughes	11	M				N.Y.	x
		William Daugherty	11	M				?	x
239	245	John Edwards	24	M	farmer	320	300	Ill	
		Mary Edwards	24	F				Ohio	
		Abraham "	17	M	laborer			Ohio	x
		James Edwards	14	M				Ohio	x
		Archibald "	3	M				Ohio	
219	223	William Pigg	29	M	farmer	400	100	Tenn	
		Susan	21	F				Ill	
203	209	John Workman	38	M	farmer	3,000	600	Ohio	
		Lurany Workman	32	F				Ill	
		Lucy Workman	12	F				Ill	x
		Mary Workman	11	F				Ill	x
		Jessee Workman	9	M				Ill	x
		Nancy Workman	7	F				Ill	x
		Elizabeth "	1	F					
		James Tabor	19	M	laborer			Ill	x
204	210	Nicholas Workman	36	M	farmer	2,400	7,000	Ohio	
		Larina Workman	30	F				Ill	
		Simon Nichols	7	M				Ill	
		Harvey Nichols	5	M				Ill	
		Thom. Edwards	14	M				Ill	x

170	174	James S. Ward	50	M	farmer	4,000	1,000	Ohio		
		Elizabeth Ward	47	F				Ohio		
		A.J. (?) Ward	22	M	farmer			Ia (Ind)		
		Cyrus Ward	18	M	farmer			Ia		x
		Julia Ward	14	F				Ia		x
		William Ward	10	M				Ia		x
		Lewis Ward	7	M				Ia		x
		Amanda Ward	4	F				Ill		
		Moses Gel?	12	M	laborer			Ill		x

1870 CENSUS EXCERPTS

Foreign birth of parents was added to the 1870 census (columns 11 and 12 below). Under visits, the first column is dwelling visit and the second is family visit.

Data taken from East Fork Township is believed the central, northern and eastern parts of the township.

Visit		Name	Age	Sex	Color or W	Prof. or occupation	Value Real Estate	Val. Pers Prop	Place of Birth	Par. Forn. Born		Attend Sch Last Yr.
31	32	Clark, Abner Jr.	38	M	W	farmer	3,000	1,200	Del			
		Ellen	33	F	W	keeps house			Ill			
		Oliver	12	M	W				Ill			
		John	6	M	W				Ill			x
		Clark, Abner Sr.	65	M	W		400		Del			
		Wassem, Jacob	26	M	W	stock dealer	500	5,000	Ger.	x	x	
		? Jerymiah										
32	33	Smith, Nathan	45	M	W	farmer	3,600	300	N.C.			
		Sarah	36	F	W	keeps house			Ill			
		Eawen	10	M	W				Ill			x
		Jessee	9	M	W				Ill			x
		Mary	9	F	W				Ill			
		John	8/12	M	W				Nov.	Ill		
		Martha	2	F	W				Ill			
50	51	Light, George	65	M	W	farmer	800	550	Ger	x	x	
		Mary	29	F	W	keeps house			Ger	x	x	
		Louisa	18	F	W				Ill	x	x	x
		Catharine	16	F	W				Ill	x	x	x
		Maggie	10	F	W				Ill	x	x	x
		Jacob	8	M	W				Ill	x	x	
		Mary	6	F	W				Ill			
54	55	Schaubert, Henry	67	M	W	farmer	3,600	1,120	Ger.	x	x	
		Elizabeth	45	F	W	keeps house			Ger.	x	x	
		John	20	M	W	at home			Ger.	x	x	
		Jacob	18	M	W				Ger.	x	x	x
		George	16	M	W				Ger.	x	x	x
		Ferdinand	12	M	W				Ill	x	x	x
		Mary	10	F	W				Ill	x	x	x
		Catherine	6	F	W				Ill	x	x	

56	57	Faught, David	33	M	W	farmer	1,800	450	Ohio		
		John	69	M	W	lives with son			Va		
		Sarah	12	F	W				Ohio		x
		John	9	M	W				Ohio		x
		Eliza	8	F	W				Ohio		
57	58	Faught, Abram	43	M	W	farmer	17,000	1,250	Ohio		
		Ann	35	F	W	keeps house			Ohio		
		Elizabeth	19	F	W	at home			Ohio		x
		Vinsant	16	M	W				Ohio		x
		Lydia	14	F	W				Ohio		
		Christiana	13	F	W				Ohio		
		James	10	M	W				Ohio		
		Mary	9	F	W				Ohio		
		William	7	M	W				Ill		
		Emerillis	5	F	W				Ill		
60	61	Morris, John	30	M	W	farmer		950	Ill		
		Susin	23	F	W	keeps house			Ill		
		Frency	4	F	W				Ill		
		Alonza	1	F	W				Ill		
61	62	Pigg, Blufort	33	M	W	farmer	2,000	625	Ill		
		Eliza	30	F	W	keeps house			N.Y.		
		John	7	M	W				Ill		x
		Alebuck ?	1	F	W				Ill		
		Lucinda	9	F	W				Ill		x
63	64	Wortman, John	47	M	W	farmer	5,000	1,900	Ohio		
		Caroline	44	F	W	keeps house			Ill		
		Mary	20	F	W	at home			Ill		
		Jessee	19	M	W				Ill		x
		Nancy	15	F	W				Ill		x
		Lizzie	11	F	W				Ill		x
		John	2	M	W				"		
		Lewis, James	13	M	W	lives in family			Ill		x
		William	8	M	W				Ill		
		Arnold, John	14	M	W				S.C.		
		White, Keaneth	38	F	W				S.C.		
64	65	Ward, Valentine	33	M	W	farmer	3,600	1,900	Tenn		
		Levina	41	F	W	keeps house			Ill	(can't write)	
		Nichols, John	11	M	W				Ill		x
		Wickersham, James	15	M	W	farm laborer			Ill	(can't write)	
		Griffier(?) Rachel	19	F	W	domestic servant			Ill		
65	66	Morris, John	46	M	W	farmer	13,000	2,850	Ill		
		Sarah	47	F	W	keeps house			Tenn	(can't read or write)	
		Rachael	19	F	W	at home			Ill		
		John	14	M	W				Ill	school	x
		Lucy	12	F	W				Ill		x
		Mary	10	F	W				Ill		x
		Andy	5	M	W				Ill		
69	70	Farmer, Wm. J.	31	M	W	farmer	800	520	Ill		
		Seline	29	F	W	keeps house			Ill		
		John	10	M	W				Ill		x
		Sarah	4	F	W				Ill		
		Martha	4	F	W				Ill		

72 73 Carter, Wiley

81 82	Brooks, George	58	M	W	farmer	20,000	3,300	Va		
	Mary(?)	40	F	W	keeps house			Ohio		
	Robert	20	M	W	at home			Ill		x
	Josephine	15	F	W				Ill		x
	Clark, Mary	18	F	W	domestic servant			Ill		
	Rench, David	20	M	W	farm laborer			Ill		
83 84	Brooks, Lewis	23	M	W	farmer		300	Ill		
	China	23	F	W	keeps house			Ill		(can't read or write)
	Francis	1	F	W				Ill		
84 85	Ward, Matilda	49	F	W	farming	3,000	200	Tenn		(can't write)
	Jasper	25	M	W	farmer	1,600	400	Ill		
	James	21	M	W	works on farm			Ill		
	Wiley	14	M	W	at home			Ill		school
	George	12	M	W				Ill		x
	Willard	9	M	W				Ill		x
	Leo	6	M	W				Ill		
85 86	Carter, James	52	M	W	farmer	4,200	1,500	Ill		
	Sarah	34	F	W	keeps house			Ky.		
	Philip	18	M	W	at home			Ill.		x
	John	17	M	W				Ill		x
	Emaline	13	F	W				Ill		x
	Cleminda	9	F	W				Ill		
	Morris	1	M	W				Ill		
14 June 1870:										
86 87	Quick, George	40	M	W	farmer	2,400	1,400	N.York		
	Walter	9	M	W				Ill		x
	John	6	M	W				Ill		x
	Eliza	3	F	W				Ill		
	Mary	1/12	F	W			Apr.	Ill		
	Davidson, Susin	15	F	W				Ill		x
	Davidson, George	10	M	W				Ill		x
87 88	Rench									
95 96	Carter, William	44	M	W	farmer	4,800	1,500	Ill		
	Susan	36	F	W				S.C.		(can't read or write)
	Mary	20	F	W				Ill		(can't write)
	James	18	M	W				Ill		at. school
	Sarah	17	F	W				Ill		(can't write)
	John	15	M	W				Ill		at. school
	Wiley	12	M	W				Ill		x
	Susan	6	F	W				Ill		
	Evsly ?	3	F	W				Ill		
	Doty, Martha	21	F	W	servant			Ill		
	Doty, Francis	2	F	W				Ill		
	'' ,Morris	4/12	M	W			Mar.	Ill		
	Morgan, Mary	59	F	W	nurse			S. Car.		
	* * *									
	Clark									
	Altom									
	Farmer, Urial									

Appendix B
Land Records

Land office patent records (first purchaser) for twenty of the thirty-six sections in East Fork Township (T3N-R1W) when Federal Land Office was closed in 1855 (map on page 36):

Sectional part	Acres	Name	Date
		Sec. 1	
E ½ NW (quarter)	80	James Altom	3 May 1836
SW ¼ NE	40	"	2 Jan 1837
SE ¼ NE	40	Jackson Gillmore	1834
NE ¼ SE	40	James Landsaw	1837
N ½ NE	80	James Altom	27 July 1818
W ½ NW	80	"	1837
NE SW	40	Geo W. Brooks	30 Dec 1853
		Sec 2	
NE NE	40	James Altom	1837
E ½ SE	80	John Carter	1837
SW SE	40	Philip Gates	1837
NW NE	40	C & M RR	1852
S ½ NE	80	"	1852
W ½ (sec 2)	320	"	1852
NW SE	40	"	1852
		Sec 3	
W ½ NE	80	Robert Altom	1836
NE NE	40	"	1857
E ½ NW	80(78)	"	1844
		Sec 4	
SE SW	40	Francis Cole	1838
W ½ SE	80	Nathaniel Morgan	1838
W ½ SW	80	Philip Hartman	1839
NE SW	40	John Morris	17 Dec 1839
S ½ NW	80 (74)	Thomas Moore	1842
NE qr (sec 4)	160 (153	C & M RR)	1852
N ½ NW	80 (74)	"	1852
NE SE	40	"	1852
		• • • •	
		Sec 9	
NW SE	40	Daniel Casey	July 1836
E ½ SE	80	Nathan Smith	22 March 1837
NE SW	40	Daniel Casey	"
NW SW	40	William Morris	1838
E ½ NE	80	John Foster	1838
S ½ SW	80	Daniel Casey	22 Apr 1839
SW SE	40	Thomas Moore	1842
NW NE	40	Elizabeth Casey	29 Aug 1842
SW NE	40	Daniel Casey	3 July 1844
		Sec 10	
NW qr sec 10	160	John Foster	1838
E ½ SE	80	Harry Wilton	1818
E ½ NE	80	C & M RR	1852
rest of sec 10	320	John Foster	1838

		Sec 11		
SE SW	40	George Gilley	1837	
SW SE	40	George Gilley	1837	
SE SE	40	Joshua Hawkins	1837	
W ½ SW	80	John Carter	1839	
SE NW (mil warrant)	40	George W. Brooks	7 Jan 1853	
NW NE " "	40	"	19 Sept 1853	
SE NE	40	Philip Gates	1855	
SW NE	40	Daniel Ward	1855	
		Sec 12		
NW NW	40	William Richardson Long	1839	
rest of sec	600	C & M RR	1852	
		Sec 13		
N ½ SE	80	Zachariah Morris	3May 1836	(Zach)
NE SW	40	James Morris	6 Dec 1836	
NW NW	40	John Dillard Hawkins	1837	(John D)
NW SW	40	James Morris	1838	
SW NW	40	James Brown	1839	
NE qr	160	Nathaniel Pope	1818	
E ½ NW	80	Isaac Highson	1829	
SW SE	40	John Morris	1848	
S ½ SW (mil warrant)	80	Nicholas Wortman	1849	
SE SE	40	Nathan Smith	1853	
		Sec 14		
W ½ NW	80	John Carter	11 Sep 1837	
SW NE	40	Philip Gates	4 May 1839	
NE ½ NW	80	Francis Gilley	13 " "	
NW NE	40	John Carter	17 Apr 1840	
NE NE	40	James Carter	17 Apr 1840	
SE NW	40	John Carter	1842	
NW SE	40	Wiley Carter	1844	
SE NE	40	Philip Gates	1844	
E ½ SE	80	John Wortman	"	
SW SE	40	C & M RR	1852	
SW qr	160	"	1852	
		Sec 15		
E ½ NE	80	John Carter	4 Oct 1837	
W ½ NE	80	John Foster	1838	
NW qr	160	Thomas Moore	1842	
E ½ SW	80	John Foster	1843	
NE SE (mil warrant)	40	William Carter	1853	
SE SE	40	Urial Farmer	1854	
SW SW & SW SE	80	Daniel Casey	1854	
		Sec 16 (School Land)		
W ½ SE	80	Humphrey Irwin	17 Sept 1850	
E ½ SE	80	David Moore	17 Sept 1850	
		* * *		
		Sec 21		
W ½ NW	80	James Bruster	14 Aug 1838	
W ½ SW	80	"	"	
E ½ SW	80	James Prather	1838	
W ½ NE & E ½ NW	160	Thomas Moore	1841	
NW SE	40	Ruth Ann Clark	1842	
NE SE	40	Andrew N. Boyd	1845	
SW SE (mil warrant)	40	George W. Brooks	7 Jan 1853	
SE NE	40	Squire Gaultney	1853	
NE NE	40	Robert P. Moore	1853	
SE SE	40	Squire Gaultney	1853	

		Sec 22	
all	640	C & M RR	13 Mar 1852
		Sec 23	
NE NE (mil warrant)	40	Nicholas Wortman	1849
SE NE	40	John D. Hawkins	1853
SW SW	40	Geo W. Brooks	19 Sept 1853
NE NW	40	James M. Carter	1854
NW NE	40	John Westman	''
NW SE	40	Nathan Smith	1854
SE SW	40	George W. Brooks	30 May 1854
NE SE	40	Nicholas Wortman	1854
NW NW	40	Daniel Ward	1854
SW NE	40	John D. Hawkins	1854
SE NW	40	Daniel Casey	1854
NW SW	40	Geo W. Brooks	1 June 1854
		Sec 24	
NW NW	40	Nicholas Wortman	1849
rest	600	C & M RR	1852
		Sec 25	
SW NE (mil warrant)	40	John Morris	1852
NW NW ''	40	Joseph Morris	1853
	640	**Sec 26**	
all		C & M RR	1852
		Sec 27	
NE NE (mil warrants)	40	Geo W. Brooks	30 Dec 1853
rest	600	Isaac Clark	5 June 1854
		Sec 28	
all	640	C & M RR	1852

Appendix C
Cemetery Listings

This is not a complete list of cemeteries in East Fork Township, Clinton County, Illinois. These listings are the known cemeteries and family burial grounds east of Boulder and north of Sections 26 and 27.

Included are cemeteries in the eastern part of the township in the area where John Carter (1794-1869) George Washington Brooks (1814-1877) and George Quick (1828-1883) lived and farmed.

These cemeteries, with probable first and last burials from headstone information and estimates, are:

Old Carter 1838-1909
Brewster 1840-1885 (many stones believed covered)
Hawkins 1841-1890
John Wright family (3 graves) 1844-1850
Morris (now called Ebenezer) 1850-in use in 1970s
New Carter (or Diamond Springs) 1875-1942
Maple Grove (now called Prairie Chapel) 1891-in use in 1970s

We are grateful for the help of those who provided the lists or made a special trip through woods and fields to secure the information—Mary K. Lyons, Burl Quick and Jo (Duchek) Quick.

OLD CARTER CEMETERY

Location: SW¼, SW¼ Section 11, T3N-R1W, northeast of hatchery buildings across road west of George Leicht place on south bank of East Fork Creek. Copied 3 May 1975 by Mary K. Lyons.

ADAMS, James F. (or T.)
d. 22 May 1881
age 37 yr 1 mo. 26 da.

ADAMS, Nancy J.
dau of T. & MJ
d. 29 Apr. 1878
10 yr 23 da.

ADAMS, Sarah E.
wife of A.M.C.
d 22 May 1865
24 yrs 1 mo. 22 da.

ALTOM, Matilda
b. 22 Apr. 1872
d. 2 Feb. 1904

ALTOM, Robert
d. 1 June 1855
44 yrs. 2 mo.

ALTOM, Robert
15 Sept. 1848
4 Aug. 1906

ALTOM, Robert N.
son of J. & M. Altom
3 Feb. 1863
8 Nov. 1865

ALTOM, Susannah J.
dau. of J. & M. Altom
7 Sept. 1865
July 1867

ANDERSON, Davis H.
son of JH & MA.
d. 29 July 1854
age 6 mo. 20 da.

ATKINS, Lucy
22 Feb. 1845
50 yrs. 1 mo. 22 da.

BECK, Emmarellus
d. 15 Sept. 1865
21 yrs. 6 mo. 11 da.

BRIGHT, Polly R.
wife of W.T.
d. 26 Aug. 1855
34 yr. 4 mo. 4 da.

BRIGHT, W. T.
Co. H. 40 Ill Inf.

BROOKS, Geo. W.
d. 30 Nov. 1877
age 63 yrs. 8 mo. 20 da.

BROOKS, N.
(no dates)

BROOKS, Nancy
dau. of Geo. W. & Nancy
b. 16 Dec. 1858
d. 22 June 1862
3 yr. 6 mo. 10 da.

CAHILL, wife of
John Cahill
?

CASEY, Daniel
d. 23 Jan. 1876
age 73 yrs.

CARTER, Dorothy
wife of John Carter
d. 7 Feb. 1860
65 yrs. 6 mo.

CARTER, Francis S.
wife of Wm. Carter
b. 7 Mar. 1831
d. 3 Jan. 1857

CARTER, Geo.
d. 6 Nov. 1853
age 26 yr 17 da.

CARTER, Henry
son of W. & M.L.
d. 4 Sept 1854
2 yr. 5 mo. 9 da.

CARTER, infant dau.
of W.L. & N.J.
d. 14 Apr. 1867

CARTER, Isaac N.
son of W.L. & N.J.
d. 11 July 1871
8 mo. 27 da.

CARTER, Laura B.
dau. of J.H. & C. Carter
d 27 Sept. 1877
age 7 mo. 20 da.

CARTER, Louisa
wife of James M.
d. 21 July 1856
age 31 yr. 6 mo. 17 da.

CARTER, James M.
d. 1 Dec. 1886
age 68 yr. 9 mo. 8 da.

CARTER, James T.
b. 27 Apr. 1849
d. 10 Mar. 1895

CARTER, John
d. 6 Nov. 1869
age 75 yrs. 2 mo. 21 da.

CARTER, Rosa M.
b. 6 Aug. 1871
d. 4 Jan. 1895

CARTER, Susan A.
(Gaultney)
1 Aug 1860
?

CARTER, Susan J.
wife of Wm.
d. 15 Dec. 1870
37 yr. 8 mo.

CARTER, Ursuly W.
wife of John
d. 28 Sept. 1869
54 yrs. 4 mo.

CARTER, Wm. R.
son of J. & C. Carter
d. 2 Jan 1871
2 yr. 2 mo. 12 da.

CARTER, Wyley L.
son of W.L. & N.J.
d. 14 Aug 1870
age 1 yr. 1 mo. 29 da.

CLARK, James
Co. I
30 Ill. Inf.

COCHRAN, Jefferson
son of W.H. & M.E.
d. 23 Jan. 1870
5 yr. 3 mo. 8 da.

COCHRAN, Mary E.
wife of W.H.
7 Dec. 1844
No other date

COCHRAN, Rose A.
dau. of ?
d. 7 Sept. 1864
1 yr 2 mo. 2 da.

COCHRAN, Wm. H.
13 Apr. 1831
9 Sept 1892

GAITS, Phillip
d. 11 Aug. 1862
63 (or 83) yrs. 5 mo. 5 da.

g.f.g.
footstone

GILLEY, America J.
wife of G.W.
d. 2 Mar. 1875
33 yr. 11 mo. 14 da.
on same stone
Infant dau of G.W. & A.J.
no dates

GILLEY, Dan'l
Co. K.
51st Ill Inf.

GILLEY, Polly B.
wife of Abner
d. 7 Sept 1844
21 yr. 7 da.

GILLEY, Sarah
wife of J.C.
d. 22 Mar. 1851
age 22 yrs. 28 da.

GRIFFIN
d. 17 Mar. 1872
age 44 yrs. 11 mo. 16 da.

JACKSON, Mary J.
wife of Mark
d. 10 Apr. 1867
age 19 yrs. 3 mo. 27 da.

JACKSON, Mark W.
d. 14 Apr. 1867
age 21 yrs. 7 mo. 2 da.

JIMERSON, Mary A.
wife of J.W.
4 Jan. 1850
7 Jan. 1872

JONES, Mary W.
wife of Absolom Jones
b. 8 June 1808
d. 15 Dec. 1886

LAYMAN, Henry
son of Wm. & S.
d. 10 July 1852
2 yr. 7 mo. 27 da.

LAYMAN, Infant
of Wm. & S.
No dates

LEIGHT, Josie
b. 14 Feb. 1874
d. 18 Sept. 1888
child of Geo &
Lizzie Leight

LEIGHT, Mary
b. 2 Sept. 1872
d. 13 Nov. 1888
child of Geo & Lizzie

LINKS, Benj.
Co K.
30 Ill. Inf.
b. 16 Feb. 1848
d. 6 May 1909

LINKS, Elizabeth
wife of Benj.
3 Apr. 1848
no other dates

LITZELL, Geo.
d. 2 May 1875
46 yrs. 5 mo. 10 da.

LYONS, Infant son
of J.G. & M.F.
b & d 26 Feb. 1901

LYONS, Joseph G.
b.
d. 1902
(unmarked)

LYONS, Marinda
(unmarked)

MORGAN, Laura
dau of N.W. & E.
d. 16 Oct. 1875
7 mo. 14 da.

MORGAN, N.W.
d. 2 Aug. 1876
29 yrs. 1 mo. 19 da.

MOORE, Robert
d. 11 Dec. 18(?)
44 yr. 17 da.

MORRIS, Dorothy
dau of J & J Morris
b. 20 Nov. 1854
d. 19 Oct. 1855

MORRIS, James
d. 9 Dec 1853
age 7 yr. 10 mo. 23 da.

MORRIS, Jessie
b. 27 Jan. 1860
d. 7 Feb. 1867

MORRIS, John
b. 13 Apr. 1818
d. 13 Feb. 1865

MORRIS, Lucy Mae ?
wife of Wm.
b. 10 Nov. 1825
d. 3 Jan 1859
33 yr. 1 mo. 23 da.

MORRIS, Mary
wife of Wm.
d. 9 Sept. 1861
age 52 yrs.

MORRIS, Sarah E.
dau. of J. & M.
b. 11 May 1857
d. 11 Apr. 1865

PIGG, Paul
died Oct
Tues 17
1850 or 58

PIGG, Wm. M.
b. 13 Sept. 1833
d. 7 Jan. 1861
27 yrs. 3 mo. 24 da.

PUGH, Elmira
wife of Robert
d. 24 Dec. 1857
27 yr. 7 mo. 26 da.

QUICK, Elizabeth J.
wife of Geo.
d. 25 June 1870
29 yr. 1 mo. 27 da.

RICHARDS, Mary
d. 15 Jan. 1863
21 yr. 9 mo. 11 da.

RICHARDS, Wm. F.
son of J.B. & F.J.
b. 5 Feb. 1868
d. 7 Sept. 1872

SCHOENINGER, Margaret
b. 2 June 1820
d. 8 Jan. 1880

SCHOENINGER, John
b. 25 Apr. 1813
d. 2 June 1883

SCHLOEGER, Susan
b. 2 Nov. 1799
d. 20 Sept. 1875

SMITH, Nathan
son of David
b. 18 Sept 1784
d. 23 Sept 1838

SMITH, Mary E.
dau of A.L. & M.J.
d. 6 Sept. 1855
age 10 mo.

TABOR, James M.
b. 10 Apr. 1829
d. 8 Dec. 1882
53 yr. 7 mo. 28 da.
also footmarker J.M.T.

TABOR, James M.
22 Jan. 1888
1 Nov. 1884
read as this

TABOR, Joiceey Ann
wife of J.M.
28 July 1854

TUNE, Edward
16 July 1837
d 1924 Co. F 111th

TUNE, Hester J.
b. 9 Aug. 1874
d. 8 Oct. 1888

TUNE, Martha M.
wife of Edward
1 Apr. 1843
3 Oct. 1914

WARD, Daniel
d. 21 Mar. 1867
age 57 yr.

WARD, Kiley (Kelly?)
son of D. & E.
14 Feb. 1855
age about 37 yrs.

WARD, Matilda
wife of D. Ward
d. 12 Apr. 1875
56 yr. 5 mo. 1 da.

WARD, Permelia I.
wife of Jasper
b. 1 Dec. 1852
d. 16 Aug. 1871 ?

BREWSTER CEMETERY

Location: In NW corner of SE¼, NE¼ Section 20, T3N-R1W, half mile east of County Road 3 in Boulder then about 500 yards south, cemetery in grove of locust trees almost one-fourth mile west of dirt road. Copied in April, 1976, by H. Wilbert Quick and Josephine Duchek Quick. Alva Herrin, whose grandfather Herrin is buried in the cemetery, said that when he was a boy there were about 50 headstones in the cemetery.

BREWSTER

Nathan son of J. and N.
Nov 8 1855 aged 11 years (?)

William son of J. and N.
Mar 28 1857 age 3 yrs 6 mos.

Nercissus wife of J.H. Brewster
Jan 29 1863
1885

James and Mary Brewster
aged 50 yr 9 m 4 d
61 yr 9 d

William S son of J. and N. Brewster
b Sep. 28 1853 d Jan 28 1857

Nathan son of J. and N. Brewster
b.Nov 17 1854 d Nov 8 1855

Jno G. Brewster
Nov 3 1876 age 40 ys 6 ms 3 ds

James K. son of ? Brewster
b Jan 1 1845
d Aug 1 186?

HAWKINS CEMETERY

Location: NE corner of NE¼, NW¼ Section 13, T3N-R1W. One-fourth mile north of Todd Crowder home and half mile east; about half mile north of Ebenezer Cemetery. Copied in 1976 (in muddy weather) by Burl A. Quick.

HAWKINS

Martha J., wife of John D. Hawkins
d Oct 3, 1858, age 45 yrs 15 days

John D. Hawkins
d Oct 3, 1890, age 74 yrs 4 mo 19 days

Martha
d May 9, 1843, age 7 yrs 16 days

Caroline
d Oct 21, 1841, age 11 mo 15 days

M.H. (no dates or names; very small stone)
J.D.H. (no dates or names; very small stone)
G.T.H. (no dates or names; very small stone)
G.H. (no dates or names; very small stone)

WHATLEY

Lewis P., son of T.C. and B. What
d Sept 18, 1841, age 4 mo

HAWKINS

Jos.
Co. C 111th Ill. Inf. (no dates)

McCLUGHEN

Jas.
Co. F 32 Ill Inf (no dates)

WRIGHT FAMILY BURIAL PLOT

Location: SE¼, SE¼ Section 8, T3N-R1W, about 200 yards north and 200 yards west of SE corner of Section 8; about 150 yards west and slightly south of Harold (Bud) Buchele home, formerly Dwight Sanders place, across branch from house. Half-mile east and one mile north of Boulder.

WRIGHT

James G. Son of J & N Wright
15 Nov 1844
age 29 ys 9 m 22 d

John
d Sept 27, 1850
age 64 yrs 9 mos 10 d

William son of J & N Wright
died July 6, 1847
age 17 y 6 m 21 d

EBENEZER CEMETERY

Location: NE ¼, SE ¼ Section 13, T3N-R1W, well kept with gravel road running north from township road to cemetery. Land deeded by John Morris for cemetery with proviso that no charge be made for burials and land used for no other purpose. Cemetery was officially known as Morris Cemetery until after 1900. Ebenezer Methodist Church was just north of cemetery until about 1880 (see Chapter X). Edward (Todd) Crowder reports that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Laura Wortman (former Laura Carter) could walk through the cemetery reciting the names of persons in many graves that have no markers. He estimated 50 to 75 unmarked graves in the cemetery. "I've always regretted that we never made a plat and entered the names before she died," Mr. Crowder related. Copied April, 1976, by H. Wilbert Quick.

Listing begins in southeast corner:

CASH
Iris L. 1916-1916

ROPER
Henry 1869-1918
Emma his wife 1872-19
T.A. Aug 23, 1909
35 y 1 m 4 d

LEE
John A.
Jan 2, 1851-Dec 13, 1893

HAWKINS
Delpha 1860-1941

MORRIS
William 1847-1934
Elza J. his wife
Nov 3, 1848-Dec 21 1892
James 1880-1899
Maggie 1899 age 4 mos
Mother Belle 1872-1904
Father Frank 1870-1949

CROWDER
Charles E. 1870-1938
Co I, 4 Ill Inf
Laura E. his wife 1872-1949

NICHOLS
Isaac W. 1870-1939

ADAMS
Levi A.
June 4, 1872-Jan 13, 1926
Sarah E. his wife
Apr 29, 1866-Sept 6, 1947

MASON
William 1872-19
Minnie E. his wife
1877-1918
Philip Apr. 25, 1834-Mar 12, 1915
Frank Dec 31, 1877-Aug 23, 1909
age 31 yr 7 m 23 d
Father John
Sep 15, 1860-Oct 20, 1950
Mother Lucy his wife
Apr 22, 1862-Apr 14, 1927
Cleveland
Jan 2, 1885-July 20, 1898

WORTMAN
Jesse Ray
son of R. & L. Wortman
Sept 30, 1900-June 8 1901
Robert
Dec 18, 1868-Apr 7, 1924
Laura M. his wife
May 11, 1872-Mar 9, 1958
Virgil
son of R. & L. Wortman
Apr 21, 1895-Dec 27, 1918

PIPPIN
Corpl Wm. T.
Co. D 1E S. Md. Inf.
Janie wife of W.T.
Jan 15, 1858-May 5, 1882
(illegible) Pippin
Orville Sept 11, 1878 age (?)
MORRIS
Mary Estella
dau. of J.W. and M.A. Morris
Mar. 16, 1893-Oct. 24, 1908
Wm. H., son of J.W. and M.A.
Apr. 1877-Aged 18 d
John W. Morris
Jan 31, 1856-Jan 14, 1913
Mother Martha A., his wife
Jan 19, 1860-Jan. 14, 1944
Wilma dau. of Corby and Maude Morris
Aug. 14, 1921-Jan 27, 1923
Maude M. Aug. 5, 1887-Oct. 9, 1965
Corby C. Mar. 4, 1884-Mar. 29, 1960

ORRELL
Melvin Orrell 1930-1948
Gladys I. Feb 10, 1911-May 12, 1972
Theodore Oct. 7, 1907
Mother (?)

PIGG
Philip Pigg
May 9, 1950-Feb. 23, 1959
Charles Pigg
Nov. 22, 1903-May 12, 1966
Bessie A.
Oct. 25, 1903-Oct 5, 1950
H.D. Pigg Feb 1, 1930
Eliza E. Pigg
Feb 8, 1867-Apr 3, 1908
John C. Pigg
Feb 14, 1863-Apr. 25, 1906
D.B. Ray son of J.C. and E.E. Pigg
June 12, 1893-Oct 30, 1898

WARD
Thomas J. Ward
Mar 1, 1852-Sept 26, 1888
Valentine Ward
Feb 15, 1875 aged 60 yrs.
James Ward
Co. K 6th Ill Cav

CLENDENING
Sara ? wife of J.L. Clendening
Aug 16, 1829-Sept 5, 1874
(Masonic insignia)

PIGG
John William
Nov. 4, 1897-June 7, 1954
Catherine E
Feb 24, 1898
Eliza E. wife of D.B. Pigg
June 11, 1840-Nov. 11, 1892
D.B. Pigg
Jan 25, 1837-May 1, 1914
Wm. A. Pigg
Aug 20, 1869-Feb 6, 1947
Janet Marie
dau of John C. and Betty Pigg
Mar 29, 1944-Dec 27, 1946

ADAMS
W.T. Adams
Feb 9, 1871-Oct 11, 1891
infant dau of W.T. and L.M. Adams
Dec. 24, 1890-Jan 4, 1891

REYNOLDS
Arnie Reynolds
Mar. 17, 1861-Jan 6, 1920

Frank
Mar. 1, 1858-Apr. 18, 1945

M.C.W.
(?)

ELLESTON
Mary dau of J.M. and E. (?)
July 22, 1876 aged 3Ms 18 Ds

WYAND
Elizabeth wife H. Wyand
Jan 12, 1871-aged 36 yrs 10 m 23 d

PRITCHETT
children of T and A Pritchett

WOOD
George V. son of G.M. and M.C. Wood
Sept. 1, 1870 age 1yr 2mo 28d
Susan
dau of G.M. and M.C. Wood
Sept. 26, 1873-2yrs 25 d
Mary C. wife of G.M. Wood
Oct 13, 1873 29yr 7 m 2 d

FAUGHT
Vincent son A & N Faught
Mar 24, 1871 aged 12 y 4 m 29 d
Abram Faught
Nov. 10, 1826-Jan 24, 1887
William A.
Sept 7, 1863-May 19, 1889
Christina
Oct 24, 1857-May 24, 1884

Vincent
Oct 26, 1853-Mar 24, 1871
Lydia
Dec 22, 1855-Aug 14, 1882

FAUGHT
James
Dec 23, 1859-Apr 5, 1886
children of A and N Faught
Nancy 1830-1920
Mary Ann Faught
Apr 2, 1861-Sept 29, 1940
Dorothea M.
Oct 11, 1885-Oct 27, 1938
Harley E.
Nov 23, 1882-Aug 28, 1956
David Faught
Mar 12, 1847-July 7, 1883
aged 36 yrs 3 m 26 d
Sarah dau of D and R Faught
May 4, 1858
aged 7 yrs 5 m 4 d
John Faught 1873 (?)
aged 78 yrs 2 mos 13 ds
Saray wife of John Faught
Feb 22, 1870
aged 63ys 10m 18d
Abram son D and B Faught
Sept, 1865 aged 1 yr 7 m
Eliza dau D and R Faught
8 yrs 4 ms

SHERMAN
John
Mar 25, 1804-Nov. 10, 1870
aged 66 yrs 7 ms 15 ds
Diannah wife of J. Sherman
Jan 5, 1866
aged 50 ys 10ms 4ds

ADAMS
Martha J. wife of John H. Adams
Apr 26, 1867
aged 16ys 10ms 24ds
(?) 3 illegible
Mary E wife of J.P. Adams
Mar 16, 1852-Apr 8, 1887
Lee D. son of J.P. and M.E.
Jan 10, 1887-July 13, 1887
Amanda dau of J.P. and M.E.
Sept 12, 1871-Jan 31, 1874
Nancy E. dau of J.P. and M.E.
Feb 28, 1870 aged 16 days
Elizabeth H. wife of T. Adams
Feb 5, 1870 aged 63 years

NICHOLS
Levi P. Nichols
July 29, 1869
aged 34 ys 9 mo 26ds

MORRIS
3 children
1862, 1865
Jemima C. wife of Joseph Morris
Dec 18, 1864
aged 28 ys 1mo 14 ds
Joseph Morris
Apr 21, 1865
aged 29 ys 6 mo 6 da
Jemima dau of J and S.E. Morris
May 7, 1865
Ellen O. wife of J.N. Morris
Oct. 8, 1894
aged 30 y 6m 25d

MAINNARD
M.E. dau of J & L Mainnard
July 3, 1885 age 5 yrs

PRATT
infant 1898
Abel Pratt 1853-1898
Elizabeth his wife 1859-1921

J A M (?)
Sarah (?)

SCHAUBERT
Nancy wife of J.A. Schaubert
Jan 18, 1855-Apr 10, 1908
Lydia Ann (?) Schaubert
Mar 22, 1883-Oct 5, 1902
infant son of J.A. and Nancy
Jan 17, 1898
Feb 14, 1888
infant son of J.A. and Nancy
Nov. 30, 1886
Nov. 19, 1879
(?) (broken stone)

CLARK
son of J. and M. Clark
Sept 6, 1873-Jan 22, 1874

EASTON
Mary Ann dau of J and M.F. Easton
Feb 14, 1858
aged 2 yrs 7 mo 14 ds
Lewis Easton
Dec 28, 1835-Nov 10, 1860

COLE
Marinda J. wife Wm H. Cole
Aug 18, 1841-Mar 28, 1865
(?) Apr 23, 1885

TROUTT
(?) dau of J. and Lucy Troutt
Jan ? 1889-Oct 5, 1891

CLENDENING
Thomas ? of Lavina
Jan 29, 1804-Apr 8, 1880

WARD
Valentine
Feb 25, 1875
aged 37 y 9 m 16 d

CLENDENING
Lavina
Jan 1, 1886
aged 56 ys 7 ms 8 ds

WORTMAN
Nicholas Wortman
July 8, 1860
aged 35 ys 8 ms 20 ds
Lavina dau of J and L.C.
May 4, 1860 aged 2 ys
Sarah dau of J. and M.C.
Sept 13, 1864
aged 1m 6ds
(?) Wortman
May 13, 1865
aged 2 ys 3ms 6ds
infant dau of J and L.C.
Apr 15, 1866
John Wortman
Sept 28, 1822-Aug 27, 1898
Laurana Wortman
Mar 10, 1826-Oct 13, 1905
Infant dau of M.E. and J. Wortman

PRATT
Infant dau of Abel Pratt
Sept 14, 1884
Charles son of Abel and E. Pratt
Aug 22, 1885 aged 11 mos

MORRIS
Sarah J. wife of John Morris
June 5, 1823-Feb 26, 1880
aged 56 ys
? 1855 aged 11 ys
? infant of J and SJ Morris
1855
2 infants of J and S.J. Morris
Orlena dau of John and Sarah J.
July 10, 1869
1 y 10 mo ?
infant son of John and Mary Morris
Dec 5, 1882 aged 1 da

FARMER
Harben son of W.J. and S. Farmer
Aug 15, 1878
aged 5y 8m 13d
Salina wife of W.J. Farmer
Aug 20, 1879
infant dau of W.J. and S. Farmer
Aug 23, 1879
Farmer ?
Marzilla wife of J. R. Farmer
June 15, 1875-Sept 7, 1899
aged 24 ys 2ms 22ds

BROOKS
Lewis Brooks
July 13, 1848-Mar 27, 1901
China
June 29, 1848-Jan 12, 1934
(dates in error, see genealogy)

? INFANT
May 28, 1868(?) - aged 8 mos.

HUFFMAN
Mother of C.N. and W.T. Huffman

COLE
Lucy Ann dau of F. and M. Cole
Dec 30, 1855-?
? Cole
? 1870
?Cole
Nov. 28, 1870-aged 2ys 11ms

SMITH
Sarah Jane Cole Smith
Apr 19, 1838-Apr 30, 1878
Nathan Smith
Pvt 111 Regt Ill Inf) new
Civil War) marker
Feb 18, 1826-Sep 19, 1872

Nathan Smith
Sep 19, 1872
aged 46 ys 7mos 1d

FISCUS
Millard 1863-1933
Lena E. 1888-1958

GOOD
Mary C. wife of J.A. Good
July 12, 1880
aged 32 ys 10ms 11ds

McCLAIN
Charles
Apr 13, 1820-Apr 3, 1892

SMITH
Edna May dau of E.B. and F.M. Smith

COLE
John L. Cole
Co D 111 Ill Inf
(no dates)

LEMMON
Jane A. wife of Jacob Lemmon
Nov 27, 1878
aged 66 ys
dau of ? d. 1878

QUICK
G. M. Quick
Jan 4, 1873-May 5, 1949
Lillie M. his wife
Apr. 18, 1877-Apr 29, 1910

CARTER
Father E. Calvin Carter
1891-1951
James A. son of E.C. and M.F.
May 24, 1914-Oct 17, 1917
Hallie Roland
son of M.A. and Katie B. Carter
June 19, 1894-Apr 4, 1911

CASH
Ray E. Cash 1931-1942
Charles E. Cash 1906-1938

(West end of cemetery)

NEW CARTER CEMETERY

Location: SE part of NW¼ NW¼ Section 14, T3N-R1W, about 600 yards due north of Diamond Springs Baptist Church; across stream with steep bank on north side. Copied in fall of 1974 by Mary Lyons.

Geo. T. Jimerson 1863-1917

Jennie dau. of G.T. & H. Jimerson
b. 5 Nov. 1894-18 Dec. 1898

Laura B.
b. 29 July, 1870- 1 Aug 1877

Jimie
b 2 Oct. 1879-4 July 1886

Emeralous
son and daus. of R.L. & D.E. Jimerson

Mary R. wife of R.L. Jimerson
25 Dec, 1840-18 May 1875

Jimmie son of J.C. & Lydia Vest
Mar. 9, 1897-March 8, 1900

Reltie dau. of W. & M.A. Stilley
12 Apr. 1888 - 16 Apr. 1907

Jeremiah
son of W. & M.A. Stilley
d. 13 Apr. 1877 3 yr 7 mo. 28 da.

Ellen M. wife of J.C. Gilley
d. 19 Mar 1890 37 yr. 17 da.

Mary E. dau of J. & E.D. Gilley
d. 17 Sept. 1885 4 yr. 6 mo. 14 da.

Walton Elmore
27 June 1836-10 Apr. 1892

Esta M. dau of W. & S.G. Elmore
d. 18 June 1889 - 9 yr. 6 mo. 8 da.

Mary Emma Elmore
dau of W. & S.G. Elmore
d. Apr. 1882 10 yr. (6?) mo.

Eva dau of D.B. & E.E. Pigg
b. 10 Nov. 1880-d. 22 Feb. 1881
"Sleep in dew eva, and take thy rest.
God called you home. He thought it best."

Ida E. dau of Simon & Rena Nichols
d. 5 Aug. 1882-4 yr. 4 mo. 15 da.

Infant ch of Simon & Rena Nichols
d. 25 Mar. 1880 - age 10 da.

Robert N. son of A.C. and N.J. Smith
d. 8 Jan. 1880 - 23 yr. 4 mo. 9 da.

C.C. Quick son of W.H. & R.S. Quick
16 Dec. 1888-15 Nov. 1916

W.A. son of A.E. & M.J. Smith
d. 2 Oct. 1886-9 yr 8 mo. 4 da.

Everette Shelton
24 June 1874-23 Feb. 1904

Elbert son of G.T. Lucy Dibickson
d. 26 Oct. 1883 1 yr 10 mo. 20 da.

Same Stone

Kenance McSpiritt	Nancy McSpiritt
16 May 1838	26 Sept 1844
19 June 1906	No death date marked

Alsobia
dau of W.L. & N.J. Carter
14 Feb. 1879- 11 mo. 29 da.

Finis son of D. & L.F. Carter
13 July 1878 - 3 yr 3 mo. 18 da.

Ausker	?
3 Feb. 1881	3 Feb 1881
13 Oct. 1881	31 Aug. 1881

Ch. of Wiley & Nancy Carter

Wm. husband of Mary F. Carter
d. 24 Jan. 1882
31 yr. 3 mo. 1882

Owen son of Wiley & Nancy Carter
d. 30 Aug. 1883
1 yr. 4 mo. 9 da.

Wiley L. Carter
18 Sept. 1822
24 Mar. 1886

PRAIRIE CHAPEL CEMETERY

Location: In NW corner of SW¼, SW¼ Section 15, T3N-R1W, on blacktop Shattuc Road one-fourth mile south of where it ends at County Road 19. Cemetery is on east side of road. Cemetery was called Maple Grove Cemetery when land deeded for cemetery purposes by John H. Carter. Copied in April, 1976, by H. Wilbert Quick. Listings from south to north.

CARTER
- John Carter
  - 2nd Sgt Co H 35 Regt Ill Inf
  - Civil War
  - Oct. 15, 1839-Nov. 12, 1891 (1896?)
- John H. 1839-1891
- Catherine 1852-1917
- dau Mary E. 1872-1832

QUICK
- Violetta E. Quick
  - Jan 26 1904-July 20, 1921
- infant son of John and Luella Quick
  - Dec 3-Dec 5 1912
- Levega G. Quick
  - Nov 26 1899-Feb 9, 1900
- Nettie B. Quick
  - Apr 28 1892-Feb 5, 1903
- Elzie Wm. Quick
  - Mar. 15, 1886-May 15, 1906
- Luella
  - July 29, 1869-Sept 28, 1951
- John W.
  - Apr 16, 1864-Apr 17, 1933
- Albert L. Quick
  - Dec 15, 1889-Aug 21, 1923

PEYTON
- Nellie Peyton daughter and infant
  - 1887-1921

LEICHT
- George G.
  - Jan 18, 1876-Feb 16, 1959
- Mamie
  - Sept 23, 1882-Oct 22, 1972

LEICHT
- John Casper Leicht
  - Sept 23, 1880-Dec 7, 1955
- George Leicht
  - Mar 13, 1847-Nov 26, 1914
- Elizabeth, his wife
  - Nov 18, 1848-June 29, 1909
- Luly Leicht
  - Apr 17, 1878-Nov 16, 1960
- Raymond, son of G.G. and M. Leight
  - Dec 31, 1903-July 21, 1910
- infant son of George and Mamie
  - (no date)

WIEDENKELLER
- J. S. Wiedenkeller
  - Jan 24, 1835-Apr 22, 1920
- Margaret, his wife
  - Sept 27, 1847-June 28, 1919

Appendix D
East Fork Township Officials

Elected first Tuesday in April at annual town meeting.

Supervisor	Town Clerk	Assessor
1874—Abner Clark Jr.	W. T. Pippin	John Carter
1875—Abner Clark Jr.	John W. Michael	John H. Carter
1876—John H. Carter	A. Miller	A. Faught
1877—John H. Carter	Augustus Miller	Wm. T. Pippin
1878—John H. Carter	Augustus Miller	Abner Clark Jr.
1879—John H. Carter	W. Thos. Pippin	E.I. Chamberlain
1880—John H. Carter	W. Thos. Pippin	
1881—Abner Clark	O.M. Clark	John H. Carter
1882—Abner Clark	O.M. Clark	Jasper Ward
1883—Alex Koehne	John H. Carter	Thomas Meyers
1884—Alex Koehne	John H. Carter	Wm. H. Cochran
1885—John H. Carter	Robert Brooks	Abner Clark
1886—G. J. Mutchler	J. C. Pigg	A. Clark
1887—G. J. Mutschler	J. C. Pigg	J. M. Ward
1888—G. J. Mutscher	John H. Carter	James M. Ward
1889—G. J. Mutschler	John H. Carter	John C. Pigg
1890—John C. Pigg	J. C. Vest	Jasper Ward
1891—Chas. McClain	W. Thos. Pippin	Jasper Ward
1892—Charles McClain	John H. Carter	A. Miller
1893—John H. Carter	W. T. Pippin	Charles McClain
1894—A. Koehne	James Hillerman	Jasper Ward
1896—A. Miller	James Hillerman	Henry Roper
1897—Abner Clark	Jas. Hillerman	
1898—A. Clark	Jas. C. Vest	C. N. Huffman
1899—Jos. Heinzmann	J. C. Vest	H. E. Wilcox
1900—Jos. Heinzmann	J. C. Vest	W. A. Pigg
1901—J. B. Heaberlin	J. H. Kinsall	G. W. Pratt
1902—J. B. Heaberlin	Henry Roper	J. M. Lewis
1903—J. B. Heaberlin	Hy. Roper	Geo. Pratt
1904—G. J. Muschler		Geo. Pratt
1905—	Henry Roper	J. H. Kinsall
1906—		J. A. Schaubert
1907—J. P. Price	Henry Roper	G. W. Pratt
1908—	J. F. Davidson	J. H. Kinsall
1909—		G. G. Leicht
1910—J. P. Price	J. F. Davidson	James Lewis
1911—Jos. Heinzmann	J. F. Davidson	G. W. Pratt
1913—Jos. Heinzmann	J. F. Davidson	H. W. Walker
1915—B. F. Tharp		Wm. Ensminger
1916—	W. A. Jimerson	
1917—Geo. A. Nattier	G. W. Carter	Geo. Dippel
1919—J. F. Davidson		G. W. Pratt
1920—	Wm. Ensminger	
1921—	Wm. Ensminger	G. G. Leicht
1922—	George Hintz	
1923—G. G. Leicht	George Hintz	G. W. Pratt
1924—G. G. Leicht	Wm. Ensminger	
1925—G. G. Leicht	Wm. Ensminger	Geo. Dippel
1926—G. G. Leicht	Wm. Ensminger	
1927—H. W. Walker	Wm. Ensminger	Frank Pratt
1928—H. W. Walker	Wm. Ensminger	

Supervisor	Town Clerk	Assessor
H.W. Walker 1927-31	Wm. Ensminger 1924-37	1James Jensen 1929-55
G. G. Leicht 1931-35	Albert Leicht 1937-41	2Burl Quick 1955-76
V.O. DuComb 1935-55	Harold Buchele 1941-76	
3Henry Heinzmann 1955-64		
4Lester Heinzmann 1964-71		
5Edward Crowder 1971-75		
6Jeffrey Pigg 1975-76		

1 Resigned 1 March 1955
2 Appointed 1 March 1955
3 Died in office
4 Son appointed 14 December 1964
5 Term extended by law to make all township terms same; resigned
6 Appointed to finish 6 year term

Commissioners of Highways

One elected for three year term at annual town meeting first Tuesday in April; the three members elected president and treasurer for the coming year. (Unless otherwise noted, these listings are for year beginning in April.)

1880—Alex Koehne, George Clark, Abram Faught
1883—James M. Ward, Abram Faught, George Clark
1886—James R. Carter, President; R.L. Jimerson, Thos. Edwards
1887—Jacob A. Schaubert, President; James R. Carter, R.L. Jimerson
1888—J.A. Schaubert, President; R.L. Jimerson, treas.; August Stienmann
1889—Jacob A. Schaubert, G.E. Hill, Wm Ziems, treas.
1890—J.M. Lewis, Wm Ziems, Green E. Hill
1891—James M. Lewis, president; W. Ziems, Jas. W. Belcher
1892—James Lewis, President; William Ziems, treas.; James Belcher
1893—J.M. Lewis, J.W. Belcher, W.Ziems
1894—J.M. Lewis, F.J. Muench, president; W. Ziems, treas.
1895—Jas. M. Lewis, President; F. J. Muench, Chas. Roffman
1896—F.J. Muench, President; B. Hagedorn, Chas. Roffman
1897—Walter Quick, Barth Hagedorn, F.J. Muench
1898—Walter Quick, President; B. Hagedorn, J.W. Belcher
1899—B. Hagedorn, Walter Quick; J.W. Belcher, treas.
1900—
1901—B. Hagedorn, President; Walter Quick, Chas. Roffman, treas.
1902—B. Hagedorn, President; W. Quick, Chas. Roffman, treas.
1903—R.C. Sanders, B. Hagedorn, Chas. Roffman
March, 1904—R.C. Sanders, Chas. Roffman, H.V. Hagedorn
August, 1904—R.C. Sanders, H.V. Hagedorn, Jerry Yardley
1905—J.M. Lewis, President; Jos. Heinzman, Jerry Yardley
1906—James Lewis, Jos. Heinzman, Jerry Yardley
1907—James Lewis, Jos. Heinzman, Jerry Yardley
1909—Jos. Heinzman, Jerry Yardley, Geo A. Nattier
1910—Geo. Nattier, John R. Parker, Jos. Heinzman

Appendix E
Carter School

Township school trustees, Carter School teachers, Carter School students.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TRUSTEES

List of school trustees was compiled from minutes of East Fork Township annual town meetings held the first Tuesday of April. School trustees were first included in 1875 election and in the minutes of all except three years until 1903. Each school had its own directors but records could not be found.

It is believed that one trustee was to be elected each year for a three year term. When more than one was elected it apparently was to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation. Elected first Tuesday in April:

1875—Abraham Faught
1876—Reuben Hawkins
1877—William Carter
1878—(School trustee not mentioned)
1879—John H. Carter and Abner Clark
1880—Jas. L. Clendening
1881 (no election results)
1882—Jacob Schaubert
1883—C.O. Wilcox
1884—G.W. Pratt & P.S. Hawley
1885—John Morris, G.W. Brewster, John Horner
1886—R. Wade
1887—A. Adams
1888—John Hoerner
1889—John Schaubert, G.W. Clendening
1890—John W. Morris
1891—E. Sherman, G.E. Hill
1892—J.H. Carter, H. Pass
1893—G.W. Pratt
1894—R.M. Brooks, W.T. Rickemeyer
1895—(election results not in annual meeting minutes)
1896—(no election results)
1897—H. Pass
1898—J. R. Parker, R. M. Brooks
1899—J. M. Lewis
1900—Jas. Belcher, Geo. Pratt
1901—J.R. Wortman
1902—J. W. Belcher
1903—Lewis Weber

Carter School teachers

This list was compiled from Teacher's Register (daily attendance) of 1902-07, 1921-35 and 1947-49. Other years were obtained from a card file of students in the regional school office and teacher interviews.

1901-02 M.P. DuComb
1902-03 Ella M. Rowland
1903-04 Edith E. Fink
1904-05 Oliver Wilson
1905-06 O.P. Wilson
1906-07 C.D. Gilespie
1907-08 George Mason
1908-09 James Stokes
1909-10 Thomas Edwards
1910-11 Zelma Knier
1911-12 Effie Potts or Thos. Edwards
1912-13 C.V. Wilcox or Zelma Knier
1913-14 Effie Potts
1914-15 Claud V. Wilcox
1915-16 Geo. Kelfer
1916-17 Lula Jimerson
1917-18 Mamie Jimerson
1918-19 Mamie Jimerson
1919-20 Allan Edwards
1920-21 Rowena Werner
1921-22 Rowena Werner
1922-23 Frank Pratt
1923-24 Frank Pratt
1924-25 Frank Pratt
1925-26 Frank Pratt
1926-27 Frank Pratt
1927-28 Pearl Miller
1928-29 Oliver Dippel

1929-30 Frank Pratt
1930-31 Frank Pratt
1931-32 Lela Mae Geary
1932-33 May Sanders
1933-34 Lucille Gaddy
1934-35 Lucille Gaddy
1935-36 Dean Jensen
1936-37 Dean Jensen
1937-38 Dean Jensen
1938-39 Frank Pratt
1939-40 Oliver Dippel
1940-41 Oliver Dippel
1941-42 Oliver Dippel
1942-43 Gaylord Smith
1943-44 Gaylord Smith
1944-45 Gaylord Smith
1945-46 Gaylord Smith
1946-47 Gaylord Smith
1947-48 Gaylord Smith
1948-49 Verena Nothaus

CARTER SCHOOL STUDENTS

Compiled from Teacher's Registers of 1901-1907, 1921-1935 and 1947-49: (All names spelled just as spelled by teacher.)

1901-1902
January 1902-March 15, 1902
M. P. DuComb, teacher

Maud Schaubert, 12
Ollie Wortman, 10
Ada Pratt, 11
Myrtle Tune, 13
Zora Tune, 10
Annie Mason, 12
Zora Carter, 9
Thresia Wurm, 13
Julia Wickersham, 12
Blanche Wickersham, 10
Annie Wickersham, 6
John T. Morris, 13
Mary Morris, 8
Chester Morris, 10
Harold Morris, 7
Rollen Wickersham, 14
Callie Carter, 10
Hallie Carter, 7
James Eagen, 8
Clyde Pratt, 8
John D. Pratt, 15
Elmer Sherman, 17
Relza Sherman, 14

September 15, 1902
Ella M. Rowland, teacher

Xelpho Tune, 9
John Morris, 14
Callie Carter, 11
Harold Morris, 8
Hallie Carter, 8
Zora Carter, 10
Oma Morris, 5
Mary Morris, 9
Martha Altom, 7
Maude Schaubert, 12
Myrtle Tune, 13
Alzoie Tune, 11
Ollie Wortman, 11
Ada Pratt, 11
Cora Pratt, 6
Blanch Quick, 8
Nettie Quick, 10
Anna Tabor, 14
Laurence Roper, 6
Jessie Roper, 8
Pearl Hefferline,
Grover Hefferline, 13
E (?) Hefferline, 11
James Hefferline, 8
Chester Morris, 10
Clyde Pratt, 8
Lena Reynolds, 8
Maben Wortman, 4
Virgil Wortman, 6
Madie Reynolds, 15
Raymond Reynolds, 5
Anna Mason, 13
Bert Quick, 12
John Reynolds, 15
Frank R. Altom, 9
William Morgan, 12
Sara Morgan, 8
Susan Morgan, 6
Vernon Ducomb, 5
Elzie Quick, 16
John Altom, 6
Fred Reynolds, 12
David Pratt, 15
John Lyons, 10
Susie Lyons, 12
Jimmy Lyons, 6

January, 1903—
Edith E. Fink, teacher

Xelpho Tune, 9
John Morris, 14
Calvin Carter, 11
Harold Morris, 8
Hallie Carter, 8
Zora Carter, 10
Oma Morris, 5
Mary Morris, 9
Martha Altom, 7
Maude Schaubert, 12
Myrtle Tune, 13
Alzoie Tune, 11
Ollie Wortman, 11
Ada Pratt, 11
Cora Pratt, 6
Blanche Quick, 8
Nettie Quick, 10
Anna Tabor, 15
Lawrence Roper, 8
Jessie Roper, 8
Pearl Hefferline, 6
Grover Hefferline, 13
James Hefferline, 8
Chester Morris, 10
Clyde Pratt, 8
Lena Reynolds, 8
Maben Wortman,
Virgil Wortman, 6
Bert Quick, 13
John Reynolds, 15
Frank Altom, 9
C. W. Quick, 16
Fred Reynolds, 12
J. C. Pratt, 15
John Lyons, 10
Susie Lyons, 12
Jimmy Lyons, 6

September 7, 1903-January 12, 1904
Edith E. Fink, teacher

Mabben Wortman, 5
Laurence Roper, 7
Virgil Wortman, 8
Clyde Pratt, 8
Harold Morris, 9
Xelpho Tune, 10
Hallie Carter, 9
Chester Morris, 11
John Morris, 14
John Reynolds, 15
Frank Altom, 10
George Wood, 13
Elzie Quick, 17
Bert Quick, 13
George Wurms, 10
Charlie Wurms, 8
Annie Tabor, 15
Mable Morris, 9
Norma Carter, 5
Johnie Altom, 7
Fred Reynolds, 14
Raymond Reynolds, 6
Vernon DuComb, 6 (moved away)
Jessie Roper, 9
Mary Morris, 10
Ollie Wortman, 12
Oma Morris, 6
Ada Pratt, 12
Cora Pratt, 7
Zara Carter, 11
Martha Altom, 8
Myrtle Tune, 14
Alzoie Tune, 12
Maud Schaubert, 14
Blanch Quick, 8
Pearl Walker, 6
Annie Mason, 14
Lena Reynolds, 9
Jennie Roper, 5

September 5, 1904-April 10, 1905
Oliver P. Wilson, teacher

Lena Reynolds, 10
Viola Carter, 5
John Morris, 16
Pearl Walker, 7
Chester Morris, 12
Harold Morris, 10
Lawrence Roper, 8
Jennie Roper, 5
Jessie Roper, 10
Alzoie Tune, 13
Virgil Wortman, 9
Maben Wortman, 6
Ollie Wortman, 13
Raymond Reynolds, 6
Maude Schaubert, 14
Myrtle Tune, 15
Blanch Quick, 9
Xelpho Tune, 11
Folsom Tune, 6
Oma Morris, 7
Mary Morris, 11
Clyde Pratt, 9
Cora Pratt, 8
Ada Pratt, 13
John Altom, 7
Martha Altom, 9
Zora Carter, 12
Fern DuComb, 4
Edna Smith, 8
Lulu Williams, 7
Roy Williams, 5
John Reynolds, 16
Callie Carter, 13
Hallie Carter, 10
Bert Quick, 14
Fred Meyers, 11
George Wurms, 12
Charles Wurms, 10
Zorma Miller, 6
Frank Altom, 11
Timothy Walker, 9

September 4, 1905-April 17, 1906

O.P. Wilson, teacher

Harold Morris, 11
Ada Pratt, 14
Lawrence Roper, 9
Maude Schaubert, 15
Clyde Pratt, 11
Martha Altom, 10
Maben Wortman, 7
Blanch Quick, 10
John Altom, 8
Cora Pratt, 9
Walter Quick, 6
Jessie Roper, 12
Timothy Walker, 9
Mable Morris, 11
Jennie Roper, 6
Pearl Walker, 9
Oma Morris, 9
Lena Reynolds, 11
Raymond Reynolds, 6
Ollie Wortman, 14
Norma Carter, 6
Virgil Wortman, 10
George Wurms, 13
Chas. Wurms, 11
Katie Wurms, 8
Fred Meyers, 12
Bell Walker, 15
Cliffie Walker, 14
Zora Carter, 13
Verd Lyons, 12
James Lyons, 9
Thomas Quick, 5
Chester Morris, 13
Hallie Carter, 11
Callie Carter, 15
Albert Quick, 15

September 3, 1906-April 3, 1907

G.D. Gillespie, teacher

Students and age from Teacher's Daily Register:

Raymond Reynolds, 10
Lena Reynolds, 12
Zora Carter, 14
Blanch Quick, 11
Mabel Morris, 12
Ada Pratt, 15
Ollie Wortman, 15
Howard Quick, 5
Cora Pratt, 10
Clyde Pratt, 12
Lawrence Roper, 11
Boyd Roper, 5
Maben Wortman, 8
Virgil Wortman, 11
Thomas Quick, 6
Walter Quick, 8
Jessie Roper, 12
Jennie Roper, 7
Norma Carter, 7
Harold Morris, 12
Oma Morris, 10
Katy Wurms, 9
Charlie Wurms, 12
Walter Humes, 6
Vivien Gum, 7
Dena Gum, 6
Harry Marshal, 13
Frank Marshal, 6
Sarah Marshal, 10
Maude Schaubert, 16
George Wurms, 14
Fred Meyer, 14
Hallie Carter, 12
Chester Morris, 14
Callie Carter, 15
Bert Quick, 17
Gar French, 8
Nellie Murrow 8

September 6, 1921-April 7, 1922

Rowena Werner, teacher

Ben Quick, 16
Elsie Leicht, 15
Eunice Quick, 13
Lena O'Neill, 13
Opal Morris, 13
Howard Jensen, 14
Willard Jensen, 16
Clarence Leicht, 13
Beryl Wortman, 10
Corby Morris, 11
Hugh Jensen, 11
Millard Morris, 11
Richard Bauman, 13
Beryl Quick, 6
Dean Jensen, 8
Galen Morris, 8
Enoch Morris, 10
Willie Bauman, 11
Vincent Leicht, 9
Severn Bauman, 9
Jonnie Bauman, 7
Gilford Morris, 6
Earnest Leicht, 7

September 4, 1922-April 13, 1923
Frank Pratt, teacher

Jos. Bauman, 6
Burl Quick, 7
Chas. Hintz, 6
Harold Dippel, 7
John Bauman, 9
Severin Bauman, 10
Carl Hintz, 8
Ernest Leicht, 8
Vincent Leicht, 10
Wm Bauman, 12
Galen Morris, 9
Enoch Morris, 11
Dean Jensen, 9
Thelma Hintz, 10
Beryl Wortman, 11
Lena Oneill, 14
Opal Dippel, 13
Hugh Jensen, 12
Millard Morris, 13
Eunice Quick, 14
Clarence Leight, 14
Richard Bauman, 14
Effie Carter, 7

September 3, 1923-April 2, 1924
Frank Pratt, teacher

Pauline Carter, 5
Elvena Fiscus, 6
Evelyn Adams, 8
Marie Leicht, 6
Jos. Bauman, 7
Effie Carter, 7
Burl Quick, 8
Chas. Hintz, 8
Carl Hintz, 9
Ernest Leicht, 10
Vincent Leicht, 12
Galen Morris, 10
Millard Morris, 10
John Bauman, 9
Severin Bauman, 11
Dean Jensen, 11
Hugh Jensen, 13
Thelma Hintz, 11
Beryl Wortman, 13
Enoch Morris, 12
Wm. Bauman, 14
Clarence Leicht, 15

September 1, 1924-March 31, 1925
Frank Pratt, teacher

Lucille Hintz, 6
Pauline Carter, 6
Ruby Hibbs, 6
Marie Leicht, 7
Elvena Fiscus, 7
Chas. Hintz
Joseph Bauman
Effie Carter
Francis Kidder
Carl Hintz
John Bauman
Severin Bauman
Galen Morris
Dean Jensen
Vincent Leight
Enoch Morris
Edith Hibbs, 10
Ernest Leicht
Thelma Hintz
Hugh Jensen
Wilson Quick, 11
Beryl Wortman
Millard Morris
(some ages not listed)

September 1, 1925-April 6, 1926
Frank R. Pratt, teacher

Deane DuComb, 6
Lucille Hintz, 6
Vivian Wortman, 6
Ruby Hibbs, 7
Elvena Fiscus, 8
Marie Leicht, 8
Chas. Hintz, 10
Jos. Bauman, 10
Carl Hintz, 12
Edith F. Hibbs, 12
John Bauman, 12
Ernest Leicht, 12
Lee Murray, 13
Dean Jensen, 12
Enoch Morris, 14
Galen Morris, 12
Vincent Leicht, 13
Thelma Hintz, 13
Mae Sanders, 9
Wm. Bauman, 15
Millard Morris, 16

September 1, 1926-March 31, 1927
Frank R. Pratt, teacher

Chas. Fiscus, 5
Margaret Hintz, 6
Marie Bauman, 7
Deane DuComb, 7
Vivian Wortman, 7
Ruby Hibbs
Lucille Hintz
Marie Leicht
Elvena Fiscus

Chas. Hintz
Jos. Bauman
Mae Sanders
John Bauman
Edith F. Hibbs
Lee Murray
Ernest Leicht
Enoch Morris
Vincent Leicht

Thelma M. Hintz
Galen F. Morris
Harry Dean Jensen
Carl Hintz
Severin Bauman
Effie Carter
Pauline Carter
(some ages not listed)

September 1, 1927-March 31, 1928
Pearl J. Miller, teacher

Robert Hintz, 5
Gaylord Carter, 6
Charles Fiscus, 6
Margaret Hintz, 7
Marie Bauman, 7
Deane DuComb, 7
Pauline Carter, 9
Lucille Hintz, 8

Ruby Hibbs, 9
Elvena Fiscus, 9
Marie Leicht
Effie Carter, 11
Mae Sanders, 11
Joseph Bauman, 11
Galen Morris, 14

Edith Hibbs, 13
Dean Jensen, 14
Earnest Leicht, 13
Lee Murray, 14
Enoch Morris, 16
Carl Hintz, 13
Chas. Hintz, 11

September 4, 1928-March 31, 1929
Oliver Dippel, teacher

	Grade*
Mae Sanders, 12	7
Edith Hibbs, 14	7
Effie Carter, 12	7
Jos. Bauman, 12	7
Chas. Hintz, 13	7
Carl Hintz, 14	7
Marie Leicht, 11	6
Elvena Fiscus, 11	6
Ruby Hibbs, 10	5

	Grade*
Lucille Hintz, 9	5
Pauline Carter, 10	4
Dean DuComb, 8	4
Margaret Hintz, 8	2
Chas. Fiscus, 7	2
Gaylord Carter, 7	2
Robert Hintz, 6	2
Marie Bauman, 9	3
Mildred Fiscus, 6	1

*Teachers in one-room country schools usually taught 7th grade one year and 8th the next. Students were in classes that best fit their rate of progress.

September 2, 1929-May 1, 1930
Frank Pratt, teacher

Mildred Fiscus, 7
Gaylord Carter, 8
Margaret Hintz, 9
Deane DuComb, 9
Marie Bauman, 10

Lucille Hintz, 10
Pauline Carter, 11
Chas. Fiscus, 8
Ruby Hibbs, 11
Marie Leicht, 12

Effie Carter, 13
Elvena Fiscus, 12
Robert Hintz, 7
Mae Sanders, 13
Chas. Hintz, 14

September 1, 1930-May 5, 1931
Frank Pratt, teacher

Bertha Carter
Wilbert Quick, 6
Robert Hintz, 9
Gaylord Carter, 9
Deane DuComb, 10
Marie Bauman, 11
Pauline Carter, 12
Lucille Hintz, 11
Marie Leicht, 13
Ruby Hibbs, 12
Margaret Hintz, 10
Jos. Bauman, 14

September 1, 1931-May 1932
Lela Mae Geary, teacher

Robert Quick, 5
Norma Stone, 6
Wilbert Quick, 7
Bertha Carter, 6
Robert Hintz, 9
Leona Kreitler, 9
Gaylord Carter, 10
Margaret Hintz, 11
Deane DuComb,11
Pauline Carter, 13
Marie Bauman, 12
Lucille Hintz, 12
Robert Wortman, 9

September 5, 1932-May 12, 1933
May Sanders, teacher

	Grade		Grade
Eileen Wurm, 6	1	Leona Kreitler, 10	5
Irma Stone, 6	1	Robert Wortman, 9	5
Robert Quick, 6	2	Robert Hintz, 10	5
Norma Stone, 8	2	Deane DuComb, 13	8
Wilbert Quick, 8	4	Vivian Wortman, 14	8

September 1, 1933-April 28, 1934
Lucille Gaddy, teacher

Eileen Wurm, 7
Erma Stone, 6
Norma Stone, 8
Robert Hintz, 11
Leona Kreitler, 11
Robert Quick, 7 (moved)
Wilbert Quick, 9 (moved)
Bessie Littell, 5
Cleda Mae Littell, 7
Larena Littell, 11

September 4, 1934-May 3, 1935
Lucille Gaddy, teacher

Eugene Wurm, 6
Johnny Wurm, 6
Irma Stone, 7
Eileen Wurm, 8
Norma Stone, 10
Leona Kreitler, 12
Robert Hintz, 12
Louise Ash, 6
Velda Ruth Skates, 5
Alberta Stone, 5

September 1, 1947-April 30, 1948

Gaylord Smith, teacher

Student and age	Grade	Parent or guardian
Mary Orrell, 13	8	Theo. Orrell
Shirley Heinrich, 12	8	Frank Heinrich
G.M. Smith, 12	8	Gaylord Smith
Betty Wurm, 11	6	Ed Wurm
Jane Pigg, 10	6	Chas. Pigg
Joan Pigg, 10	6	Chas. Pigg
George Leicht, 10	6	Clarence Leicht
Shirley Orrell, 10	5	Theo. Orrell
Jimmie Hintz, 10	5	Chas. Hintz
Donald Smith, 10	5	Gaylord Smith
Mary K. Wurm, 9	4	Geo. Wurm
Rollin Hintz, 9	4	Chas. Hintz
Yvonne Gilley, 8	3	Lloyd Gilley
Phyllis Bowen, 5	P	Eldon Bowen
Billy Orrell, 7	2	Theo. Orrell
Patty Hintz, 7	2	Chas. Hintz
Mary Alice Edwards, 7	2	Willie Edwards
Lois Edwards, 7	2	Mursey Edwards
Carol Quick, 5	P	Burl Quick
Loretta Sue Wurm, 6	1	Geo Wurm
Patsy Smith, 5	1	Gaylord Smith

Information at the bottom of the page from Register of a Common School included:

Directions: Arrange names according to the year's work studied, thus: 8th, 7th, 6th, 5th, etc. Classify pupils according to the year's work in arithmetic.

Summary for first month: Pupils enrolled: Boys 6, Girls 13. Number tuition pupils: 6 (Two enrolled after the first month.)

September 7, 1948-June 1, 1949

Verena Nothaus, teacher

Student and age	Grade	Post Office Address
Betty Wurm, 12	7	Boulder
Jane Pigg, 11	7	Sandoval
Joann Pigg, 11	7	Sandoval
George Leicht, 11	7	Boulder
Jimmie Hintz, 11	7	Boulder
Donald Smith, 11	7	Boulder
Shirley Orrell, 11	6	Boulder
Rollin Hintz, 10	5	Boulder
Mary K. Wurm, 9	5	Boulder
Yvonne Gilley, 9	5	Sandoval
Lois Edwards, 7	3	Boulder
Patty Hintz, 8	3	Boulder
Billy Orrell, 8	3	Boulder
Patsy Smith, 6	2	Boulder
Loretta Sue Wurm, 6	2	Boulder
Phyllis Bowen, 6	1	Boulder
Carol Quick, 6	1	Boulder

Appendix F.
Church Members

Diamond Springs Baptist Church
Pastors

(Records not complete)
1845-1855—Wm. Steele
Joseph Huey
Reuben Kline
E. A. Cooley
(probably others)

1856-1876—I.A. Dale
1875—S. Derrickson
1880—J.R. Ford
Dec 1881—J. M. Billingsley
March 1886-J.T. Malcom
April 1889—J.H. Jones
Oct 1890—J.T. Payne
Jan 1893—A.L. Smith
April 1895—J.T. Payne
1897—Wm Pippin and J.R. Kelly
Feb 1898—J.T. Payne
June 1898—J.L. Carter
June 1899—J.H. Jones
Sept 1900—J. R. Kelley
Oct 1905—V. Colbert
Jan 1907—J.R. McDuffy
May 1907—W.T. Nix
Sept 1916—N. Grigg
March 1917—Pairo Tittle
Sept 1917—Bro. Hornback
Oct 1919—Jesse Linton
March 1921—A.C. Brown
Aug 1922—F.S. DeMoulin
March 1924—C. L. Butler
April 1926—N.T. Courson
Sept 1927—Bro. Hornback
Oct 1928—J. T. Combe
Aug 1931—J. L. Karn
Oct 1933—A.C. Brown
Oct 1937—Otis Atchison
Sept 1945—Irvin Smith
Feb 1952—Paul Davis
Aug 1952 to March 1960— Harold L. Leu
July 1960 to Jan 1961—Virgil DeVore
May 1961 to July 1962—Russell Stratton
Oct 1962 to Dec 1964—Paul Gibson
July 1965 to May 1968—Leonard Pinney
May 1968 to April 1969—Berthal Watts
July 1969 to Feb 1971—Leonard Pinney
Feb 1971-April 1972—Clyde Campbell
April 1972 to 1976—Jerry Hurley

Members 1885-1901

Maude Schoeninger
Sarah Carter
W.A. Carter
Katie B. Carter
James Altom
R. Altom
Jane Altom
D.B. Pigg
J.T. Adams
John Tabor
George Tabor
Andrew Carter
W.A. Pigg
George M. Quick
Lucy Adams
Mary Faught
Nancy Faught
Ann Faught
Emma Johnson
Billy Morris
John C. Pigg
R.M. Brooks
Barbara Brooks
Jane Clark
Jeff Adams
J. C. Vest
Lydia Vest
E. H. Skelton
Lizzie Skelton
Lizzie Cochran
James Jimerson
B.L. Jimerson
Beo. Jimerson
Laura Jimerson
Dorothy Jimerson
Emma Jimerson
R.J. Kirkpatrich
Jasper Ward
Justan Carter
Retta Tabor
James R. Carter
Joe Lyons
Justin Farmer
Nancy Carter
Laura Wortman
Minnie Adams
Cordia Carter
Vincent Yardley
Martha Quick
Ida Morris
Eliza Pigg
Jennie Pigg
Orlando Pippin
Lily Pritchett
James Gilley
W. C. Williamson
Wm. Daughtery
Emma Daughtery
Nellie Daughtery
Esta Elmore
Ada Cochran
Elizabeth Young
G. W. Dirickson
James Finn
John Malcom

Members 1940 - 1955

Helen Cash
Otto Ahlf
Mildred Ahlf
Vance Ahlf
Jean (Ahlf) Stewart
Opal Bright
Wayne Conrad
Verma (Pigg) Conrad
Nelson Conrad
Sharon (Conrad) Stover
Marilyn (Chappel) Stevenson
Clarence Cochran
Genevieve Cochran
Emma (Lyons) Campbell
Mary (Quick) Cox
Phyllis (Wortman) Davidson
Lizzie Hurt
Walter Hester
Ollie Hester
Delmar Hester

Dorothy (Hester) Schaubert
James Jensen
Bertha Jensen
Hugh Jensen
Charles Pigg
Bessie Pigg
Ray Pigg
Helen (Pigg) Axell
Jane (Pigg) Murphy
Joan (Pigg) Gore
John Pigg
Betty Pigg
Wilma (Pigg) Fields
Lois (Singleton) Thoman
Morris Quick
Goldie Quick
Anna Quick
Bill Quick
Orlan Singleton
Frankie Singleton

Charles Singleton
Inez (Singleton) Schuetz
Betty (Taylor) Walker
Laura Wortman
Burl Wortman
Maben Wortman
Lela Wortman
Bonnie Wortman
Doris Wiedle
Martha Wiedle
Ada (Cochran) Yardley
Alfred Davidson
Mursey Edwards
Dorothy Edwards
Lois (Edwards) Isaak
Jane (Edwards) Adams
Melba Bryant
Melvin Bryant
Delores (Malone) Malan
Henry Louis Muench

Members 1976

Otto Ahlf
John Benden
Norma Benden
Richard Benden
John Benden Jr.
Opal Bright
Emma (Lyons) Campbell
Wayne Conrad
Verma Conrad
Nelson Conrad
Judith L. Conrad
Sharon (Conrad) Stover
Dwight R. Conrad
Elizabeth Conrad
Lynn Conrad
Debra Conrad
Mursey Edwards
Dorothy Edwards
Jane (Edwards) Adams
James H. Edwards
Eva Jane (Bright) Gallatin
John Gallatin

Nancy (Gallatin) Groff
Teresa Gallatin
Jo Lynn Gallatin
Elaine Garrison
Drew Garrison
Otis Garrison, Jr.
Joan (Pigg) Gore
Juanita Gregory
Sharon Gallatin
Delmar Hester
Rev. Jerry Hurley
Joyce Hurley
Tamalia Hurley
Gregory Hurley
Debbie Howell
Harold Leu, Rev.
Ethel Leu
Dolores Malan
Jane (Pigg) Murphy
John Pigg
Mabel Quick
Thomas Quick
Steven Quick

Morris Quick
Alma Christine Quick
Darrell Quick Jr.
Lori Ann Quick
Don Sanders
Dorothy H. Schaubert
Joe J. Schaubert
Dennis Schaubert
Marliss Schaubert
Travis Schaubert
Joyce Shaw
Jim Shaw
Jimmie Shaw
Christine Randant
Henry Randant
Ann Reichert
Larry Reichert
Linda Reichert
Betty (Taylor) Walker
Doris Wiedle
Maben Wortman
Betty Hamilton

BOULDER METHODIST CHURCH

Church records reportedly were taken by a pastor when he was transferred in the mid 20th Century.

Members of the Boulder United Methodist Church in 1976:

BELCHER—Linda, Nita, Jeff
BRIGHT—Lester, Vivian
BRIGHT—Dwane, Vivian J., Allen, Patti, Kathy
BUCHELE—Harold, Virginia, Nina Lee
BUCHELE—Avodell, Sandra, Diana
BUCHELE—Bonnie, Donna, Delores
CASON—John, Ellen
CLARY—Lois
CURDT—Bertha
DAVIDSON—Thelma, Jackie
DIPPEL—Fern
EDWARDS—Hazel
EDWARDS—Betty, Carolyn
EDWARDS—Alice
EGGERS—Karen
ELLIS—Marjorie
ELLIS—Kristin
GALLATIN—Dennis
GRILLS—Merle
GRILLS—Donald
HESTER—Lorena
HINTZ—Charles, Hazel, Rollin
HINTZ—Carl, Oma
HUFFMAN—Lucille, Stanley
HUFFMAN—Wanda
JAMES—Patty, Kelly
JUST—Cheryl
KOEHNE—Ernest, Hildred
KOEHLER—Freddy, Agnes
KOEHLER—Mark, Lynette
KOCH—Robert
LANHAM—John, Cora
LYONS—Maude
LYONS—Doris, Deann, Ruth, Chester
ORRELL—John, Genevieve
ORRELL—Beatrice
OTT—Bette
PELKEY—Edward
PELKEY—Myrtle
POTTS—Charles E., Annabelle, Karen, Gary, Nancy, Randy
PHILLIPS—Ernole
QUICK—Burl, Nevelyn, Gary
SANDERS—Aletha
SANDERS—Eula B.
TAPHORN—Susie
VOSS—Mary Alice
WRIGHT—Carol

Appendix G
Farm Directory

Excerpts from 1920 Prairie Farmer Directory of farms in Clinton and Washington Counties.

(Data copied by Mrs. Wanda Groennert, Nashville, Ill., a member of the Washington County Historical Society. Tom Vogt, RR, Sandoval, Ill., got a copy of the directory in a box of books at the Mabel Bennett Estate sale in 1978. Additional excerpts were made from his directory.)

BAUMAN, Peter (Lizzie Kreitler) ch Richard, Willie, Severn, John Joseph, Marie; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 10, T 280a Leo Deters (1915)

Explanation of listings:

Peter Bauman, head of family
(Lizzie Kreitler), wife's maiden name
ch: children (*married or not living at home)
Boulder R 1, post office address
EF, East Fork
Sec 10, Section 10
T, tenant; O, owner
280a, 280 acres
Leo Deters, name of owner (if family listed is tenant)
(1915) date moved to county or date of birth

BUCHELE, Edward (Ada Edwards) ch Earl, Harold, Helen; Boulder, EF Sec 18 0 115a (1878) Farmers Telephone Boulder.

BUCHELE, Mrs. Philipine, ch Anna, Joseph, George, Bertha, John, Albert, *Mary; Boulder R1, EF Sec 16 O 80a (1885) Boulder tel.

CARTER, Phillip (Fanny Walden) ch *Fred, *Floyd, *Amsy, *Esta; Boulder R1, EF Sec 2, o 40a (1852) Farmers Telephone Patoka.

CARTER, S.F. (Phoebe J. Reed) ch Ruby J., Oran F., Elton D., Lois F.; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 3, O 199a (1902)

CROWDER, Charles E. (Laura Mills) ch Edward, *Daisy; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 12, O 120a (1916) Patoka tel.

DIPPEL, George (Otha Kinsall) ch Oliver, Hilda O., Harold; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 13 T 120a M.P. DuComb (1885) Boulder tel.

DuCOMB, V.O. (Merle McAlister) ch Deane; "Elmwood Farm", Boulder R 1, EF Sec 14, O 200a (1897) Boulder tel.

FISCUS, M. F. (Lena Hill) ch Elvena; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 12, T 40a Elizabeth Pratt (1917)

HAWKINS, Delpha Boulder R 1, EF Sec 12 O 80a (1888) Patoka tel.

HEINZMANN, Frank (Leafy Bennett) Shattuc R 1, EF Sec 33 T 160a George Martin (1898) Shattuc tel.

HESTER, Fred (Adalia Curdt) ch Clyde; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 35 T 200a Marian Hester (1885) Shattuc tel.

HESTER, Pearl (Lorena Wedekemper) ch Nina M.; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 26 T 160a Marian Hester (1887), Shattuc tel.

HESTER, William (Mamie Wood) ch Goldie, Orville, Oma, Wilma; Sandoval R 2, EF Sec 35, T 80a Marian Hester (1880) Shattuc tel.

HESTER, Walter (Ollie Wortman) ch Delmar W.; Sandoval R 2, Meridian Twsp Sec 2, T 40a S.M. Hester (1893) Shattuc tel.

HINTZ, George (Maud Bowen) ch Thelma, Carl, Charles, Lucille Margaret; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 20 T 200a R.F. McAdams (1914), Boulder tel.

HUFFMAN, C. N. Jr. (Minnie Kreitler) ch Howard, Thomas, Beulah; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 8 T 100a C.N. Huffman Sr. (1895) Boulder tel.

ISAAK, Henry (Mary Schwierjohn) ch Joseph, Frances, Helen, Elizabeth, Eloise, Henry, Paul, Leonilda, Antoinette, Clemens, *Clara, *Mary; Carlyle R3, Sante Fe Sec 4, O 140a (1862)

JENSEN, James P. (Bertha Quick) ch Bessie, Willard, Howard, Hugh, Dean; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 14, O 140a (1890; moved to EF Twsp 1917), Boulder tel.

LANHAM, C.M. (Isabel Johnson) ch Irvene, Freda, *John, *Genevieve, *Letha; "Prairie View Farm" Boulder R 1, EF Sec 17, O 186a (1865) Boulder tel.

LEICHT, George (Mamie Weidenkeller) ch Walter, Elsie, Clarence, Vincent, Ernest, Marie; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 14, 0226a (1876) Boulder tel.

LEICHT, J.C. ch Albert; Lulu Leicht sister; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 15, O 203a (1880), Boulder tel.

MORRIS, Corby (Maud Lewis) ch Gaylord, Opal, Corby, Gilford, Beulah; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 14, O 80a (1884) Boulder tel.

MORRIS, Frank (Effie J. Watts) ch Ethel, Millard, Enoch, Gallen, *Hazel, *Mabel, Boulder R1, EF Sec 14, O 62a (1870), Boulder tel.

ONEAL, John J. (Lena Buchele) ch Pearl, Emma, Lena; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 13, T 120a Jake Schaubert (1878) Boulder tel.

PIGG, J. W. (Katie Wurm) Boulder R 1 EF Sec 9, O 134a (1897)

PIGG, W.A. (Jennie Bremmer) ch Grace, *Nano, *Scott, *Lowden; Sandoval R 2, EF Sec 24, O140a (1869).

QUICK, A.L. (Lura Orrell) ch Lela M., Burl, Dale; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 9, T 40a J.W. Quick (1890), Boulder tel.

QUICK, Guy, Boulder R 1, EF Sec 27, T 200a Mary Faught (1899), Boulder tel.

QUICK, John (Luella Brooks) ch Howard, Selma, Eunice, *Bert, *Blanche; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 23, O 241a (1864), Boulder tel.

QUICK, Walter (Susan Smith) ch George Thomas, James J., Ben F., *Porter, *Walter; Boulder R1, EF Sec 15, O 200a (1861), Boulder tel.

QUICK, G.M. (Lillie Morgan) ch Gerald, Helen, Mary, Boyd, *Guy; "Fairview Farm" Sandoval R 2, EF Sec 25, O 377a (1873), Shattuc tel.

SANDERS Dwight (Violetta Huffman) ch Virginia, Boulder R 1, EF Sec 9, T 60a C.N. Huffman (1896), Boulder tel.

SANDERS, R.C. (Addie Cameron) ch Minzo, *Fred, *Dwight, *Claud, *Linda; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 4, O 432a (1896), Patoka tel.

WORTMAN, John R. (Laura M. Carter) ch Ruby, Byrl, *Ollie, *Maben; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 14, O 110a (1867) Boulder tel.

WORTMAN, Maben (Lela Walker) ch Vivian; Sandoval R 2, EF Sec 25, T 130a Morris Est. (1898)

WURM, Elizabeth ch George, Charles, Edward, *John, *Theresa, *Katie; Boulder R 1, EF Sec 10, 0240a (1868)

YARDLEY, Charles (Ada Cochran) ch Mabel, Clyde, Ruby, Lee, Goldie, Dorothy, *Maud, Boulder R 1, EF Sec 20, T 200a Robert McAdams (1875).

• • •

Meridian, Brookside and Wheatfield Townships [Quick, Noller, Keister and some Johnson families]

JOHNSON, Elmer (Grace Quick) ch Earl; Centralia R 4, Brookside Sec 6, T 120a Geo F. Johnson (1896)

JOHNSON, Sidney D. (Rosa Quick) ch Edna, Nelson, *Clay, *Pearl, *Fanny, *Mamie, *Claude; Centralia R 7, Lake Sec 10, O 81a (1860)

KEISTER, Christ (Lou Karras) ch Alma, Harry, Louis; Shattuc R 1, Meridian Sec 33, O 170a (1870), Shattuc tel.

KEISTER, Ernest, Shattuc R 1, Meridian Sec 33, O 80a (1899), Shattuc tel.

KEISTER, Hy, Christina & Hannah sisters, Arnold brother; Shattuc R 1 Meridian Sec 26, O 160a (1865)

NOLLER, Arthur (Lottie Keister) ch Lewis; Sandoval R 1, Meridian Sec 1, O 80a (1883), Shattuc tel.

NOLLER, Charles (Gertrude Bell) ch Katharine, Carl, Marguerite, Ora, Lena, Norman; Centralia R 4, Meridian Sec 36, O 80a (1877)

NOLLER, Lafayette (Blanche Quick) Centralia R 4, Meridian Sec 28, O 80a (1895)

NOLLER, Louis (Elizabeth Speiser) ch Fanny, Ervin, Flora, *Olive, *Arthur, *William, *Lafayette, *Barbara; Centralia R 4, Meridian Sec 25, O 400a (1868)

QUICK, Frank W. (Carrie Quinn) ch Iva, Dwight; Carlyle R 5, Wheatfield Sec 32, T 120a Phillip Schaeffer (1890)

QUICK, George V. (Ida M. Williams) ch Martha M., *Lawrence K., *Lucile C.; Centralia R 4, Brookside Sec 8, O 130a (1867)

QUICK, James R. (Daisy Jones) ch Roscoe, Milton, Paul, Dorris, Dorothy, Genelle, *Grace; ''Cedar Hill Dairy Farm'' Centralia R 7, Brookside Sec 9, O 120a (1874)

(Quicks not in genealogy listings are believed descendants of brothers of George Quick, 1828-1883)

Farmers owning cars

Selected excerpts from East Fork and other Clinton County townships:

George M. Carter, R7 Centralia, Ford
(George W. Carter lived in Sandoval in 1920)
V.O. DuComb, R1 Boulder, Ford
Fred Hester, R1 Boulder, Ford
Pearl Hester, R1 Boulder, Ford
Walter M. Hester, R2 Sandoval, Ford
C. M. Lanham, R1 Boulder, Maxwell
Frank Morris, R1 Boulder, Ford
Louis Noller, R4 Centralia, Grant Six
Alex Johnson, R1 Bartelso, Studebaker
George F. Johnson, R4 Centralia, Dodge
John Johnson, R1 Carlyle, Ford
John Oneal, R1 Boulder, Ford
Chas Roper, R4 Centralia, Reo
Dwight Sanders, R1 Boulder, Maxwell
Ed Sanders, R2 Carlyle, Ford and Dodge
R. C. Sanders, R1 Boulder, Maxwell
Frank Quick, R5 Carlyle, Maxwell
George V. Quick, R4 Centralia, Dort
G.M. Quick, R2 Sandoval, Chevrolet
James R. Quick, R7 Centralia, Studebaker

Brand names on Clinton County farms

Cars: Briscoe, Buick, Chevrolet, Dodge, Dort, Ford, Grant, Liberty, Maxwell, Nash, Reo, Studebaker.

Buggies: Banner & Emerson, Brantingham

Stoves: Burks Ranges, Moore, New Perfection, Puritan Oil, Red Star, Detroit Vapor, Superior, Universal

Talking machines: Brunswick, Columbia, Edison, Pathe, Victor

Tractors: Fordson, I.H.C., Titan

Trucks: Ford, IHC, Nash

Wagons: Weber & Damme

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